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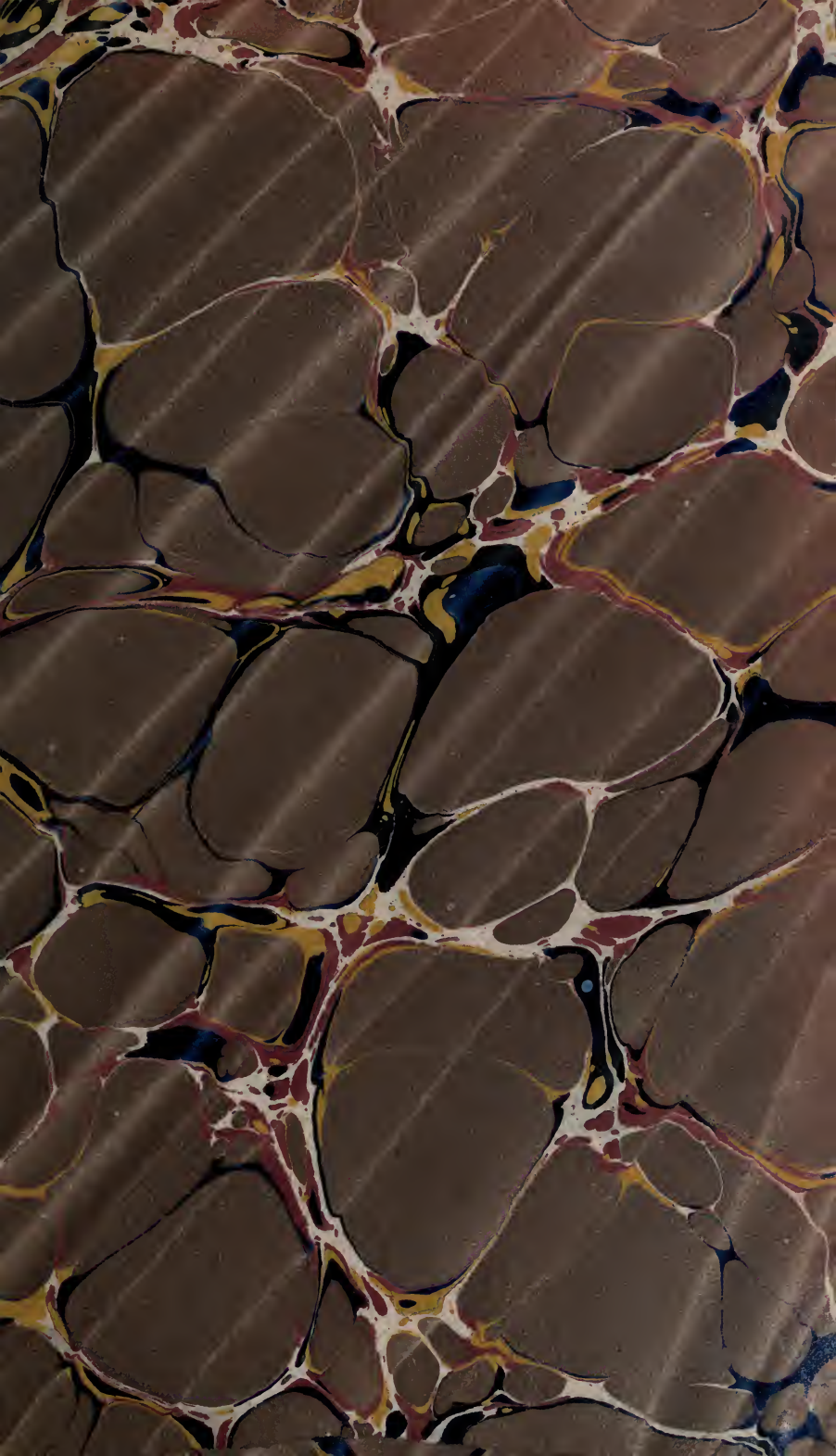

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CENSURA LITERARIA.

CONTAINING

TITLES, ABSTRACTS,

AND

OPINIONS

OF

OLD ENGLISH BOOKS,

WITH

ORIGINAL DISQUISITIONS, ARTICLES OF BIOGRAPHY,
AND OTHER LITERARY ANTIQUITIES.

BY
SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, BART. K. J. M. P.

SECOND EDITION.

WITH THE ARTICLES CLASSED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER
UNDER THEIR SEPARATE HEADS.

VOLUME X.

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CENSURA LITERARIA.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

INCLUDING SOME ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ART. DCCCXVI. *Additions and Alterations to "Poets of the Sixteenth Century," in Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica.*"

JOHN ALDAY has five pieces of poetry in "Theatrum Mundi: the Theatre or Rule of the World, wherein may be sene the running race and course of every man's life, as touching miserie and felicity; wherein is contained wonderfull examples, learned devises, to the over throwe of vice and exalting of virtue: whereunto is added a learned and marvellous worke, of the excellencie of mankinde, written in the French and Latin tongues by Peter Boaystuau, and translated into English by *John Alday*. Imprinted at London by H. D. for Thomas Hacket, and are to be sold at his shop in Paule's Church Yarde, at the signe of the Key." Very small 8vo. not paged nor dated, bl. l.

"In prayse of the booke." 36 lines, back of the title.

"Tymon's Epitaph." 4 lines, fo. 3.

"Tiberius' drunken Nurse, from Euripides." 6 lines, fo. 30.

" Complaint of Job." 10 lines, second side, fo. 30.

" A complaint of the pore Husbandman, in meeter, made upon Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, &c." 12 stanzas, of four lines, each having a Latin word of the sentence preceding it, except the first stanza.

Another edition was printed by Henry Bynneman, 1574.

John Bale—"A mysterye of Iniquyte, contayned within the heretycall genealogye of Ponce Pantolabus, is here both dysclosed and confuted by Johan Bayle. An. M. D. xlii. &c. Emprynted at Geneva by Mychael Woode, 1545," Small 8vo. b. l. This volume contains 38 divisions, or " Mysteries," in prose, each having a head or introduction of four or six lines of doggrel poetry.

" Nicholas Bowyer, in commendation of this booke;" prefixed to three stanzas of six lines each, before Whetstone's Rock of Regard, 1576.*

John Byshop has twenty four lines, " The Authour unto his booke, borrowed and translated out of Martial, his Epigrammes," prefixed to " Beautifull Blossomes gathered by John Byshop from the best trees of all kyndes, divine, philosophicall, astronomicall, cosmographical, historical, and humane, that are growing in Greece, Latium, and Arabia; and some also in vulgar orchards; as well frō those in auncient time were grafted, as also from them which have with skilful head and hand beene of late yeares, yea and in our dayes, planted;

* See Censura, volume VI. p. 10.

to the unspeakeable both pleasure and profite of all such as wil vouchsafe to use them. The first tome. Imprynted at London for Henrie Cockyn, dwelling in Flete Streate, at the signe of the Elephant, a little above the Conduit. Anno 1577." 4to. 154 folios, without table, &c.

" R. C. in praise of Whetstons and his Rocke of Regard," prefixed to four six-line stanzas among the induction poems of that volume; and in " the Ortchard of Repentance," fourth part of the Rock of Regard, is " R. C. answere to G. W. opinion of trade;" consisting of thirteen eight-line stanzas; also " an Epitaphe uppon the death of Henrie Cantrell of Lincolne's Inne, Gent. by his friend R. C." Four six-line stanzas.

Henoch Clapham.—" A Briefe of the Bible, drawne first into English poesy, and then illustrated by apte annotations; together with some other necessary appendices by Henoch Clapham. Printed for Robert Waldegrave, Printer to the King's Maiesties. Cum Privilegio Regio." 12mo. At the end of the volume is " A Soule's Lamentation," thirteen six-line stanzas, and " A Soule's Solace," five twelve-line stanzas. (See Censura, Vol. VI. p. 170, for an account of a later edition.)

William Clowes has twelve lines in " The Epistle to the Reader," prefixed to his " A proved Practise for all young Chirurgians, concerning burnings with gunpowder, and wounds made with gun shot, sword, halbard, pyke, lance, or such other." 4to. 1588.

Samuel Daniel—" The First Fowre Bookes of the Civill Warres betweene the two Houses of Lan-

caster and Yorke, by Samuel Daniel. Ætas prima canit veneres, postrema tumultus. Printed at London by P. Short, for Simon Waterson, 1595," 4to. There is another title of the same date, varying in the printer's ornaments, and the following transposition, " at London printed." It may be necessary to notice, that in Brand's Catalogue (p. 101) a copy is entered as printed in 1594; but it was a mistake for the following year.

Richard Eden translated Peter Martyr's " Decades of the Newe World, or West India. London, Imprinted by G. Powell, 1555," 4to. b. l. At the end of the volume are a few lines of poetry.

Abraham Fleming " upon G. Whetston's worke," consisting of four six-line stanzas, may be found at the beginning of the *Rock of Regard.*

William Fulwood—" The Enimie of Idlenesse. Teaching the maner and stile how to endite, compose, and write all sorts of Epistles and Letters, as well by answer as otherwise. Devided into foure bokes, no lesse plesaunt than profitable; set forth in English by William Fulwood, marchant, &c. The contents hereof appere in the table at the latter ende of the booke.

' An enimie to idlenesse,
A friend to exercise,
My practise of the prudent pen
Loe here before thine eyes.'

Imprinted at London by Henry Bynneman, for Leonard Maylard, Anno 1568," 8vo. b. l. Induction " To the Right Worshipfull the Maister, Wardens, and Company of the Marchant Tayllors of London,

W. F. wishett increase of worship, with prosperous successe and eternall felicitie," prefixed to 128 lines, rhyming alternately, signed "your Worships W. F.". At the end are six pieces of poetry, each having a couplet for a title, viz.

" A constant lover doth expresse
His griping griefes, which still encrease."

64 lines in alternate rhyme.

" A lover, pearst with Cupide's bowe,
Thinks long till he be rid from woe."

44 lines, same measure.

" A secrete lover writes his will
By story of Pigmalion's ill."

10 stanzas of six lines each.

" A lover hath his ladie's hart,
And writes to hir as is his part."

72 lines, rhyming alternately.

" A lover sick for very love,
To pity doeth his lady move."

72 lines, same.

" A faithfull lover feeling smart,
Doethe nippe his ladie false of heart."

80 lines, same.

" FINIS, quod W. F."

ROBERT GREENE, in the title page of "The Spanish Masquerado, 4to. 1589, has the "Twelve articles of the State of Spaine," in verse.

DAVID GWYN—"Certaine English verses penned by David Gwyn, who for the space of eleuen yeares and ten moneths was in most grieuous servitude in

the gallies, vnder the King of Spaine and nowe lately (by the wonderfull prouidence of God) deliuered from captiuitie, to the overthrow of many of the Spaniards, and the great rejoycing of all true hearted English men. Presented to the Queene's most Excellent Maiestie, in the Parke, at Saint James, on Sunday the xviii of August, 1588, by David Gwyn, as foloweth.—Imprinted at London by Richard Hudson, dwelling in Hosier Lane, at the signe of the Wool-sacke," 8vo. b. l. eleven pages. There are three poems in this volume entitled as follows:

"Certain English verses presented to the Queene's most Excellent Maiestie, in the Parke, at Saint James, on Sunday, the xviii of August, 1588." 92 lines, rhyming alternately.

"Another, at the same time delivered to her Maiestie, by David Gwyn." 60 lines, same.

"An other, presented to her Maiestie, by David Gwyn, in commendation of Sir Francis Drake." 80 lines, same.

H. B. is also subscribed to twenty lines, in form of a dialogue "the reader to Geffrey Chaucer?" in Speght's edition of Chaucer.

John Bradford has two or three scraps of poetry, in "A godlye treatyse of Prayer translated into Englishe by John Bradford" [quotations from James iiij and John xvj] Colophon. "Imprinted at London in Paules Church Yearde, at the sygne of the Rose, by John Wight." 8vo. no date.

Henry Chettle. "The Pope's pittiful lamentation for the death of his deere darling Don Ioan of Austria: and Death's answer to the same. With

an Epitaphe upon the death of the said Don Joan translated after the French printed copy by H. C." This is only a head title, (qu. if there is any title page? I believe not) then follows "The Pope's lamentation." 68 lines, alternate rhyme. "Death's aunswer," 76 lines, same. "Don Joan's Epitaphe," two four-line stanzas; at the end "The furst of October, 1578, L'acquis a bonde. Finis, imprinted by I. C." Small 8vo. b. l. not mentioned in Herbert.

Gervis Clyfton has a trivial scrap or two in "The Casket of Jewels:" the running title of an imperfect copy. 12mo. b. l.

Miles Coverdale. I venture to attribute to this writer the following work, having seen it in a volume, along with other pieces, to which he had put his name, and all apparently printed together. "A Christen exhortation unto customable swearers. What a ryghte and lawfull othe is; whan and before whome it ought to be. Item. The maner of sayinge grace, or gevyng thankes unto God: who so ever heareth Goddes worde, beleve it, and do there [a]fter, shall be saved." 12mo. no printer's name or date, perhaps 1547. At the end is one seven-line stanza, and "A shorte instruction to the worlde," a poem of thirteen seven-line stanzas addressed to eight different characters, the first seven in one stanza each, and the remainder "To the preests."

"A. D. In com̃endation of the author and his booke:" prefixed to twelve lines of alternate rhime in "the Anatomie of Abuses, contayning a discoverie or briefe summarie of such notable vices and

imperfections as now reigne in many Christian countrayes of the worlde, but (especiallie) in a very famous ilande called Ailgna.* Together with most fearefull examples of God's judgementes executed upon the wicked for the same; as well in Ailgna of late, as in other places else where. Verie godly to be read of all true Christians everie where, but most needeful to be regarded in Englande: made dialogue wise by Phillip Stubbes. Seene and allowed, accorded to order. Math. iii. ver. 5. Repent for the kingdome of God is at hande. Luc. xiii. ver. 5. I say unto you, saith Christ, except you repent, you shall all perish. Printed at London by Richard Jones, 1 Maij, 1583. Small 4to. Introduction 14 leaves; end sig. R. j.

I. D. " Grounde of Artes; teachinge the worke and practise of Arithmetike, both in whole numbers and fractions, after a more easier and exacter sorte then any lyke hathe hitherto been set forth. Made by M. Robert Recorde, Doctor in Phisick, and nowe of late diligently overseene and augmented, with new and necessary additions.

I. D.

" That which my frende well begonne,
For very love to common weale,
Neede not all whole to be newe donne,
But new encrease I do reveale.

Something herin I once redreste,
And now agayne for thy behoofe,
Of zeale I do, and at request
Bothe mend and adde, fytte for all proofe.

* *Anglia* inverted.

Of numbers use the endles might,
No witte nor language can expresse,
Apply and try, bothe day and night,
And than this truthe thou wilt confesse."

Londini, Anno Domini, 1573." Coloph. "Imprinted at London in Paules Churche-Yarde, at the signe of the Brasen-Serpent, by Reginalde Wolfe, Anno Domini M. D. L. XXIII." The usual six lines by Record, of "the bookes verdicte," at back of title: and on the last page, after printer's name, is "I. D. to the earnest Arithmeticien," prefixed to five stanzas of four lines, each in alternate rhime.

This work was in such repute, and so repeatedly published, that it is probable there are other editions, as well as this, not seen by Herbert.

T. D. "Canaan's Calamitie, Jerusalem's Miserie, and England's Mirror.—The doleful destruction of faire Jerusalem by Tytus, the sonne of Vaspasian, Emperour of Rome, in the yeare of Christes Incarnation 74. Wherein is shewed the wonderful miseries which God brought upon that citie, for sinne; being utterly over-throwen and destroyed by sword, pestilence, and famine. Briefly gathered into this small volume, for the benefit of all well disposed persons; wherein they shall finde many strange and notable thinges, worthy to be regarded and had in remembrance. At London, Printed by Thomas Purfoot for Henrie Tomes, and are to be sould at his shop, neere St. Sepulchers Church at the signe of the White Beare, 1598." 8vo. Dedicated "To the Right Worshipfull M. Richard

Kingsmill, Esquier, Justice of the Peace and Quorum in the Countie of Southampton, and Surveyer of her Majesties Courtes of Wardes and Liveries, all prosperitie and happinesse;" sig. " your Wor. most humbly affectionate T. D." Then " To the gentlemen readers health;" sig. " Yours in all courtesie, T. D.;" with five poems on the Destruction of Ierusalem; and, perhaps, more; as the copy of the work I saw was imperfect at the end. These initials are given by Ritson to Thomas Delone.*

" I. F. in commendation of the author and his booke;" head to 24 lines, in alternate rhime, before Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses. See above, A. D.

William Foster has twelve lines before " The five bookes of the famous learned and eloquent man Hieronimus Osorius, contayning a discourse of Civill and Christian Nobilitie; a worke no less pleasaunt then profitable for all, but especiallye the noble Gentlemen of England, to view their lives, their estates, and conditions in. Translated out of Latine into English by William Blandie, late of the Universitie of Oxeford, and now Fellow of the Middle Temple in London. Imprinted at London, in Fleet Streate, by Thomas Marsh. Anno 1576. Cum privilegio."

" Abraham Fowler's needeles Hædera," prefixed to 36 lines in alternate rhyme, before " A philosophicall discourse, entituled the Anatomie of the Mind; newlie made and set forth by T[homas]

* Qu. whether in the present instance they should not be given to Thos. Decker? *Editor.*

R[ogers.] Imprinted at London by I[ohn] C[harlwood] for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Paule's Church Yarde, at the signe of the Parret. 1576." 8vo.

A. G. affixed "to the reader, in commendation of this present woorke," thirty lines in couplets, before Peele's "Pathe-waye to Perfectness." 1569. Fol.—*poste Peele.*

"T. H. to the Reader," is the head-line for two six-line stanzas, prefixed to "A Discourse concerning the Spanish Fleete invading England, in the yeere 1588: by A. Ryther." 4to. 1590.

"Josua Hutten to the booke," prefixed to 100 lines of Alternate rhimes before Rogers's Philosophical Discourse. See Fowler.

J. H.

At p. 373 of the 3d volume of the Censura, a republication of the poems of "James the First, (for Mr. Tytler's text is exceedingly incorrect,") is suggested. "I had transcribed *the Kyngis quair* long before the publication of this edition, [printed for Balfour, 1783,] and afterward sent my copy to Mr. Tytler, who might have made use of it for that which was printed at Perth. The transcript he followed has abounded with the most flagrant and absurd blunders, which he has carefully preserved. *Christ's kirk on the Green* is likewise very inaccurate. The Editor's acquaintance with the language of either poem seems superficial and imperfect." Quod Joseph Ritson. *M. S. penes me.*

At the end of ane compendious booke of godly and spirituall songs, &c. Edinburgh, printed by Andro Hart. 12mo. b. l. is the following poem.

" Sen throw vertue incressis dignity,
And vertew is flowre and rute of nobles ay,
Of ony wit or what estate thou be,
His steps follow, and dreid for none effray:
Eject vice, and follow treuth alway.
Lufe maist thy God that first thy lufe began,
And for ilk inch he will thee quite ane span.

Be not over proud in thy prosperity,
For as it cummis, sa will it passe away;
The time to compt is short thou may well see,
For of greene grasse, soone cummis wallowed hay;
Labour in trueth quhilk suith is of thy fay:
Traist maist in God for he best guide thee can,
And for ilk inch he will thee quite ane span.

Sen word is thrall, and thoght is only free,
Thou daunt thy toung that power hes, and may
Thou steik thy eine fra warlds vanity,
Refraine thy lust, and harken what I say:
Graip or thou slide, and keep furth the hieway,
Thou hald thee fast upon thy God and man,
And for ilk inch he will thee quite ane span.

Finis.

¶ Quod King James the First."

This poem is given from a transcript made by Ritson: and Mr. Irving has also copied it into his Lives of the Scotish Poets, Vol. I. p. 315; but its being written by James seems doubtful. It is the last in the volume of Godly Songs, and, similar to all the preceding, has the word " Finis" affixed;

then a new line, as above, with "Quod King James the First." Had names of authors been necessary, those of Gawin Douglas and Sir D. Lindsay, might have been added to their pieces, and lines written by a monarch, were not likely to be thrust to the end of a volume, to close the rear of anonymous writers only. The work is supposed to have been published to promote the views of the reformers,* and had a veil for the nonce; therefore, if attributing the lines to King James, is only to depend upon the above slender authority, I shall conclude with suggesting the probability that "Quod King Iames the First was a shallow artifice of the printer to imply the whole volume was written by that monarch. J. H.

ART. DCCCXVII. *Literary Epitaphs.*

Epitaph by Dr. Free, for himself.

Hic sepultus est
Johannes Free,
In Academiâ Oxoniensi sacræ Theol. Doctor,

* See Mr. Dalyell's cursory remarks upon "ane book of godly songs," (who has republished the work) p. 37 of Scotish Poems of the Sixteenth Century. Edinburgh, 1801, small 8vo. Mr. D. also published another edition, same year, large 8vo.—"A specimen of a book intituled ane compendious booke of godly and spiritual sangs, collectit out of sundrie partes of the Scripture, with sundrie of other Ballates changed out of prophaine sanges for avoyding of synne and harlotrie, with augmentation of sundrie gude and godly Ballates, not contained in the first edition, Edinburgh, printed by Andro Hart: Edinburgh, printed by W. Ruddiman, J. Richardson, and Company, 1765." Small 8vo. pp. 46, was edited by Sir David Dalrymple.

Et Civitatis ejusdem nominis civis natus,
Utriusque Pater;
Quoniam non supererat in Civitate Civis senior,
Nec in Universitate Doctor
Hic vir frustra vixit; nam laboravit frustra.
Nunquam enim quod Usus vitæ postulat,
Utcumque Moderatum, aut sibi assecutus est,
Aut suis
Concionator publicus per Annos LIII.
Et Doctor suæ facultatis XLIII.
Quinetiam, frustra:
Nam cum hæc scriberet, licet admodum senex,
Nunquam Ecclesiam obtinuisset,
Quæ redderet quotannis LXXX minas.
Mirum!
Sacerdos attamen fuit
Sub Imperio Georgiii III. Magnæ. Britanniæ
Regis,
Qui caput esse audit insuper Ecclesiæ.
At vero, quanquam Regis Familiæ fidus
Subditus,
Et suo damno fidus,
Nunquam tamen tulit, vel fidei politicæ
Vel operis Sacerdotalis præmium.
Adeo ut hujus hominis vita comparetur
Proventui arboris, naturâ fertilis
Sed quæ tempestatibus subinde agitata,
Cœlique inclementiâ oppressa, et tandem victa,
Fructum suum cum vitâ perdidit.
Quod periude est, ac si a principio
facta fuisset sterilis.
Sic visum est Creatori
Opus texere, et retexere suum.
Sicciné, ait Psalmista, Deus,

Omnes homines in mendacium,
Aut deceptionem creâsti ? *
Sic hoc verum sit,
Tum præter inferna illa, ab antiquis temporibus
Credita et formidata,
Locus pœnæ est etiam hæc Terra nostra,
Ubi sic decipimur; ubi
Per tramites perplexos iter, et ad quodvis
Divorticulum crebri laquei et insidiæ locantur,
Atque post infinitum molimen
Spei perpetua frustratio :
Qui cruciatus !
Patet, igitur, in hunc orbem eo fine inducimur,
Semper aliquid pati ;
Et, quod maximum inter homines
Habitum est, et nominatum supplicium,
Patiendo mori.
Nonne hæc est pœna per totum,
Quando mors, cujus causâ nascimur,
Ut Supremum et grande officium ultionis
Coronat opus ?
Cur ita comparatum est, aut quam ob causam
Hunc venimus puniendi ? An in hanc vitam
Ex aliâ vitâ profecti sumus ? an-
sed melius est intactas relinquere
Quæstiones tam difficiles :—Deus noverit,
Hominem vero puto scire nullum.
Abi, Viator:
Nam adhuc calcanda tibi semita tortuosa vitæ :
Repone animo, et converte, si potes, in tuum
Usum
Arcanum Regis sapientissimi documentum,
' Vanitas Vanitatum,

* Psalm lxxxix. ver. 48. edit. Jun. et Tremell.

'Universum hoc est Vanitas!'*
De usu aphorismi hujus
Commentariolum adjacet, infra; dicendo
Se observâsse in diebus suæ deceptionis,
Hoc est, vitæ suæ,
Est justus scilicet, periens in Justitiâ suâ;
Est sceleratus, qui promulgatur in suo scelere.
Ideo,
Pone modum justitiæ, et
Scientiæ pone modum;
Ulterius progredi periculosum:
Nam cur te ibis perditum†?‡

In the Chancel of St. James's Church, Westminster.

Near this place lie the remains of
Mary Delany,
Daughter of Bernard Granville, Esq.
And niece of
George Granville Lord Lansdowne.
She was married first to
Alexander Pendarves of Roscrow
in the County of Cornwall, Esq.
And secondly, to Patrick Delany, D.D.
Dean of Down, in Ireland.
She was born the 14th of May, 1700;
And died the 15th of April, 1788.
She was a lady
Of singular ingenuity and politeness,
And unaffected piety:
Those qualities
Had endeared her thro' life

* Eccles. i. ver. 1. † Eccles. vii. ver. 16.

‡ Gent. Mag. Vol. lxi. p. 967.

To many noble and excellent persons,
And made the close of it illustrious
By procuring for her
Many signal marks of grace and honour
From their Majesties.*

Intended† Epitaph at Kingston, near Canterbury.

‡ H.S.E.
Rev. Gul. Dejovas Byrche, A.M.
Ævi, in quo vixit, decus et ornamentum;§
Suavitatis indolis, candoris, ac benevolentiæ,
omnibus exemplar.
Linguarum tam hodiernarum, quam anti-
quarum scientia,
paucis cessit,
rebus mathematicis, ac pietate non ficta,
nulli.
Corporis infirmi diu incola,
carceris tandem impatiens,
Cœlum versus avolavit
anima,
die Martis, 7°, ætatis 62,
Salutis 1792.
Ad memoriam tam chari capitis conservandam,
Elizabetha—illius vidua mœrens,
H.M.P.

* Gent. Mag. Vol. lxvi. p. 807.

† This seems to me preferable to the epitaph which has since been placed on Mr. Byrche's monument in the above church.

‡ Gent. Mag. Vol. lxii. p. 411.

§ These words are a little extravagant; as Mr. Byrche, from diffidence, or some other cause, never exhibited either his learning or his talents to the public, which is much to be lamented, since they were undoubtedly of a very high kind: and nothing could exceed the goodness of his heart and disposition.

From Winchester Cathedral.

In memory of the Reverend
William Cawthorne Unwin, M.A.*
rector of Stock in Essex.
He was educated at the Charter-
house in London, under the Rev. Dr.
Crusius; and, having gone through the
education of that school, he was at
an early period admitted to
Christ's College, Cambridge.
He died, in this city, the 29th
Nov. 1786, aged 41 years, leaving
A widow and three young children.†

From Weston Favell Church, Northamptonshire.

Here lie the remains
of the Rev. James Hervey, A.M.
late rector of this parish;
that very pious man,
and much-admired author!‡
who died Dec. 25th, 1758,
in the 45th year of his age.

Reader, expect no more; to make him known,
Vain the fond elegy and figur'd stone:
A name more lasting shall his writings give;
There view display'd his heavenly soul, and live.§

JEREMIAH MARKLAND, A.M.

THE following elegant epitaph upon this excellent

* The son of Cowper's Mary, and correspondent of the poet.

† Gent. Mag. Vol. lxiii. p. 217.

‡ Author of "Meditations among the Tombs," &c.

§ Gent. Mag. Vol. lxvi. p. 488.

and learned man* was written by Mr. Edward Clarke, author of " Letters concerning the Spanish Nation." It was, however, supplanted by an English one from the pen of Dr. Heberden, which was engraven on his tomb in the parish church of Dorking, Surry.

" Memoriæ Sacrum
Jeremiæ Markland, A.M.
Qui, quanquam splendidiores eum
Et literæ, et virtutes ornaverant,
Semper modestissimè se gessit:
Omnes benignè,
Doctos urbanè,
Et, quod mirere magis,
Etiam indoctos sine supercilio excepit,
In restituendis, et explicandis,
Græcis, et Latinis Poetis,
Statio, Euripide, Horatio, Juvenale,
Et præcipuè Novi Fœderis libris,
Cautus, acutus, felix,
Et, si quando audacior, tamen non inconsultus:
In edendis Maximo Tyrio, et Demosthene,
Cum Davisio et Tayloro conjunctus,
Utrisque et auxilio, et ornamento fuit.
Sequantur alii famam,
Aucupentur Divitias,
Hic illa oculis viretortis contemplatus

* His father the Rev. Ralph Markland, A. M. Vicar of Childwell in the county of Lancaster, was the author of a curious poem entitled " Pteryplegia, or the Art of Shooting Flying," 8vo. which was written by him at Oxford previous to his taking orders.

Of the poetical works of his relative Abraham Markland, D. D. Master of Saint Cross in the city of Winchester, &c. &c. some account is preserved in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. II. p. 1212.

Post terga constanter rejecit.
A Cætu tandem et communione omnium
Per hos triginta annos próximè elapsos
In solitudinem se recepit,
Studiis excolendis, et pauperibus sublevandis
Utricè intentus.
Memoriæ viri sibi amicissimi,
Et preceptoris et parentis loco,
Viri candore, humanitate, modestiâ, doctrinâ
Religione demum ornatissimi,
Dat, Dicat, Dedicat,
Olim Discipulus.
Obiit prope Dorking
In Comitatu Surriæ
Julii 7, 1776.
Annum agens octogissimum tertium."

Epitaph at Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

" To the memory of James King, Captain in the Royal Navy, LL.D. and F.R.S. the friend and colleague of Captain Cook in his last Voyage round the World, the history of which, from the time of the death of that celebrated navigator, he wrote at Woodstock, during the intervals of his retirement from the public services of his country, in which his laborious, and almost uninterrupted exertions, brought on a premature and deeply lamented death. He died Oct. 1784 in the thirty-second year of his age, at Nice, where he is interred."*

* He was the son of Dr. James King, Dean of Raphoe, who died in 1795; and brother to Dr. Thomas King, Prebendary of Canterbury, who died in 1801, and also to Dr. Walker King, now Bishop of Rochester.

In Tunbridge Church, Kent, on Cawthorne, the Poet.

" H. S. E.
Jacobus Cawthorne,
Scholæ Tunbridgiensis Magister,
Qui juventuti tam literis quam moribus instituendæ
Operam magno non sine honore dedit.
Integer, comis, et omnibus carus vixit;
Valde desideratus heu citius obiit
Apr. 15, 1761, æt. suæ 40.
Opibus quas multis larga manu distribuit
Fruitur, et in æternum fruetur.
Soror mæsta ex grato animo hoc posuit."

Arms. Arg. on a saltier Gu. 4 cross crosslets Or.

In the church of Skipton, Yorkshire. On the late John Baynes, Esq. of Gray's Inn. By Dr. Parr.*

" Joanni Baynes, A. M.
Collegii S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses socio,
Juveni diserto, et sine maledictis faceto,
Vi ingenii ad excogitandum acuta,
Et firma ad memoriam mirifice prædito,
Græcis et Latinis literis penitus imbuto,
Legum Anglicorum interiori
Et recondita disciplina erudito,
Libertatis conservandæ perstudioso,
Patriæ bonorumque civium amantissimo,
Simplici, justo, et propositi
Animose et fortiter tenaci;
Qui vixit ann. xxviii, mens. iii. dieb. xxviii.
Decessit Londini pridie non. August

* Supposed author of the " Archaiological Epistle to Dean Milles."

Anno sacro
MDCCLXXXVII.
Gulielmus Baynes
Contra votum superstes
Filio bene merenti.
H. M. P."

On Thomas Tusser, the agricultural poet. Died 1580, *and was buried at St. Mildred's in the Poultry, London.*

" Here Thomas Tusser clad in earth doth lie,
That some time made the 'Poynts of Husbandrie;'*
By him then learn thou may'st, here learn we must,
When all is done we sleepe, and turne to dust;
And yet, through Christ, to heaven we hope to go;—
Who reades his bookes shall find his faith was so."

On Roger Ascham, Latin Secretary to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, &c. Died in 1568, *and was buried in St. Sepulchre's, London. By Buchanan.*

" Aschamum extinctum patriæ, Graiæque Camænæ,
Et Latia vera cum pietate dolent.
Principibus vixit carus, jucundus amicis,
Re modica, in mores dicere fama nequit."

On Sir Kenelm Digby, the philosopher. Ob. 1665, *æt.* 62. *By R. Farrar.*

" Under this tomb the matchless Digby lies;
Digby the great, the valiant, and the wise!
This age's wonder, for his noble parts;
Skill'd in six tongues, and learn'd in all the arts.

* Tusser, in 1557, published " A hundred good points of Husbandry," which he afterwards extended to 500 good points.

Born on the day he died, the 11th of June,
And that day bravely fought at Scanderoon;
Its rare, that one and the same day should be
His day of birth, of death, of victory!"

On John Blagrave, the mathematician. Died in 1611, *and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence, at Reading.*

" Here lies his corpse, which living had a spirit,
Wherein much worthy knowledge did inherit;
By which with zeal our God he did adore;
Left for maid servants, and to feed the poor:
His virtuous mother came of worthy race,
A Hungerford,* and buried near this place.
When God sent Death their lives away to call,
They liv'd belov'd, and died bewail'd by all."

On Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the poet, &c. By Himself. Ob. 1648.

" The monument which thou beholdest here
Presents Edward Lord Herbert to thy sight;
A man who was so free from either hope or fear
To have or lose this ordinary light,
That when to elements his body turned were,
He knew that as those elements would fight,
So his immortal soul should find above,
With his Creator, peace, joy, truth, and love!"

On Bishop Horne. In the Church yard of Eltham, Kent.

" Here lie interred
the earthly remains of

* The daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford, Knight.

the Right Rev. George Horne, D. D.
many years President of Magdalen College
in Oxford,
Dean of Canterbury,
and late Bishop of Norwich.
In whose character
depth of learning, brightness of imagination,
sanctity of manners and sweetness of temper,
were united beyond the usual lot of mortality.
With his discourses from the pulpit,
his hearers, whether of the university,
the city, or the country parish,
were edified and delighted.
His Commentary on the Psalms
will continue to be a companion to the closet,
till the devotion of earth shall end
in the hallelujahs of heaven!
Having patiently suffered under such infirmities
as seemed not due to his years,
his soul took flight from this vale of misery,
to the unspeakable loss of the Church of England,
and his sorrowing friends and admirers,
Jan. 17, 1792, in the 62d year of his age."

T. P.

On Jonas Hanway, Esq. In the north cross aisle of Westminster Abbey.

" Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway,
Who departed this life, Sept. 5, 1786, aged 74,
But whose name liveth, and will ever live,
Whilst active piety shall distinguish
The Christian,
Integrity and truth shall recommend
The British merchant,

And universal kindness shall characterize
The Citizen of the world.
The helpless infant, nurtured through his care,
The friendless prostitute, sheltered and reformed,
The hopeless youth, rescued from misery and ruin,
And trained to serve and to defend his country,
Uniting in one common strain of gratitude,
Bear testimony to their benefactor's virtues,
This was the friend and father of the poor."

On the Rev. Dr. Young. Ob. 1765. *æt.* 84.

" Whilst late for Churchill party tears have flown,
Britannia mourns misfortunes now her own ;
Stript of her censor, in immortal Young!
Who virtue taught, and who sublimely sung:
Who lash'd each vice, a moralist indeed,
A friendly satirist, by sense decreed:
Father of eloquence, above design,
An unambitious, noble, great Divine!
Who shackled mitres with contempt observ'd,
And knew, but gain'd not, what his worth deserv'd.
Listed in life, he consecrated night,
To book's fair advocates, and virtue bright:
On hope's straw Babylons he scorn'd to build,
Or on Truth's altar superstition gild.—
From hence, let Genius seek the humble earth,
And learn, with him, that death is twin with birth,
Renew'd by seasons, like sweet Virgil's tomb,
May Young's superior shine, for ever bloom.
The Muse's bard, the English Mentor gone,
Despise the flattery of the Parian stone."

On William Rose, LL.D. Ob. 1786, *æt.* 67. *By Arthur Murphy.*

" Whoe'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause, where truth and honour lie.
His, the gay wit that fond affection drew,
Oft heard and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
Science, untinctur'd with the pride of schools,
And native goodness, free from formal rules;
With zeal through life he toil'd in Learning's cause,
But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws.
His every action sought the noblest end,
The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
Perhaps e'en now, from yonder realms of day
To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;
Pleas'd to behold affections like his own,
With filial duty raise this votive stone."

On Henry Brooke, Esq. Ob. 1783.

" Virtue, O Brooke! who erst exulting saw
Thy pen her champion, and thy life her law;
Now tongues thy tomb, her lesson to fulfil,
And bids thee, kind in death, instruct us still."

To the memory of Matthew Concanen, Esq. late Attorney General of Jamaica.

" Friendship began in unexperienced youth,
In honour founded, and secured by truth,
In distant climes and various fortunes try'd,
Not Death, the grand destroyer, can divide;

True to thine honest fame, which long shall live,
This last just tribute to thy worth I give.

A humour pleasing, and a wit refin'd,
Knowledge and judgment clear enrich'd your mind;
In you to full perfection met the powers,
Which sweeten, and adorn the social hours:
In Fancy's flowery gardens when you stray'd.
If you invok'd the Muse, she gave her aid:
Nor covetous nor negligent of fame,
You've gain'd a fair, deserv'd a lasting name."*

To the Rt. Reverend Benjamin Hoadley, Lord Bishop of Winchester, on his Collection of Sermons published in 1754.

" In early days of manhood you began
To prove yourself th' impartial friend of man;
With reason arm'd you broke the Tyrant's rod
And shew'd that Freedom's foes were foes of God:
You from our civil right expell'd the storm,
And drew Religion in an Angel's form:
Gladly we see the same pursuits engage
Thine active soul in thy declining age:
Proceed, as you began, the friend of truth,
The comfort of the old, and guide of youth.
In thy rewards contented shalt thou rest,
Bless'd in thy labours, in thy offspring blest:
Yet further yet throw thy discerning eye,
And see thy lot beneath a purer sky;
Where doubts no more the restless mind employ,
Where all is health, and harmony, and joy."†

* Howard's Letters, II. 709. † Howard's Letters, II. 710.

In the Church of St. Giles in the Fields.

" In memory of
The Rev. Richard Southgate, A.B.
Rector of Warsop,
in the County of Nottingham;
one of the Sub-Librarians
of the British Museum,
And during thirty years, Curate of this parish;
who died Jan. 21, 1795,
in the 66th year of his age.
In every station of his life
he executed its respective duties
With judgment, diligence, and fidelity.
Deep were his researches, and his learning various;
Languages and Science acknowledged him
A Scholar;
Theology a Divine.
The purity of his faith, the rectitude of his
conduct,
And his unwearied labours in the
pastoral office
testified his piety
towards God:
his mildness, humility and candour,
With his exemplary attention to the wants,
temporal as well as spiritual,
of his fellow creatures,
proved his benevolence
towards man.
Reader,
If thou canst, excel him;
it will be well if
thou canst equal him!"

Inscription on the Monument of George Steevens, Esq. By W. Hayley, Esq.

" Peace to these reliques! once the bright attire
Of spirit sparkling with no common fire!
How oft has pleasure in the social hour
Smil'd at his wit's exhilarating power!
And truth attested with delight intense
The serious charms of his colloquial sense!
His talents, varying as the diamond's ray,
Could strike the grave, or fascinate the gay:
His critic's labours, of unwearied force,
Collected light from every distant source;
Want with such true beneficence he cheer'd,
All that his bounty gave, his zeal endear'd.
Learning as vast as mental power could seize,
In sport displaying, and with graceful ease,
Lightly the stage of chequered life he trod,
Careless of chance, confiding in his God."

Literary Epitaph inscribed on the Monument of the Reverend William Bagshaw Stevens, in Repton Church, Derbyshire. He died 1800. *By Anna Seward.*

" Reader, if thee each sacred worth inspire,
The Patriot's ardor, and the Poet's fire,
Unsullied honour, Friendship's generous glow,
Sky-pointing hope, that smiles on finite woe,
Such Stevens was, and thy congenial tear
Drops on the Scholar, Bard, and Christian's bier."

A Character of Charles Yorke, Lord High Chancellor, by way of Epitaph.

" Sacred to the memory
of the Rt. Hon^ble^ Charles Yorke,

late Lord High Chancellor
of Great Britain.
Formed to deserve
He was qualified to adorn
The highest departments
in law and equity.
His studies and industry
Fitted him for the former;
His probity and discernment
for the latter;
And the largeness of his capacity, for both;
Meanwhile the goodness of his heart,
The sublimity of his principles,
And the dignity of his conduct,
Heightened his pretensions,
And widen'd the great, the uncommon worth,
From whence he sprung.
As a man,
His every feeling did honour to humanity.
As a gentleman,
The liberality of his sentiments,
The politeness of his address,
And the chastity of his manners,
Added charms to conversation;
At the same time that cheerfulness and ease
(The authorized attendants
Of unaffected virtue)
Engaged the attention, and enlivened the affections
Of every unprejudiced beholder.
As a scholar,
His reading was extensive,
His knowledge various,
And his judgment exact,
While intense application
Joined to the most sprightly exertion,

And truest elegance of taste,
Shewed him at once,
A rare instance
Of superior genius,
And unwearied assiduity.
Such was He,
Who after having shone,
Unrivalled at the Bar,
Was in ambiguous times,
Called up to share
The highest honours of the State,
And grace the exalted seat
In which, erewhile, his noble sire sat.
But oh!
How deep the sigh!
Here heaven clos'd the temporary scene;
And snatch'd her favourite to celestial honours,
The 20th day of Jan. 1770,
In the 48th year of his age."*

Literary Epitaph at Honiton, Devon.

" † Hic jacent exuviæ mortales reverendi admodum viri
Æzræ Cleveland, S. T. B. collegii Exon.
apud Oxonienses quondam socii, et deinde,
Ita volente perhonorabili viro Domino Guilelmo
Courtenay de Powderham baronetto,
hujus ecclesiæ quadraginta per annos rectoris.
Per id omne tempus studiis gnavitèr incubuit,
Animoque omnigenâ ferè scientiâ repleto,
Tum ethica officia, tum legis prophetarumque præcepta

* Gent. Mag. Vol. XL. p. 60.
† Id. Vol. LXIII. Part I. p. 393.

necnon Christianæ fidei articulos, peculiari
quâdam
perspicuitate concionibus enucleavit.
Vitam prorsus innocuam duxit, et plurimus
benefecit.
Moribus inerat severitas, sermoni gravitas,
ut decuit ministrum Dei.
Idem vero cùm tempus posceret, comes mirè
festivus
multo permaduit sale.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ rituum et doctrinæ fuit
egregiæ tenax;
Et uno contentus sacerdotio,
Alterum non ambivit, oblatum etiam recusavit.
Completis tandem octoginta annis,
Senio potius quàm morbo confectus,
quasi obdormivit beatæ resurrectionis spe
Septimo die Augusti anno Domini 1740."*

* He compiled a "Genealogical History of the noble and illustrious Family of Courtnay. In three parts. The first, giveth an account of the Counts of Edessa of that family. The second, of that branch that is in France. The third, of that branch that is in England.' By E. Cleaveland, B. D. sometime fellow of Exeter College, in Oxford, and rector of Honiton in Devon. Exon. Printed by Edward Farley, at Shakspeare's Head, near East-gate, 1735, fol. pp. 339." Gibbon, in his digression on the Courtnay family, Hist. Decl. and Fall, Vol. XI. p. 294, 8vo. says—"I have applied, but not confined myself, to 'A Genealogical History of the noble and illustrious Family of Courtnay, by Ezra Cleaveland, tutor to Sir William Courtnay, and rector of Honiton.' The first part is extracted from William of Tyre; the second from Bouchet's French History; and the third from various memorials public, provincial, and private, of the Courtnays of Devonshire. The rector of Honiton has more gratitude than industry, and more industry than criticism."

Literary Inscription on a blank leaf of Dr. Hunter's Sylva.

" To the memory of
John Evelyn, Esq.
A man of great learning, of sound judgment,
and of extensive benevolence.
From an early entrance into public life,
to an extreme old age,
He considered himself as living only for
the benefit of mankind.
Reader,
do justice to his illustrious character;
and be confident
that as long as there remains one page
of his voluminous writings,
and as long as virtue and science
hold their abode in this island,
The memory of the illustrious Evelyn
will be held in the highest veneration.
Ob. Feb. 27, 1705-5—Ætat. 85."

Epitaph in the Church of St. Mary-la-bonne.

" Near this place lies interred the body of
William Guthrie, Esq.
who died 9th March, 1770, aged 62:
representative of the ancient family
Of Guthrie of Hankerton,
in the county of Angus, N. Britain.
Eminent for knowledge in all branches
of literature and of the British Constitution;
which his many works
historical, geographical, critical, and political,
do testify.

To whom this monument was erected,
by order of his brother, Henrie Guthrie, Esq.
in the year 1777."

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*Epitaph on Thomas Day, Esq. author of "The Dying Negro," "Sandford and Merton," &c. Written by himself, and designed for Dr. Small; but reserved for his own tomb.**

"Beyond the range of Time and Fortune's pow'r,
Remain, cold stone, remain and mark the hour,
When all the noblest gifts which Heav'n e'er gave,
Were buried in a dark untimely grave.
Oh, taught on reason's boldest wings to rise,
And catch each glimmering of the open skies!
Oh, gentle bosom! oh, unsullied mind!
Oh, friend to truth, to virtue, and mankind!
Thy dear remains we trust to this sad shrine,
Secure to feel no second loss like thine!"

On Paul Whitehead.† By Garrick.

"Here lies a man misfortune could not bend;
Prais'd as a poet, honour'd as a friend:
Though his youth kindled with the love of fame,
Within his bosom glow'd a brighter flame:
Whene'er his friends with sharp affliction bled,
And from the wounded deer the herd was fled,
Whitehead stood forth—the healing balm applied,
Nor quitted their distresses—till he died."

---

* Mr. Day lost his life by a fall from his horse, Sept. 28, 1789, at the age of 41.

† Ob. 30 Decem. 1774. Ætat. 64.

On the same. By Capt. Edw. Thompson.

" A poet rests beneath this marble hearse,
Whose friendship lives—the subject of our verse.
If cankering time his poesy devours,
And blights the beauty of his fairest flow'rs,
Yet shall his stubborn virtue nobly stand,
The praise, the envy of this generous land:
Sons yet unborn his memory shall commend,
Who gave up freedom to release his friend. *
Mild, though confin'd, as if to woe allied,
He ne'er rebuk'd, nor at his fortune sigh'd:
He serv'd his friend—and felt the conscious pride.
Let wreaths of laurel be the poet's fame,
Friendship and love were Whitehead's higher claim."

On Thomas Durfey. Ob. Feb. 26, 1723.

" Here lies the Lyric, who with tale and song
Did life to threescore years and ten prolong:
His tale was pleasant and his song was sweet,
His heart was chearful—but his thirst was great.
Grieve, reader, grieve; that he, too soon grown old,
His song has ended, and his tale has told."

Art. DCCCXVIII. *Fishing.*

Fishing may probably claim origin with the expiration of the poet's golden age. When the vitiated palate of man first imbibed the savoury gratification of animal food, the weak and the indolent, alike too supine to share in the fatigues

* Fleetwood the player, with whom he became joint bondsman in the sum of 3000l.

of the chace, contrived the obtainment of a viscous substance by a less laborious but more cunning depredation upon the tenants of the deep. As mankind increased in number, and nations were formed, the art became general; nor was the simple character of the fisherman finally unimportant. Upon the foundation of the mild doctrines of the Christian religion an "astonishing and rapid propagation of it [took place] by a few illiterate tent-makers and fishermen through almost every part of the world."* From that period, in the earliest history of every country, it may be gleaned, that fishing supplied a large proportion of nutritive sustenance to the various inhabitants, and, in some places, has progressively risen from a domestic trade to a material branch of the public revenue by exportation. As a practical art it has experienced little if any alteration for centuries. Instances may be found of the untutored savage exercising his adroitness by diving, while the invention of more polished regions is exhibited in the varying mesh and subtle deception of a baited hook. Painters and poets of all periods describe similar modes of destruction. Of our domestic records, upon the research of a late antiquarian, into the sports and pastimes of the people, not any particulars were met with "sufficiently deviating from the present method of taking fish to claim a place in this work."† The following extract is curious, and is one of the earliest notices upon the subject, which combines

* Lecture I. upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, by the present Bishop of London.

† Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 7.

the statute and common law of the realm at that period. " If any man fysshe in the lordes pooles or meyres, the lorde maye haue his accyon vpon the statute of Westmynster prim^r. [3 Ed. I. C 20—1275.] And yf he fysshe in the rynning and seuerall waters, the lorde may haue his actyon at the com^men lawe, & in lykewyse the lordes tenaunt, if any man fysshe in his ferme holde, be it standynge waters and rynninge waters: and where he saythe de omnibus of commen fysshinges, that is lytell profyte to y^e. lorde but to his tenau^tes, except he dwell nighe the sea, and wyll cause his seruant to fysshe there for him, for y^t. is the best com^men water y^t. any man can fisshe in. And some rynning waters be com^men, as lytell brokes, and sytches, and in some rinnyng waters the lordes tenau^tes haue lybertie by custoe^ to fysshe with shouenettes, trodenettes, small pytches, and suche other." * To recapitulate the various English writers upon fishing, according to the science of angling, would prove too voluminous for a brief essay. Such an attempt must commence with the " treatyse of fyshynge wyth an angle," of 1496, by Juliana Berners, and after enumerating near two hundred various publications connected with the subject, conclude with the late edition of Walton's Complete Angler, as re-edited by, and with the subsequent additions of Sir John Hawkins. † Several inquiries have been

* Boke of surveyeng and improume^tes, 1523.

† Although this work [the Complete Angler] seems to be little more than a treatise on fish and fishing, the reader, whether he is a proficient in angling or not, will find abundant entertainment in it.—It is written in dialogue, and is interspersed with several pieces of excellent old English

made respecting the following poem, and there is reason to conclude it is now first printed. The

poetry, and discovers such a vein of mental humour, and harmless pleasantry, as has rendered it the delight of the most ingenious for more than a century. The author, Mr. Walton, was intimate with the Wits of King James the First's time; of whom, and of many other remarkable persons, there are, in this edition, many curious anecdotes. Cuts are now added of the principal scenes, designed by Mr. Wale, and engraved by Mr. Ryland, in which the characters are dressed in the habits of the times: which cuts, the reader may be assured, cost, in designing and engraving upwards of one hundred pounds." *Bookseller's advertisement of first edition by Hawkins, from Newspaper July*, 1760. The late edition of this work forms a handsome volume in quarto, and in two different sizes octavo. The embellishments are by Mr. Philip Audinet, who has again copied from the original designs of Wale: to these are added some portraits, and the fish are engraved from a set of new designs, made for the purpose *.

The following extract from the preface to the experienced Angler (another old and valuable publication) by Col. Venables, claiming the superiority of this pursuit over more expensive diversions is too connected with the present article to be omitted.

"Hawking and hunting have had their excellencies celebrated with large encomiums by divers pens; and although I intend not any undervaluing to those noble recreations, so much famed in all ages and by all degrees, yet I must needs affirm, that they fall not within the compass of every one's ability to pursue, being, as it were, only entailed on great persons and vast estates; for if meaner fortunes seek to enjoy them, Actæon's fable often proves a true story, and those birds of prey not seldom quarry upon their masters: besides, those recreations are more subject to choler and passion, by how much those creatures exceed a hook or line in worth; and indeed in those exercises our pleasure depends much upon the will and humour of a sullen cur, or kite (as I have heard their own passions phrase them) which also require much attendance, care, and skill, to keep her serviceable to our ends. Further, these delights are often prejudicial to the husbandman in his corn, grass, and fences; but in this pleasant and harmless Art of Angling, a man hath

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* For an account of Bagster's late edition, which is disclaimed by Mr. I. S. Hawkins, Sir John's son, see Gent. Mag. Jan. 1809, p. 6.

date of the manuscript is uncertain, probably about 1750, and from several corrections in the original must have been the translator's copy. Extracts from other works are given as notes, but discussions upon manufacturing flies, or the ingenious torment of threading a live bait, are purposely omitted; yet it is hoped amusement and information will prove

none to quarrel with but himself, and we are usually so entirely our own friends as not to retain an irreconcileable hatred against ourselves, but can in short time easily compose the enmity; and besides ourselves none are offended, none endamaged; and this recreation falleth within the capacity of the lowest fortune to compass, affording also profit as well as pleasure; in following of which exercise a man may employ his thoughts in the noblest studies, almost as freely as in his closet; the minds of anglers being usually more calm and composed than many others, especially hunters and falconers, who too frequently lose their delight in their passion, and too often bring home more of melancholy and discontent than satisfaction in their thoughts; but the angler, when he hath the worst success, looseth but a hook or line, or perhaps (what he never possessed) a fish, and suppose he take nothing, yet he enjoyeth a delightfull walk by pleasant rivers, in sweet pastures, among odoriferous flowers, which gratify his senses and delight his mind; which contentments induce many (who affect not angling) to choose those places of pleasure for their summer's recreation and health. But peradventure some may alledge that this art is mean, melancholy and insipid: I suppose the old answer, *de gustibus non est disputandum*, will hold as firmly in recreations as palats; many have supposed angling void of delight, having never tried it, yet have afterwards experimented it so full of content, that they have quitted all other recreation (at least in its season) to pursue it.....The cheapness of the recreation abates not its pleasure, but with rational persons heightens it; and if it be delightful the charge of melancholy falls upon that score, and if example (which is the best proof) may sway any thing, I know no sort of men less subject to melancholy than anglers; many have cast off other recreations and embraced it, but I never knew any angler wholly cast off (though occasions might interrupt) their affections to their beloved recreation; and if this art may prove a noble brave rest to my mind, 'tis all the satisfaction I covet."

sufficiently blended for those notes to be considered rather above the character of "a string of whiting's eyes."

Vaniere. Book XV. Of Fish. Translated from the Latin. By I. D. of C. C. Coll. Camb.*

Of Fish I sing, and to the rural cares
Now add the labours of my younger years.
These lays, Lemoignon, your protection claim,
Now more improv'd since first they gave me fame;
From hence to tend the doves and vines I taught,
And whate'er else my riper years have wrought.
Here, where in pleasing fables I relate,
How various bodies were transform'd by fate,
Your youthful grandsons may amusement find,
Who, Virtue's seeds now rip'ning in their mind,
Nor yet in Greek or Roman writers read,
But by your life and sage instructions bred,
May nourish in their minds the sweet essays
Of virtue rising to their grandsires' praise.
Curson by you was taught to guide the helm,
And that, when dead, you may protect the realm,
You fashion in their turn his blooming heirs,
That, while great Lewis for the world prepares,
A line of future monarchs he may view,
A line of ministers, prepar'd by you;
Whose names and deeds our annals may adorn
In future times and ages yet unborn.

* Rev. John Duncombe, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Rector of Hearne, Kent, and St. Andrew, with St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury. Ob. Jan. 19, 1786, æt. 56. See Gent. Mag. Vol. LVI. pp. 187-451, where this translation is mentioned. It is now printed from the copy referred to as in the possession of the late Mr. Reed. See his translation of Vaniere's fifth book in George Jeffreys's Miscellanies, 1754, 4to.

Whether the place you for your fish provide,
High hills with springs surround on ev'ry side,
(The work of nature this, and not of art,)
Or, lying in a valley, ev'ry part
By banks with ease may be sustain'd, in all;
Improve the land that to your lot may fall.
Who dwells on level ground, tho' rais'd with pain,
His banks the water's weight can scarce contain.
Yet let him not despair; for wealth and toil
Will model to his mind the stubborn soil.
Where like a channel you behold a field,
Which, tho' it would increase of harvests yield,
Will yet, if flooded, still more fruitful grow,
Pour in the tide, and let it overflow:
Then fish may nibble grass beneath the flood,
Where goats were wont to crop their flow'ry food.
When now for sixty months the scaly breed
Has kept possession of the watry mead;
Drain'd in its turn it will reward the swain
For sixty months with more than promis'd gain;
Thus may a valley fish and harvests yield,
And now appear a lake, and now a field:
Water and corn by turns possess the plain,
And Ceres now, and now the Naiads reign.
Lakes for their fishes some on hills prepare,
From whence the water with a friendly care
Supplies their gardens with refreshing tides;
Or, under ground, thro' wooden pipes it glides,
Till, with a sudden noise it mounts again,
And sportful falls in sheets of copious rain.
Oft will the streams, o'erflowing, fill the mead
With wond'ring nations of the scaly breed;
The fish exulting wanders o'er the plain,
And now admires the grass and now the grain;

Deep in the spacious furrows lies conceal'd,
Or crops the floating herbage of the field;
Till, left to perish in the mud, too late
He sees his error, and bewails his fate.
By Vice's stream a youth, thus hurry'd o'er
By Virtue's bounds to paths unknown before,
With transport follows where soft pleasure leads,
And roves thro' flow'ry but forbidden meads:
But, when his joys are like a torrent fled,
Sad he reviews the life that once he led;
Now, tho' too late, he struggles to retire,
But still remains and flounders in the mire;
Till, by experience vainly render'd wise,
He sees his folly and repenting dies.

In hollow depths of rocks the fish delight,
The cooling shade t' enjoy and shun the sight;
Be thou indulgent to the finny race,
And after nature's model, form the place;
But since the stream, unable here to flow,
Will often stagnate and corrupted grow;
Rather let shelt'ring trees o'ershade the flood;
But then the leaves, when shaken from the wood,
Should with the current down the river swim,
Lest by corrupting they defile the stream.
Let rivers therefore from the mountains flow,
To change the water of your lakes below.
Fish, by the river brought, your ponds receive,
Which with the stream, when they attempt to leave,
To bar their flight a fence of hurdles place,
Thro' which the stream may flow; the finny race,
Struggling in vain, becomes an easy prize,
And still pursues the stream with eager eyes.

No place for fish is more convenient found,
Than moats which do your house's walls surround;

For here the mazes of the stream they trace,
And chuse in Winter's cold, a sunny place,
Or to the house's friendly shade repair,
As oft as summer suns inflame the air:
Be mindful thou the hungry race to feed,
The fish themselves in their own cause will plead;
And, rising to the surface of the flood,
With hungry gaping jaws demand their food.
Let then your children crums of bread bestow,
Or bits of biscuit from their windows throw,
From whence they may behold their sportive play,
And see how greedily they snatch the prey. *
Sometimes your servant scraps from table brings,
Or meat your cook into the water flings:
Fish sometimes yield to fish a rich repaste,
And sons insatiate on their fathers feast.

* "One, like a pirat, only liues of prizes,
That in the deep he desperately surprises:
Another haunts the shoar, to feed on foam;
Another round about the rocks doth roam,
Nibbling on weeds; another, hating, thieuing,
Eats nought at all, of liquor only liuing;
For the salt humour of his element
Serues him, alone, for perfect nourishment.
Some love the clear streams of swift tumbling torrents,
Which, through the rocks straining their struggling currents,
Break banks and bridges, and doo neuer stop,
Till thirsty sommer come to drink them vp;
Some almost alwayes pudder in the mud
Of sleepy pools, and neuer brook the flood
Of crystall streams, that in continuall motion
Bend t'ward the bosom of their mother Ocean."

Sylvester's Du Bartas, 5th day.

You grains of corn may scatter, and survey
Your fish engag'd in battle or in play;
Or, if in sport and shooting you delight,
With pleasure here at home, conceal'd from sight,
May use by turns your arrows and your gun,
Safe from the show'rs and from the scorching sun;
Whether they sportive leap into the air,
Or to the surface of the stream repair.
Ponds for your fish wherever you provide,
They with fresh store in spring should be supply'd;
In spring the male with love's soft flames inspir'd,
And in defiance of the water fir'd,
Can scarce perceive the change; and, big with young,
A num'rous breed the female bears along!
Now o'er the neighb'ring streams extend your nets,
And throw your lines, well furnish'd with deceits;
Join scarlet colours, which, expos'd to view,
Fish thro' the water greedily pursue:
And as a skilful fowler birds employs,
Which, by their well-known voice and treach'rous noise,
Allure their fellows and invite to share
Their fate, entangled in the viscous snare;
So fish, when taken, other fish allure;
Who, seeing them, grow dauntless and secure:*

* "Dialogo. xlviii. Of a Fissher and a lyttyll Fissh. A fissher as he fisshed he cawght a lyttell fissh and whan he wolde haue kylled him he spake and sayde. O gentyll fissher haue mercy vppon me, for yf thou kyl me thou shalt haue but little auauntage of me. But & if thou wilt suffre me to go fre and delyuer me from this daunger & captiuitie, I promise to God and to the, that I shall cawse the to haue greate wynnynge, for I shal retourne vnto the daylye withe greate multitude of fisshes and I shall lede them into thy nettis. To whom the fissher sayd. How shall I mowe knowe the emonge so many fisshes. Then sayd ye. fissh. Cut of a lytell of my tayle that thou mayst knoy me emong all othir. The fissher gaue credence to his woordis and cut of his tayle and let him go.

But not thro' studied malice they betray,
But by our art deceive the finny prey:
This may be pardon'd in a silent race,
Who cannot warn their friends of the deceitful place:
Man only with premeditated mind
Betrays his brethren, and ensnares mankind.*

This lytel fissh was euer vncurteys, for contrary to his promyse he lettyd the fissher as oftyn as he shuld fissh, and withdrewe y^e^. fisshes from him and sayd. Faders and worshipfull senyours be ye ware of that deceyuar for he deceyuyd me, & cut of my tayle, and so shall he serue you if ye be not ware, and, yf ye beleue not me, beleue his workis that apere vpon me. And thus saynge the fissh shewed them his tayle that was cut. Wherfor the fisshes abhorryd y^e^. fissher and fled from him in al possible haste. The fissher vsid no more fysshinge, wherfore he leuyd in great pouerte. Of fortune it happid so that a long while aftir the fissher cawghe agayne the same fissh emong othir; and whan he knew him, he kylled him cruelly and sayde;

He that hath a good turn and is vncurteys agayn,
It is veray rightfull that he be therfore slayne."

The Dialoges of Creatures Moralysed, applyably and edificatyfly, to euery mery und iocunde mater, of late translated out of Latyn into our Englyssh tonge right profitable to the gouernaunce of man. And they be to sell, vpon Powlys Churche Yarde. 4to. n. d. Has a prologue and table. Interspersed with many wood cuts. Folded in fours, and extends to I. I. iiij. Col. *Thus endith the Dialoges of Creatures moralysed, &c.* ut supra.

* Though this duplicity is nurtured by the factitious wants of a crowded sity, it seldom intrudes upon the hovel of industry; yet the pillow of weary labour is not unvisited by the baneful dreams of gold.

" Two ancient fishers in a straw-thatch'd shed,
Leaves were their walls, and sea-weed was their bed,
Reclin'd their weary limbs: hard by were laid
Baskets, and all their implements of trade,
Rods, hooks, and lines, compos'd of stout horse-hairs,
And nets of various sorts, and various snares,

If in the stream a craggy rock their lies,
Thither the finny race for shelter flies:
This from the rising water may be known,
Which breaks in bubbles, by the fishes blown;
If rocks deny, let art retreat bestow,
And leafy branches in the water throw.

The seine, the cast-net, and the wicker maze,
To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways:
A crazy boat was drawn upon a plank;
Matts were their pillow, wove of osier dank;
Skins, caps, and rugged coats, a covering made;
This was their wealth, their labour, and their trade,
No pot to boil, no watch dog to defend,
Yet blest they liv'd with penury their friend.——

[The one relates.]

Methought I sat upon a shelfy steep,
And watch'd the fish that gambol'd in the deep;
Suspended by my rod, I gently shook
The bait fallacious, which a huge one took;
(Sleeping, we image what awake we wish;
Dogs dream of bones, and fishermen of fish;)
Bent was my rod, and from his gills the blood
With crimson stream distain'd the silver flood.
I stretch'd my arm out, lest the line should break;
The fish so vigorous, and my hook so weak!
Anxious I gaz'd; he struggled to be gone;
'You're wounded—I'll be with you, friend, anon—'
'Still do you teaze me?' for he plagu'd me sore;
At last, quite spent, I drew him safe on shore,
Then grasp'd him with my hand for surer hold,
A noble prize, a fish of solid gold.———
—— Go search the shoals, not sleeping, but awake,
Hunger will soon discover your mistake;
Catch real fish; you need not sure be told
Those fools must starve who only dream of gold."

Fawkes's Theocritus, Idyl. xxi.

Now when the fish, invited by the food,
Frequent the shade, hang nets around the flood,
And drawing down the stream your boughs, convey
Into your flaxen snares the finny prey.
Then leafy boughs and branches place again,
And with fresh arts a fresh supply obtain.
Tubs, which to lakes your captive fishes bear,
Should at the top admit the vital air;
And if a brook or spring is in the way,
With cooling draughts refresh the thirsty prey.
Various of waters, as of soils, the kind;
Some stagnant, others running there you'll find,
The bottom fill'd with oose, and mud, and here
Sand mixt with golden gravel will appear.*

* "The fish of lakes, and motes, and stagnant ponds
(Remote from sea, or where no spring commands,
And intermingling its refreshing waves
Is tench unto the mote, and tenches saves
And keeps them medical) are of all sorts
Lesse innocent, unless some river courts
The sullen nymph, and blending waters, she
Of a foul *Mopsa's* made *Leucothoe*.
Her inmates otherwise, like herself, smell,
Taste of the harbour (that is) scent not well;
Slow to digest: alive, they liv'd to close,
And dead they can't their native dulness lose.
Give me a salmon, who with winged fins
'Gainst tide and stream firks o'er the fishing-gins
Of locks and hives, and circling in a gyre
His vaulting corpse, he leaps the baffled wyre.
Let fish have room enough and their full play,
No liquor want, not on a Fish-street day."

Edmund Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659.

In lakes where the dull waters ever sleep,
You perches,* bleaks, and salmon-trout,† may keep,

* "Of the meruayles and wonders of Wales.
Ther ben hylles in snowdonye
That ben wonderly hyè;
With heyght as grete awaye,
As a man maye go a daye:
And kete eriri on Walsshe,
Snowy hylles in Englysshe:
In these hylles ther is
Leese inough for all beestes of Walis.
The hylles on coppe beres,
Two grete fisshe weres;
Conteyned in that one ponde,
Meueth with the wynde an Ilonde,
As though it dyde swymme,
And neyheth to the brymme:
So that heerdes haue grete wonder,
And wene yt. the worlde meueth vnder.
In that other is perche and fysshe,
And eueryche one eyed is." Polychronicon.

† Extract from lines on taking a salmon, 1787.

———"O bliss divine!
A salmon flound'ring at my line!
Sullen, at first he sinks to ground,
Or rolls in circles round and round;
Till, more inflam'd, he plunging, sweeps,
And from the shallows seeks the deeps;
Then bends the rod, the winch then sings,
As down the stream he headlong springs;
But, turn'd with fiercer rage, he boils,
And tries indignant all his wiles;
Yet vainly tries, his courage flown,
And all his mighty powers gone,
I wind him up with perfect ease,
Or here, or there, or where I please;
Till quite exhausted now he grows,
And now his silver sides he shews;

Who on their backs as many colours show,
As heav'nly Iris on her painted bow.
With these the smelt and smaller turbot place,
And tench, the fav'rites of the vulgar race,
With slipp'ry eels which may be caught with ease,
Descending from the rivers to the seas;
For as each year the wand'ring swallow flies
The southern suns and more indulgent skies;
So when rough northern blasts the rivers freeze,
The tender eel, of cold impatient, flees
To the warm sands and caverns of the seas;*
And thence returns in summer as before,
To the cool streams and shelter of the shore.
Chuse then a place to practise your deceit,
Where rocks reduce the river to a strait,
So that the stream may flow, when thus confin'd,
With force to turn a mill and corn to grind:
Then near the flood gates in a narrow space,
Hard of access, with reeds enclose a place;

Nor one faint effort more he tries,
But near my feet a captive lies;
His tail I grasp with eager hand,
And swing, with joy, my prize on land."

* The tackle must be adapted to the season, but the angler may remain indifferent as to the wind; "so (as one instructor gravely adds) that he can cast his bait into the river." The planetary influence upon fish is alluded to by Gower, in the Confessione Amantis, 1554.

"Benethe all other stont the moone,
The whiche hath with the sea to doone,
Of floodes highe, and ebbes lowe,
Vpon his chaunge it shall be knowe,
And euery fisshe, whiche hath a shelle,
Mote in his gouernance dwelle,
To wexe and wane in his degree,
As by the moone a man mai see."

The bending osiers will with ease allow
The stream retiring thro' the chinks to flow;
But, in the wicker prison will detain
The slipp'ry eel descending to the main;
By whom a time for flying will be chose,
When now the stream a safe return allows,
And swoln with wintry show'rs o'er all its borders flows.
But, as a leader, who attempts to go
By night in secret, to elude the foe,
Will find the foe prepar'd to stop his flight,
And equally befriended by the night:
So with the fisherman, with timely care
In muddy streams the flying Eel ensnare,
And nets to stop the fugitive prepare.
The Carp, the native of th' Italian Lar,*
And Whiting standing waters will prefer;
And Blease, and Umbles, like an ancient trout,
Tho' weak in fight, yet threatning with their snout;
For tho' sharp teeth in triple ranks are shown,
Whole nations fly before the pike alone;

* Venice is described in Purchas's Pilgrimes, as

——— a riche toun of spicery:
And of alle other marchandise also,
And right well vitelet therto;
And namely of fresche water fische,
Pike, Eile, Tench, Carpe, I wis:

Vol. II. p. 1236, Ed. 1625.

"The Carp is a stately, and very subtle fish, stiled the fresh-water fox, and queen of rivers; he is originally of foreign growth; Mr. Mascall a Sussex gentleman, having the honour of first bringing them hither, about the year 1524, Ann. Reg. 15 Hen. VIII. Dr. Heylin informs us that,

Reformation, turkeys, carps, hops, and beer,
Came all into England in the same year.

And as Sussex had the first, so does it at this time abound with more carps than any other county." *Whole Art of Fishing*, 1714.

Fierce to destroy with blood the stream he stains;
For courage, and not strength, the conquest gains.*
The Carp which in th' Italian seas was bred,
With shining scraps of yellow gold is fed:
Tho' chang'd his form, his avarice remains,
And in his breast the love of lucre reigns.
For Saturn flying from victorious Jove,
Compell'd of old, in banishment to rove,
Along th' Italian shore, a vessel found
Beyond the lake of wide Benachus bound;
He, for his passage, at a price agreed,
And with large gifts of gold the master fee'd.

* "The pike is the pirate of the lake, that roves and preyes upon the little fishermen of that sea, who is so covetous and cruell, that he gives no quarter to any; when hee takes his prize hee goes not to the shore to make his market, but greedily devoures it himselfe; yea, is such a cormorant, that he will not stay the dressing of it. He is called the wolfe of the water, but is indeed a monster of nature; for the wolfe spares his kinde, but hee will devoure his own nephewes ere they come to full growth. He is very gallant in apparell, and seemes to affect to go rather in silver than in gold, wherein he spares for no cost; for his habit is all layd with silver plate downe to the foot in scallop wise. Hee is a right man of warre, and is so slender built, and drawes so little water, as hee will land at pleasure, and take his prey where he list; no shallop shall follow where hee will lead. The pikes themselves are the taller ships, the pickerels of a middle sort, and the Jacks, the pinnaces amongst them, which are all armed according to their burden. The master or pilot sits at the prore, yet hath he the rudder so at command, that hee can winde and turne the vessell which way he will in the twinkling of an eye. He sets up but little sayles, because he would not bee discovered who is he, yea, many times no sail at all, but he trusts to the finnes, his oares. The youthfuller sort of pikes, whom through familiarity they call Jacks, are notable laddes indeed, and to their strength and bigness will fish as their fathers will. In a word, a man would easily bee mistaken in him in beholding him so handsome and gentle a creature, and never imagin him to be half so ravenous as he is; but fronti nulla fides." *A strange metamorphosis of man, transformed into a wildernesse.* 1634.

But he the master (Carpus was he nam'd)
With thirst of gain, and love of gold inflam'd;
Prepar'd in chains the passenger to bind,
But to the god his face betray'd his mind,
And from the vessel in revenge he threw,
Into the waves the pilot and his crew;
Then into fish the traytors he transform'd,
The traytors, still with love of lucre warm'd,
The sailing ship for golden fragments trace,
And prove themselves deriv'd from human race.*
If running waters overflow your lakes,
There best the barble† thrive with speckled backs;
And roach, which shoot as swiftly thro' the flood
As arrows, flying from the bending wood;‡

* To the tale of lucre respecting the carp, may be not inappropriately attached "a controuersie of a conquest in loue 'twixt Fortune and Venus."

Whilst fissher kest his line the houering fish to hooke,
By hap a rich man's daughter on the fissher kest hir looke.
Shee fryde with frantick loue, they marid eke at last:
Thus fissher was from lowe estate in top of treasure plast.
Stoode fortune by and smylde: 'how say you, dame,' quoth shee
To Venus, 'was this conquest your's, or is it due to mee?'
'Twas I (quoth Vulcan's wife) with help of Cupid's bowe,
That made this wanton wench to rage, and match hir selfe so lowe.'
'Not so, 'twas Fortune I, that brought the trull in place;
And fortune was it that the man stoode so in mayden's grace;
By fortune fell their loue, 'twas fortune strake the stroke;
Then detter is this man to mee that did the match prouoke."

Epitaphes, Epigrames, &c. by George Turbervile.

† "Timorous barbels will not taste the bit
Till with their tayls they haue vnhooked it:
And all the bayts the fisher can deuise,
Cannot beguile their wary jealousies."

Sylvester's Du Bartas.

‡ ———— like as the litle roch
Must either be eat, or leap upon the shore,

From whence of darts they have obtain'd the name;
The mullets also love a living stream,

When as the hungary pickerell doth approch,
And there finde death which it escapt before.
Baldwin's Owen Glendour, Mirrour for M. 1575.

A somewhat unfair and rapacious mode of fishing is occasionally adopted by anglers, who lay several rods, and have an increased number of gentles attached to each float; for which practice the only excuse is poor Cunningham's apology for breaking the sabbath, "the dinner lying at the bottom of the river." To such marauders the following humourous ballad is applicable.

"You that fish for Dace and Roches,
Carpes or Tenches, Bonus noches,
Thou wast borne betweene two dishes,
When the Fryday signe was fishes.
Angler's yeares are made and spent,
All in Ember weekes and Lent.
Breake thy rod about thy noddle,
Throw thy wormes and flies by the pottle,
Keape thy corke to stop thy bottle,
Make straight thy hooke, and be not afeard,
To shave his beard;
That in case of started stitches
Hooke and line may mend thy breeches.

He that searches pools and dikes,
Halters Jackes and strangles Pikes,
Let him know, though he think he wise is,
'Tis not a sport but an assizes;
Fish so tooke, were the case disputed,
Are not tooke, but executed.
Breake thy rod, &c.

You whose pastes fox rivers throat,
And make Isis pay her groat,
That from May to parch October,
Scarce a Minew can slepe sober.
Be your fish in oven thrust,
And your owne Red-paste the crust.
Breake thy rod, &c.

With powts which in the muddy bottom lie;
Menows, which constant stores of eggs supply;
Lotes, on whose chins long hairy bristles grow;
And skates and wide-mouth'd lampreys, which below
Resemble eels, but gape like frogs above;
With fragrant fish,* which murm'ring fountains love,
Sweet to the smell like thyme's delightful flow'r;
Gudgeons who gravel greedily devour;
Perch like sea mullets both in taste and smell,
And pollards which within with prickles swell;
With gaping sheaths, and plaise, whom if their snouts
Were less obtuse, we might mistake for trouts. †

Hookes and lines of larger sizes,
Such as the tyrant that troules devises,
Fishes nere believe his fable,
What he calls a line is a cable;
That's a knave of endlesse rancor,
Who for a hooke doth caste an anchor.
Breake thy rod, &c.

But of all men he is the cheater,
Who with small fish takes up the greater.
He makes carpes without all dudgeon,
Make a Jonas of a gudgen;
Cruell man that stayes on gravell
Fish that great with fish doth travell.
Breake thy rod, &c.

Llewellyn's Men Miracles, &c. 1656.

* Thymallus.

† "The pike, the roach, the cheuen and the dace,
The bream, the barble with his bearded face,
The pearch, the gudgeon, and the siluer eele,
Which millers taken in their ozier weele,
Dwell in the riuer as principall fish,
And giuen to Pan to garnish thy dish;
The salmon, trout, flounder and creuise,
Doe dwell in riuers where the menow is,

In either stream the carp contented dwells,
With plenteous spawn thro' all the year she swells,
And in all places and all seasons breeds,
In lakes as well as rivers: hence proceeds
The name of Cyprian, which the Cyprian dame
Bestow'd; the French to carp have chang'd the name.
Of all the fish that swim the wat'ry mead,
Not one in cunning can the carp exceed.
Sometimes when nets enclose the stream, she flies
To hollow rocks, and there in secret lies:
Sometimes the surface of the water skims,
And, springing o'er the net, undaunted swims;
Now motionless she lies beneath the flood,
Holds by a weed, or deep into the mud
Plunges her head, for fear against her will,
The nets should drag her and elude her skill:
Nay, not content with this, she oft will dive
Beneath the net, and not alone contrive
Means for her own escape, but pity take
On all her hapless brethren of the lake;
For rising, with her back she lifts the snares,
And frees the captives with officious cares;
The little fry in safety swim away,
And dissappoint the nets of their expected prey. *

The princely carpe, and medicinable tench,
In bottom of a poole themselues doe trench."

Breton's Ourania.

* Thus Montaigne relates of the *Scarus* "having swallowed the fisher's hooke, his fellowes will presently flocke about him, and nibble the line in sunder; and if any of them happen to be taken in a bow net, some of his fellowes turning his head away, will put his taile in at the neck of the net, who with his teeth fast holding the same, never leave him, vntil they have pulled him out. The Barble fishes, if one of them chance to be engaged, will set the line against their backes, and

No other fish so great an age attain,
For the same carp, which from the wat'ry plain
The Valois' seated on the throne survey'd,
Now sees the sceptre by the Bourbons sway'd;
He now beholds the children, and admires
Their dress and customs so unlike their sires.
What greater wonder would he now express,
Did he but know what signal triumphs bless
Our arms, thro' all the world attended with success?
Tho' age has whiten'd o'er the scaly backs
Of the old carp which swim the royal lakes;
They, neither barren, nor inactive, grow,
But still in sport the waves around 'em throw: *

with a fin they have, toothed like a sharp saw, presently saw and fret the same asunder." *Florio's translation of Montaigne's Essays*, 1613, p. 266.

* The Dialogue of Creatures moralised, being one of the scarcest works of early typography, another extract may amuse. "Dialogo xlvi. Of a fyssh callyd a carpe, and a fissh called Tymallus. It happyd in a greate solempne feste, fisshes of the floode walkyd togidre aftyr dynar in great tranquillyte and peace for to take ther recreacyon and solace; but the carpe began to trowble the feste, erectynge hym self by pryde & saynge, I am worthy to be lawdyd aboue all othir, for my flesshe is delicate and swete more then it can be tolde of. I haue not be nourished nothir in dychesse, nor stondyngh watyrs, nor pondes; but I haue be brought vppe in the floode of the greate garde. Wherfore I owe to be prynce and regent amonge all yowe. Ther is a fissh callyd Tymallus, hauinge his name a flowre, for Timus is callyd a flowre; and this Tymallus is a fissh of the see, as saith Isidore, Ethimologiarum, xii. and allthoughe that he be fauoureable in sight and delectable in taste, yet moreouir the fyssh of hym smellyth swete lyke a flowre and geuith a pleasaunte odour. And so this fyssh Tymallus, heringe this saynge of the carpe, had greate scorne of him and sterte forth & sayde: It is not as thou sayste, for I shine more bright then thowe, and excede the in odowre and relece. Who may be comparyd vnto me, for he that fyndith me hath a great tresowre. If thow haue thy dwellynge oonly in the watir of garde, I haue myn abydynge in many large floodes. And so

Here safe the depths no longer they explore;
But, their huge bulk extending near the shore,
Take freely from our hands what we bestow,
And grace the royal streams at Fountainbleau:
But, chiefly they rejoice, when, near the side,
Great Lewis walks, and as in youthful pride,
Strong both in body and in mind remains,
And all youth's vigour ev'n in age retains:
We could not think he sixty years had reign'd,
Did we not count our gains by sea and land;
Or view his grandsons round the monarch stand.
Tho' the rich pike, to entertain your guest,
Smokes on the board and decks a royal feast;

emong them were great stryuis and contencyons. Wherefore the feste was tournyd in to great trowble, for some fauowryd the parte of the one and some of the othir, so that be lyklyhode there shuld haue growen greate myschefe emonge them: for euery of them began to snak at othir, & wolde haue torne eche other on smale pecys. Ther was monge all othir a fissh callyd Truta euyr mouyd to breke stryfe; and soo thys trowte for asmoche as she was agid, and wele lernyd, she spake and sayde: Bredryn, it is not good to stryue & fight for vayne lawdatowris and praysers; for I prayse not my self though some personis thinke me worthy to be commendid; for it is wryttyn, the mowth of an othir man mote commende the and not thyn owne, for all commendacyon and lawde of hym self is fowle in y^e^. mouth of the spekar. Therefore bettyr hit is that those that prayse them self goo togider to the see iuge, that is, the Dolphyn, which is a iuste iuge and a rightfull and dredinge god, for he shall rightfully determyn this mater. This counsell plesyd them well, and forth went these twayn togider vnto the Dolphyn and shewyd to him all ther myndes, and to ther power comendid the self. To whom the Dolphyn sayde: children, I neuyr saw yowe tell this tyme, for ye be alwaye hydde in the floodes, and I am steringe in the great wawys of the see; wherfore I cannot gyue ryghtfull sentence betwene yowe, but yf I first assaye and make a taste of yowe. And thus saynge, he gaue a sprynge and swalowyd them in both two, and sayde,

Noman owith hym self to commende,
Aboue all other, laste he offende.'

Yet must you not this cruel savage place
In the same ponds that lodge the finny race:
In the same tow'r you might as well unite,
The fearful pigeons and the rav'nous kite;
In the same yard the fox with chickens keep,
Or place the hungry wolf with harmless sheep.
For he, the tyrant of the wat'ry plains
Devours all fish, nor from his kind abstains;
Unless hoarse frogs infest the fenny place;
For then he feasts on the loquacious race;
Dragg'd from the filthy mud, they croak in vain,
And with loud babblings ev'n in death complain.
Or when a goose sports on the azure wave,
Delighting in the stream her limbs to lave,
Or dips her head, and with a clam'rous sound,
Provokes the rain, and throws the water round;
The pike arrests the fowl with hungry jaws,
And to the bottom of the river draws;
Nay, as a boy in the smooth current swims,
His teeth he fixes in his tender limbs.*

* Sir John Hawkins, in his notes on Walton, has given several stories of the voracity of this fish. The diurnals, which seldom neglect to propagate the marvellous, in the year 1800 related, that "a yearling calf was heard to make an uncommon noise by the side of the river Blackwater, where it had been drinking; on going up to it, there was a large pike hanging to its nostrils, which had seized the calf while it was drinking, and which the animal had dragged about fifty yards from the river. One of the people disengaged them, by striking the pike with a stone which killed it. There were found in the belly of this voracious fish, a large rat, a perch entire, besides part of several other fish. The pike weighed 35 pounds." The conclusion of the story, proving there was no provocative from hunger, renders the veracity of the first part doubtful; otherwise similar relations have been made. A common-sized Jack, placed by mistake on the wrong side of the division in a keep, destroying in a few hours near thirty gudgeons, (a small brace of perch escaping) is a circumstance within my own

The trout loves rivers in obscure retreats;
Thrown into standing water, she forgets
Her former beauty, and neglects her love,
And all the flesh will then insipid prove;
From hence remember, with a timely care,
For trout a running water to prepare:
Near some wide river's mouth a place provide,
And with smooth grass and turf adorn the side;
Let the clear bottom shining gravel show,
And gently murm'ring o'er smooth pebbles flow.
This situation always grateful proves,
For still the trout a murm'ring current loves,
And still the same desires her bosom warm,
Nor has she chang'd her manner with her form:*

knowledge; but, whatever may be its propensity for the gudgeon, the reader must decide the credit due to a newspaper of 1801 for the following story. "A party angling at Sunbury, one of them sat across the head of the boat, as a punishment inflicted on him for wearing his spurs. Another having caught a gudgeon, stuck it on one of the spurs, which he not perceiving, in about a few minutes a large jack bit at the gudgeon, and the spur being crane-necked, entangled in the gills of the Jack, which, in attempting to extricate itself, actually pulled the unfortunate person out of the boat. He was with difficulty dragged on shore, and the fish taken, which was of a prodigious size,"

* The following extract from a modern poem disguised with antique semblance, is too appropriate to the history of the trout to be omitted.

——"When atop the hoary western hill,
The ruddie sun appears to rest his chin,
When not a breeze disturbs the murmuring rill,
And mildlie warm the falling dews begin,
The gamesome trout then shows her silverie skin,
As wantonly beneath the waves she glides,
Watching the buzzing flies, that never blin,
Then, dropt with pearle and golde, displays her sides,
While she with frequent leape the ruffled streame divides.

For once she liv'd a nymph of spotless fame
In an obscure retreat, and Truta was her name.
It chanc'd that in a flow'ry path she stray'd,
Where a clear river with the pebble play'd,
And just disturb'd the silence of the shade.
Truta now seated near the spreading trees,
Enjoys the coolness of the passing breeze;
In the clear stream she casts her modest eyes,
And in a fillet her fair tresses lies.
While in this solitude she thus remains,
And dies her beauteous face with various stains;

On the green bank a truant school-boy stands;
Well has this urchin markt her mery play,
And ashen rod obeys his guileful hands,
And leads the mimick fly across her way;
Askaunce, with listly look and coy delay,
The hungrie trout the glitteraund treachor eyes,
Semblant of life, with speckled wings so gay;
Then, slyly nibbling, prudish from it flies,
'Till with a bouncing start she bites the truthless prize.

Ah, then the younker gives the fatefull twitch;
Struck with amaze she feels the hook ypright
Deepe in her gills, and, plonging where the beech
Shaddows the poole, she runs in dread affright;
In vain the deepest rocke her late delight,
In vain the sedgy nook for help she tries;
The laughing elfe now curbs, now aids her flight,
The more entangled still the more she flies,
And soon amid the grass the panting captive lies.

Where now, ah pity! where that splightly play,
That wanton bounding, and exulting joy,
That lately welcom'd the retourning ray,
When by the riv'lets banks, with blushes coy,
April walk'd forth—ah! never more to toy
In purling streams, she pants, she gasps, and dies!"

Mickle's Syr Martyn, Can. I.

It chanc'd the robber Lucius, thro' the shade,
With eager eyes perceiv'd the lonely maid;
He saw and lov'd her riches, on her face,
For both her dress and form appear'd with equal grace.
The nymph now heard the rustling with affright;
She saw a man, and trembled at the sight;
Swiftly along the winding shore she fled,
And cry'd, and vow'd, and call'd the gods to aid.
Truta despairing sought, with trembling speed,
A rock that overlooked the wat'ry mead;
Hither she bent her course, the summit gain'd,
And thought her virtue now might be maintain'd
Cheaply with loss of life: while here she stood,
And just prepar'd to leap into the flood,
Lucius approach'd, and while he held behind
Her flowr'ry vest, that flutter'd in the wind,
Chang'd into fish an equal fate they bore,
And though transform'd in shape, yet, as before,
The pike of slaughter fond and fierce appears,
And still the trout retains her female fears!
Beauty and virgin modesty remains,
Diversify'd with crimson tinted stains;
And, once the fairest nymph that trod the plain,
Swims fairest fish of all the finny train.*
Not pikes alone defile the streams with blood,
But over all the brethren of the flood,

* "To observe the ravenous disposition of the pike, the sociable condition of the trout, the various discolouring of the polypus, the strong digestion of the porpoise, would beget in the curious surveyors of nature, much admiration. And then to compare the natures of these water inhabitants with ourselves, who follow, for most part, the bent of our desires, as if we were estranged from that beauty which incomparably most adornes us, and drenched in the leas of our owne corruptions, which makes man most unlike himselfe, by idolatrizing that which gives the greatest blemish to his excellence." *Braithwait's Nursery for Gentry*, 1638.

Perpetual discord bears tyrannic sway,
And all the stronger on the weaker prey.
As among men the great the small oppress,
And still the same confusion and distress,
Which in the city and the forest reign,
Distract the tenants of the wat'ry plain.
Banish'd from earth, peace could not find a place
Beneath the streams, among the finny race!
But, since for want they otherwise would die,
Regard this fury with indulgent eye.
Why need I mention all the waste of blood,
Which the fierce otter causes in the flood;
Among the willows secretly he lies,
And from the shore surveys, with eager eyes,
The sport or battles of the wat'ry breed,
And swiftly swimming with resistless speed,
Defeats the hostile bands, and makes the warriors bleed.
Few deaths assuage the hunger of the foe;
No bounds his hate and savage fury know;
The fish he bowels, stains the stream with blood,
And mangled bodies float upon the flood:
The otter heaps in caverns of the shore
The fish half eaten and besmear'd with gore;
Of slaughter proud he there delights to dwell,
And the long night enjoys the nauseous smell.
Snares for the beast, and gins, let others lay,
Or into traps by tempting baits betray;
But you with missive weapons in your hand,
Conceal'd from view behind a thicket stand;
And while on fraud he muses on the shore,
Or tir'd returns with jaws besmear'd with gore,
The felon slay, and throw into the flood
His wounded body for your fishes food:

But first tear off the skin (for fear your fry
Should from the dead, as from the living fly,)
Which some rich matron will rejoice to buy.
If you should find the young ones, steal away,
In th' absence of the dam, the tender prey,
And by his youthful years yet pliant, breed
The gentle otter to the fishing trade;
For when suspended in the stream you place
Your flaxen snares, to catch the finny race,
He will explore each cavern and retreat,
And rouse the fish, and hunt them to the net:*
As dogs drive trembling stags into the snare,
Or by the scent pursue the fleeting hare.
In these amusements while I pass the day,
Autumnal hours roll unperceiv'd away;
When tir'd of town and study, I retreat,
My honour'd friend,† to thy fair country seat;
Where you with all the rural sports invite,
But most with mirth and attic wit delight;

* "It is a very crafty and subtill beast, yet it is sometimes tamed, and vsed in the northern parts of the world, especially in Scandinauia to driue the fishes into the fisherman's nets: for so great is the sagacity and scence of smeling in this beast, that he can directly winde the fishes in the waters a mile or two off, and therefore the fishers make great aduantage of them, yet do they forbeare his vse because he deuoureth more then needeth, for he is neuer so tamed that he forgeteth his old rauening; being tamed, on the land he is very full of sport and game . . . . . The flesh of this beast is both cold and filthy, because it feedeth vpon stinking fish, and therefore not fit to be eaten. Tragus writeth this notwithstanding is dressed to bee eaten in many places of Germany. And I hear that the Carthusian fryers, or monkes (whether you wil,) which are forbidden to touch al manner of flesh, of other foure-footed beasts, yet are they not prohibited the eating of otters," *Edward Topsell's Historie of fovre-footed beastes.* 1607.]

† Duke de Ressegeuer.

For tho' your seat, which from the neighb'ring stream
Derives its name, is first in my esteem;
Yet, in your absence, nor the flow'ry beds,
Nor silver floods can please, nor painted meads,
Nor ev'n the stream which in a mournful strain
Appears with me to murmur and complain;
No longer now the verdant laurel grove,
Where oft, in contemplation wrapt, I rove,
Can without you poetic thoughts inspire,
Or reconcile me to the tuneful quire.
When pleasure to the plains returns with you,
Together oft we take delight to view
Th' obsequious otter, thirsting after blood,
Chase thro' the stream the natives of the flood;
Or near the stew, which with a bounteous hand
Your ancestors prepar'd, together stand
To see him dive for food, and joyful draw
The gasping captives from his bloody jaw.*

* Could an animal be thus tutored for use on the sea coast, in addition to the amusement, it would save many qualms to the summer excursionist.

"Whyle gale of wynde the slacke sayles filles full strayte,
He leaning ouer hollow rocke doth lye,
And either his begiled hookes doth bayte,
Or els beholdes and feeles the pray from hye;
The trembling fish he feeles with line extent,
And paised hand." Hercules Furens, 1581.

This is a pigmy's mimic of the

"——— day (a day as fair as heart could wish)
When giant stood on shore of sea to fish;
For angling rod, he took a sturdy oake,
For line a cable, that in storm ne're broke;
His hook was such as heads the end of pole,
To pluck down house, ere fire consumes it whole;
His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
And then on rock he stood, to bob for whale;

Among the sportive tenants of the lake,
Wide havoc water-rats and beavers make:
These foes with subtlety alone pursue:
If from the shore you at a distance view
A beaver plunge into the stream, in vain
You'll hope by darts a conquest to obtain;
The conscious robber dives beneath the flood,
Nor to the bank returns where late he stood.
If reeds and rushes should your lakes infest,
Cut not away the heads and leave the rest;

Which strait he caught, and nimbly home did pack
With ten cart load of dinner on his back."

The last lines, with trifling alteration are inserted in the Poetical Works of Dr. King, born 1663, but certainly not the production of that facetious writer. They are copied from the mock romance printed with "The Loves of Hero and Leander, and other choice pieces of drollery, &c." 1653. From a ballad in the same collection, which appears to have been made on the setting fire to London-bridge, the following humorous stanzas are selected.

"Into the chips there fell a spark
Which *put out* in such flames,
That it was known into Southwark,
Which lives beyond the Thames.

For *loe* the bridge was wondrous *high*,
With water underneath,
O're which as many fishes fly,
As birds therein doth breath.

And yet the fire consum'd the bridg,
Not far from place of landing;
And though the building was full big,
It fell down *not with standing*.

And eke into the water fell,
So many pewter dishes;
That a man might have taken up very well
Both boyld and roasted fishes."

The stems corrupt, if suffered to remain,
And from the roots fresh crops appear again:
But with a little skiff destroy the reeds;
With gloves upon their hands some hold the heads,
With stretch'd-out arms, against the adverse waves;
While others row with oars; or with long staves
The boat together with the rushes strove,
And to the shore the reedy forest move.
Since nothing to the natives of the flood
Is more destructive than the want of food,
Throw grains of corn, or scatter crumbs of bread,
And if, of some unknown distemper dead,
You chance to find a sheep, or in the yoke
An ox should yield to death's untimely stroke,
To feast your hungry fish their bodies throw,
Or pounded acorns and cheap pulse bestow;
With figs by constant show'rs corrupted grown,
And apples from the trees untimely blown:
For famine will compel the wat'ry breed,
Like beasts on flesh, on grass like sheep, to feed;
With fruit like birds to fill their hungry maw,
And on their kind to rush with greedy jaw.
The eel, swift-gliding thro' the wat'ry plain,
Devours the fry, and smaller finny train,
And smelts, and gudgeons, seek the shore in vain.
In bulk with years while other fishes rise,
Why gudgeons, loach, and smelts are small in size,
And still the old continue dwarfs, relate
The rise, ye Muses, of the minim state.
Where, with a tardy current, near the sea,
The Po in slow meanders takes its way,
A band of children on the borders stood,
Engag'd in play, and in the silver flood
Threw stones, which, sliding on the wat'ry plain,
Now seem to sink and now emerge again.

Beneath the stream the sisters of the sea
Then list'ning sat to Clio's tales, whom she
Amused with amours of absent Ephiré.
When Ægle first the dashing pebbles heard,
She at the surface of the stream appear'd,
Enjoin'd the boys to leave the river's side,
And added threats; they bold her threats defy'd,
And casting impious stones, in scorn they cry;
"Lo, thus to your complainings, we reply!"
Ægle affrighted soon return'd again,
And filling with her shrieks the wat'ry plain;
"Ye gods shall this audacious crew," she cries,
"Who me with taunting words and stones defies,
Escape unhurt? shall youth their crime excuse?
No age unpunish'd must the gods abuse!
Call then a monster from the neighb'ring main,
To wreak our vengeance on the impious train."
She said, and Ocean to the sisters gave
A dreadful form, which rose above the wave.
The boys beheld and trembled at the sight,
And try'd to fly, but fear arrests their flight;
Breathless they fell, their limbs the monster tore,
And in the river cast 'em from the shore;
Then shook his head, and in the silver flood
Wip'd from his dropping jaws the streaming blood.
The nymphs the slaughter saw and heard the cries,
And feasted with revenge their eager eyes.
What female heart but may by youth be gain'd?
And beauty in the boys that still remain'd
Like a fair flow'r which yielding to the share
Reclines its drooping head, but still continues fair.

How credulous is Love! * they see the shore
O'erspread with bodies, all besmear'd with gore,
Yet hope by fear they fell, and signs of life explore;

* Flecknoe, in the character of a young female enamorist, says, "it is with lovers as it is with anglers, who feed fishes till they are caught, but caught once, feed on them; so it will be long enough ere she bite at the bait, unless he has more to bait her with than fine words or lamentable compliments." Upon the subject of love the angler's Muse seldom drags a simile from the tackle; or floats the lines in a stream of sorrow to bait a barbed hook with a gentle heart. Turbervile introduces an allusion to the art, where he writes in "dispraise of Women that allure and loue not."

"That troupe of honest dames
those Grisels all are gone;
No Lucrece now is left aliue,
ne Cleopatra none.

Those dayes are all ypast,
that date is fleeted by:
They myrrors were, dame Nature made
hir skilful hande to try.

Now course of kinde exchaungde
doth yeeld a woorser graine,
And women in these latter yeares
those modest matrones staine.

Deceit in their delight,
great fraüde in friendly lookes:
They spoyle the fish for friendship's sake,
that houer on their hookes.

They buye the baite to deare
that so their freedome loze;
And they the more deceitfull are,
that so can craft and gloze."

Their hands the heart, no longer beating, try,
Or their fair fingers ope th' unwilling eye;
Another seeking whether yet the breath
Hangs on the lips, nor quite extinct by death,
Joins her's to theirs, compassionately kind,
And leaves, unseen, a tender kiss behind.
But these their cares were vain, for death's cold hand,
Had clos'd the eyes of all the youthful band;
And now their weeping ghosts were seen to gain
The darksome realms of Pluto's dreary reign:
With pray'rs and tears stern Charon they implore,
To take and waft them to the Stygian shore;

The contrariety of love is also thus depicted in the sign Cancer, fourth book of Palengenius, translated by Barnaby Googe.

"——if so be that loue weare not
by God's aduisement right,

To euery man apoynted here,
by limites parted iust:
No dout of al might one be loued,
and on them all should lust,

And euery man might safe enioy
the damsel that he likes:
But as the fisher doth not take
the fishes all in dikes;

Nor foulers all the birdes do catch,
nor hunters all do kill;
But euery one his chance doth take,
obtaines, and hathe his will;

So loue to euery one is delt
by God's arbitrement;
So doth the seruant, base, ful oft
his lady wel content."

And if or youth or beauty could prevail,
His breast had melted at their mournful tale.
The nymphs, with pity mov'd, the gods implor'd
That to their bodies life might be restor'd;
But when their pray'rs the gods no longer heard,
They draw 'em in the stream to be interr'd:
Soon as their lifeless limbs had touch'd the wave,
Another form they to the children gave:
Each hand contracted in a fin appears,
And the rough skin a scaly substance wears;
The form of a hook'd tail united, took
Their feet and legs; the tenant of the brook
To stem the adverse waves unceasing tries;
Resembling youth in manners and in size.
For these are always small: by turns we see
They sport and fret, now quarrel, now agree;
And still like what they were before remain,
Peevish in play, yet loath to leave the train.
Now to the caution of the Muse attend,
Your fish from nightly robbers to defend;
Boards at the bottom arm'd with spikes prepare,
To catch the net and disappoint the snare.
But those are most destructive, who, with food,
Throw poison mixt or lime into the flood;
Soon as infected, tortur'd with the pain,
The fish shoots swiftly thro' the wat'ry plain;
Or giddily in various circles swims,
And just the surface of the water skims,
To fan his lungs with draughts of vital air,
And cool the scorching heat that rages there.
But still the pois'nous drugs his breast torment;
And now his strength is gone, his vigour spent;
Now he sucks in his last remains of breath,
Supinely floating on the waves in death.

Ev'n the dire author of the mischief grieves,
When, for a paltry gain, he thus perceives
The lakes exhausted of their scaly breed,
And blames the arts from whence such ills proceed.
Now that your stew-ponds may with ease afford
Supplies of fish, well-fatted for your board,
With a slight wall a narrow place enclose,
Where the full river from its channel flows;
The tinkling of the stream, or sav'ry bait,
Will tempt the fish to try the sweet deceit;
The wickers opening readily admit
The breed, but never their return permit:
Here to your captives plenteous dainties throw,
Which soon will thrive and fit for table grow.
Some few years past, as all good Christians feed
In spring-time only on the scaly breed;*

* "Fishes are like their element, and place
Wherein they live, both cold and moist, a race
Of flegmatic creatures, yet they are meat
Which dry and choleric tempers may well eat;
And those who would look smug, or else snout-fair,
May take this liver-cooling dish for fare.
In fervid seasons, and in climates hot
Use them: but if the Beare the helm hath got,
Or under Charles his seven-starr'd heavy wane,
From this dull nourishment let them refraine.———
Sweet river-fishes slimy, and gross diet,
Are glibbery, and make egression quiet,
More nourishing than sea-fish, and of these,
Those (which the current streams and gravel please,
And do abhorre annoyances of sinks,
Which spoil their channels with their loathsome stinks)
Are most delicious, such as pearch and trout;
Your mud-fish all incline you to the gout.
But those delighting in sweet scowres, refine
Their squamy sides, and clarifie their line."

Gayton's Longevity.

Let out the water from your open'd lake,
And all the finny race in baskets take.
The water rushes out, the dams and mounds
Remov'd, thro' valleys and o'er stones resounds,

" Another remedy against the dearth of things, especially victuals, is to restore the vse of fish to the ancient credit and estimation: and hereupon *Bodine* taketh occasion to commend our custome of England for obseruing fish dayes in the weeke. And for effecting of the like in Fraunce, he propoundeth the example of the prince and magistrate whom the people will imitate. We may wish that both the one and the other were duly executed or obserued, whereby fishing would be better maintained, and most especially the nauigation: and flesh would in some seasons of the yeare be vsed more commodiously, and better for the health of man. The great number of all sorts and kinds of fish according to the obseruation of the Romaines (noted by Maister Bodine) ought to moue vs thereunto; fish being so pure a creature, that were it not, that we see the same subiect vnto diseases, it wold be very doubtfull, whether the same amongst other creatures was cursed for man's transgression, the scripture speaking only that the earth was cursed therefore: considering also the prouerbe, *as sound as a fish;* and if any be subiect to diseases it is fish of riuers, or of standing waters and fish-ponds, which may be cured by strawing much parsley into the water. And because that flesh and fish are two principall things for the food of man, and that our purpose is not to omit any thing, that incidentally may be handled for the good of the commonwealth, therefore will it not be exorbitant the rule of our methode to discourse somewhat thereof. The best season of the yeare to eate fish is from September vntill March, if we will regarde the goodnesse of the fish: howbeit that for the increase of beasts, we are commanded with great reason and consideration, to eate most fish in March and Aprill, when he loseth his taste. The fresh fish of riuers is of more digestion, and better for sicke persons; but the sea fish is of more nourishment. All fish being moist and cold of nature, is qualified by the addition of salt, and being eaten with much bread cannot do any hurt, especially vnto cholericke persons, with whose complexion it agreeth best. And whereas all other creatures do first decay and putrifie in the belly, the fish doth first putrifie in the head: for no otherr reason but that hauing only one gut the meate doth easily passe the same, without digestion or corruption; which by staying long with other creatures

And swells the streams admiring, without rain,
To see their waves roll swiftly to the main.
Meanwhile the wand'ring fish swims up and down
Confus'd, and when the stream is almost gone,
Still follows the remains; whom, from the lake
Sliding, the wicker snares a captive make:
Here with his much-lov'd stream, his life he leaves,
And his last parting breath the air receives.
Lest the whole breed should undistinguish'd die,
Take the small fish that at the bottom lie,
In a new pond the little wand'rers place;
And there preserve the hopes of all the race.
They swim surpris'd, the vacant lakes survey,
And all their father's wat'ry empire sway.
The ponds now drain'd, the cautious eel lies roll'd
Deep in the mud, and wound in many a fold.
While here he lurks, conceal'd beneath the ooze,
With griping hand the smooth deceiver close;*
Lest he, like fortune, when you think the prey
Securely your's, should subtly glide away.
No sweeping drag-net should the race alarm,
That through your streams, congenial breeding swarm;

causeth putrifaction: an argument that fish is more healthfull than flesh, howbeit that (through the continuall vse) flesh is more agreeable with our nature." *England's vievv, in the vnmasking of two paradoxes: with a replication vnto the answer of Maister John Bodine, by Gerard de Malynes, Merchant. Oct.* 1603.

* Sero sapiunt Phryges.

" The prouerbe saieth, so longe the potte to water goes,
That at the lengthe it broke returnes, which is appli'de to those,
That longe with wyles, and shiftes, haue cloaked wicked partes,
Whoe haue at lengthe bene paied home, and had their iust desertes;
Euen as the slymie eele, that ofte did slippe awaie,
Yet, with figge leaues at lengthe was catch'de & made the fisshers praie."
Geffrey Whitney's Emblems, 1586.

Lest you destroy young natives of the flood,
And all your fruit prove blighted in the bud;
Bow nets still use; or, in a darksome night,
Fires on the margin of the river light:
Struck with the dazzling flame, ne'er seen before,
Surpris'd they slow approach the shining shore;
While thus for knowledge greedy they appear,
Or to the crackling billets lend an ear,
Insnare with nets, or fix 'em with a spear.*
Still other arts your leisure may employ,
Amusement yield, nor all the race destroy:
On the green margin dark secluded stand,
A taper angle waving in your hand;
The wand'ring prey with choicest bait invite,
And fatal steel conceal'd by art from sight.†

* "The glow-worme shining in a frosty night,
Is an admirable thing in shepheard's sight.
Twentie of these wormes put in a small glasse,
Stopped so close that no issue doe passe;
Hang'd in a bow-net and suncke to the ground,
Of a poole, or lake, broad, and profound:
Will take such plentie of excellent fish,
As well may furnish an Emperor's dish."

Breton's Ourania.

† To Anglers.

"O take away that wily, treach'rous hook!
Why are the harmless tenants of the brook
(Secure, poor things, till now, amongst each other)
To be of cold barbarity the sport?
Perhaps each fish that from the flood you court,
May mourn its parents kind—a sister—brother.

It makes Humanity, sweet maiden! weep
To see the wanton sportives of the deep
Torn from the pleasures of their silv'ry bed:

Once on the grassy border of a flood
A boy, and round a youthful circle stood,

It makes her sigh, to mark the dipping float
The hidden captive's agony denote,
And all its sweet and social comforts fled.

I love to see the gudgeon and the bream
Thread the wild mazes of their native stream,
And unmolested through each thicket stray;
I love to see the dace, in shining pride,
Now rush amidst the fierce, impetuous tide,
And now upon the tempting surface play.

The worm that writhes, too, on the barbed steel,
Knows not less pain than does the culprit feel,
When legal vengeance drags him to her den:
His well-knit limbs, his nerves, his sinews firm,
Defy not torture better than a worm—
Reptiles are flesh and blood as well as man.

'Tis not for man to lift his murd'ring arm
Against the artless, unoffending swarm,
To wage unequal combat with a fish:
So much, believe me, liberty I prize,
I'd rather on their freedom feast my eyes,
Than view them smoaking on the glutton's dish.

Enough for me if, while I roam at ease,
And taste, sweet Isis, on thy banks, the breeze
That wantons there, upon her silken wings,
Health's genial hand its bounty shall bestow,
And on my cheek impress the livid glow,
And all the charms the lovely goddess brings.

Farewell, my rod, and to my lines farewell,
No more shall sports like these my bosom swell—
No more shall ye to cruelty invoke me:
Perhaps some fish, with patriot rage may burn—
Perhaps some trout be savage in its turn—
And, dying for its injur'd brethren, choak me." J. T.

With floated line, and rod, did next prepare,
The 'guileful charm to hide the barbed snare;
The boy commanded silence with a nod,
And threw his twisted line into the flood:
By chance a mullet in the stream appear'd
Large, and conspicuous by a length of beard:
He nibbled at the bait in sportive play,
And then refusing seem'd to swim away;
Now with the current down the stream he glides,
Now with his tail the adverse waves divides;
But soon returns the odour to regain,
And winds in circles through the wat'ry plain;
Thus heedless moths display their painted wings,
And flutter round the flame which sure destruction brings.
Meanwhile the boys, attentive, scarce appear
To breathe, by turns inflam'd with hope and fear;
Now certain, now despairing of their prize,
On this alone they fix their greedy eyes;
At length fear yields to hunger, and the bait
He credulously swallows; the deceit
Soon by his blood discovering, he in vain
Attempts to void the hook and ease the pain;
When, from his mouth the steel he would withdraw,
Deeper the steel is rooted in his jaw;
The fisher jerks his rod, with nimble hand,
And throws the mullet gasping on the sand;
He, looking on the river in despair,
Leap'd slightly twice or thrice into the air,
But when his strength unable now he found
To lift his ponderous body from the ground,
Flapping his tail upon the bank in death
He struggling panted and resign'd his breath;
Not one there was of all that there appear'd,
But touch'd the fins and gently strok'd the beard.

Here then a boy, that stood upon the strand,
Thus with a tale amus'd the youthful band:
Barbus, whose name was from his beard deriv'd,
Had almost at an hundred years arriv'd;
Now weak with age and stooping to the ground,
His brow was rugged and with wrinkles crown'd:
His mouth was wide, his feeble head hung down,
His teeth were lost, his hands were bony grown;
Thick on his chin a bunch of hair remain'd,
And his weak steps a knotty staff sustain'd.
Oft, in his youthful years near streams he stood,
And cast his lines and nets into the flood.
And as we find that length of years destroys
The strength, but not the love of former joys,
He, tho' grown old, resorted to the shore,
And haunted still the streams he lov'd before;
Still was he pleas'd and eager to betray,
With hooks conceal'd by baits the finny prey.*
As once the old man, on a river's side,
Aim'd at a fish that near the shore he spy'd;
His tottering footsteps fail'd to keep their hold,
And headlong from the slipp'ry bank he roll'd;
Now with the rapid current he contends,
Large draughts of water swallows, and extends
His feeble arms, but, hoping most to gain
By pray'rs success, he vows but vows in vain.
His breathless body, floating down the brook,
Great Jove beheld, and kind compassion took:

* "The angler's sport is full of patience, and if he lose his hooke, he makes a faire fishing.

The fish in the river is not afraid of drowning, and if he play with a baite it will cost him his life."

Wit's private wealth, stored with choise of commodities to content the minde, by N. Breton. 1659.

" Live still," he cry'd, " but in the stream remain,
And dwell for ever with the finny train;
Death was so near at hand, you need not grieve
For a short space a feeble trunk to leave."
Now forth his arms as leathern fins extend,
And in a tail his feet contracted blend;
The form of scales his tatter'd garments wore;
His back look'd dry and wither'd as before;
Still on his chin a length of beard remain'd,
His teeth he lost, but harmless gums retain'd,
These, in a fish, the marks of age are deem'd,
For age alone the mullets are esteem'd;
And length of years, by which all other things
Decay, to these increase of honour brings.
I to the fable lent a listn'ing ear,
And thus began; when I both see and hear
The various arts of fishers, and survey
How they the fish deceitfully betray,
Reflect I must with equal grief and truth;
That the same arts deceive unwary youth,
The snares, of old for fish alone design'd,
Are now employ'd to captivate mankind;
Man catches man, and by the bait betrays*
With proffer'd kindness, or, still cunning, lays
Nets to entrap th' unwary, and embroils
Cities and towns to profit from the spoils.
For you, dear youths, soft pleasure lies in wait,
And hides her hook beneath a honey'd bait,
But all her treach'rous gifts will only gain
For a short joy a lasting load of pain.

* " Think when thou seest the baite
whereon is thy delite,
That hidden hookes are hard at hande
to bane thee when thou bite." Turbervile.

Here when the bait allures the fish to taste
The transient pleasure of a sweet repast,
You see for this how dearly he must pay;
Life is the purchase, and himself the prey.
Thus soft allurements serve to varnish o'er
The frauds of pleasure, unperceiv'd before;
But if a youth is once inspir'd, he'll find
He cannot void the poison from his mind;
No more than could the fish when snar'd withdraw
The crooked steel from his tormented jaw;
While lasting grief for short delights he gains,
Still rues his transient joys with ever-during pains.*

J. H.

* "Fyshe, hyghte pisces, and hathe that name of Pascendo, fedynge, as Isodore sayth libro xii. ca. vi. Fyshe licketh the erthe and watry herbes, & so get they meete and nouryshynge. Also they benne called Reptilia, crepyng, bycause in swimmynge they seme as they did crepe: for in swymming they crepe, though they synke downe to the bottom. Wherof speketh Ambrose in Exameron, and saythe, that bitwene fyshe and water is great nighnes of kynred. For withoute water they may not long lyue; and they lyue not longe with onelye brethynge, withoute drawynge water. And they haue a maner lyknes and kynd of crepyng, for, whyle a fyshe swymmeth, by shrynkyng and drawynge together of his body, he draweth and gathereth hym selfe in to les length, and anone stretcheth hym selfe agayne, and entendeth to passe forth in the water; and by that dyligence he putteth the water backewarde, and passeth itself forwarde. Therfore he vseth finnes in swymmynge, as a foule vseth fethers in fleenge. But all other wyse in swymmynge a fyshe meueth his fynnes fro the hynder parte dounwarde, and as it were with armes, or ores, he clippeth the water, & holdeth it, and stretcheth hym selfe forwarde. But a byrde meueth his fethers vpwarde, and gadereth thayre, and compelleth it to passe out backeward by large stretchynge of wyndes, and so by violente puttynge of ayre backewarde the bodye meuith forwarde. And kyndes of fyshe ben dyuerse in many maner wyse.....Some abyde only in the see, and some in ryuers and pondes, and in other freshe waters, and some ben meane bytwene these two maner fyshes, and torne and come now to fresh water, and nowe to salte water to gette them meate. And fishe that come out of the salte water in to

freshe haue lykynge in the freshenes therof, and ben fattid: and ayenwarde, and this fyshe nowe abydeth in the see & nowe in freshe water. And manye ryuer fyshes maye not taste saltnesse of the see, for if he catchyth salte water, he dieth sodaynely, and torneth vp the wombe, and fleteeth aboue the water, & that is token of death in all manner of fyshe both of see and of freshe water. And fyshe that is bredde in the see hath hard scales and thycke, bycause of drynes of the salte water; and ryuer fyshe haue subtyll scales and neshe backe bones. Back bones in fyshes ben nedefull to restreyne the fleshe therof that is fletynge, for kynde neshenesse therof. And Auycen techeth to chese good fyshe by kynde of the place wherin they ben noryshed and fedde. And in li. ii. ca. vii. he sayth, that in this maner choys of fyshe is in place, in whiche hit dwelleth. For suche as abyde in stonye places ben beste and swetest, and in freshe rennyge water, in whiche is no corrupcion, ne no slyme, ne wose, nor stondynge lakes, ne in welles, nor in small pyttes that renne not in riuers, in whom ben noo welles. And he saythe there, that some see fyshes ben good; for those that ben subtyll ben beste, and ben nourished in the depe see and no where elles. And fyshe that abyde in waters, that ben vnheled with blastes of wynde, that bloweth the water somtime fro them, are better than those that ben not so serued. And those that ben in waters that ben strongly meued and continually labored, benne better than those that ben in standynge water. And soo see fyshe is better than ryuer fyshe. And ryuer fyshe better than lake fishe, namely if they ben ferre fro the ryuers and fro the see. For they that haue rest in theyre rotynnes & filthe, are not washed nother clensed by ryuer that cometh therin, nor by see. And therfore suche fyshe is euyll sauoured, and soone roten. Also both see fyshe and ryuer fyshe is better in the northe see, and in the east see, than in the south see, for by stronge blastes of wynde the water is moued and clensed and made subtyll. And therefore fishe of that water meueth more and trauaileth, and ben more clensid of their superfluitie." *Anno MDXXXV Bertholomevs de proprietatibvs rervm. Londini in aedibvs Thomae Bertheleti regii impressoris. Cvm privilegio a rege indvlto. Folio.*

Art. DCCCXIX. *Hunting.*

Hunting, according to one of the old chronicles, must have originally been pursued as a simple recreation and amusement, though sometimes followed to obtain the hide of the animal; thus "Lameth an archer, but some dele blynde, had a younglyng yt. ledde hym whyle he hunted for playe & lykyng; other for loue of bestes skynnes: for men ete no flesshe before Noes flood." Afterwards, when flesh became the usual food and the domestic herd could no longer supply novelty to the ever-varying appetite, a higher gratification to the palate appears to have been sought for in beasts of venery. "Take thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some venison, and make me some savoury meat," was the command of the patriarch Isaac to his son Esau, and that command has been noticed by a divine, as a proof of the lawfulness of the chace. "Perswading myselfe (he says) that the smelling of the dogge, the flying of the hawke, the antipathie amongst the creatures, howeuer it was produced by the fall of man, yet neuerthelesse that God in his mercy alloweth & in his wise prouidence disposeth euen of these contrarities and antipathies, as well as of the sympathies of the creatures, for the good and vse of man, his lieutenant & viceregent ouer the works of his hands.* And for hunting more especially it is my opinion, if not iudgment, that Isaack would not have tollerated, much lesse commaunded Esau's hunting if it had bin sinfull. Secondly (the same writer continues), it is lawfull to kill the creature in Christian liberty, deere or hare, or the like for meat or medicine: yea so to kill them as they may be most vseful and behoofeful for man, which is done better

* "Represent to your generous reading, the natural enmity betwixt the horse and the beare, the wolfe and the lyon, the fox and the badger; such a native disagreeing remaines among these beasts, as their hatred is implacable; ever pursuing their enemy with an inveterate hate: for an enmity ingrafted by nature, cannot be suppressed by lesse than nature," p. 175. *Braithwait's Nursery for Gentry.*

by chase or course, than eyther by gins or shooting, as experience shewes; and, as some scrupulously obiect, this is not to tyrannize ouer the creature in putting it by continuance of chase or course to a more lasting paine; but rather to lessen, euen as he that dies by degrees in a consumption, or that bleeds to death, dies more easily than he that is hewn by a sword, as Samuel did Agag, al at once."* As a custom amongst mankind the chace has proved universal, varying only from the necessity of the climate or difference of the prey. In all countries the hand of power, which it first assisted in the institution of, † has appeared jealously employed in guarding the prescriptive rights and boundaries of the royal forests. Englishmen were relieved, or made secure, from the forfeiture of life, by the *Charta Forestæ*, (which immediately followed Magna Charta, 1225,) and then it was enacted "no man from henceforth shall lose either life, or member for killing of our deer;" limiting the punishment to only fine or imprisonment. The law was further defined, whereby for an "Archbishop, Bishop, Earl or Baron, coming to us at our commandment, passing by our forest, it shall be lawful for him to take and kill one or two of our deer, by view of our forester, if he be present; or else he shall cause one to blow an horn for him, that he seem not to steal our deer; and likewise they shall do returning from us, as it is aforesaid." Next to these primary laws of the chase, may be noticed the enthusiasm of its votaries, and the apparent idleness and irreligion it created among the lower classes, that induced them

* "The opinion of a worthy diuine S. I. and composed by himselfe, concerning this [hawking] and the like subiect." *Epilogue to Latham's "seconde book of Falconrie."* 1618

† A circumstance thus described in Lanqvette's Chronicle. "It appereth in the Bible, that the first kingdom was begun by Nemroth among the Babylonians, whom the scripture calleth a strong hunter before the Lord, that is, a mightie prince, who by force brought people to his subiection. In that he was a hunter, is signified that he was a deceiuer of soules, an oppresser of men: and for that he withdrewe menne from the true religion of God he was so called." Fo. 7.

to hunt "on the holydays, when good Christian people be at church, hearing divine service." To restrain such abuses, in 1389 a statute law was made "that no manner of artificer, labourer, nor any other layman, which hath not lands or tenements to the value of xl*s.* by year, nor any priest, nor other clerk, if he be not advanced to the value of x*l.* by year, shall have or keep from henceforth any grey hound, hound, nor other dog to hunt; nor shall they use ferrets, keys, nets, harepipes, nor cords, nor other engines for to take or destroy deer, hares, nor conies, nor other gentlemen's game upon pain of one year's imprisonment." A complaint, not dissimilar, is made by the divine, already referred to, as convinced of the lawfulness of the recreations of hawking and hunting. "These exercises [he asserts] are grossly and sinfully abused by many loose and licentious persons, that obserue no circumstances, which vsually make or marre the actions, they vsing it most that stand [in] least need; in respect of any calling or imploiment they haue or vndertake, to wearie their spirits, or spend their bodie or braine, hauing their hearts so taken vp, and affections intangled with it, as they spend and mispend their golden and pretious time, two or three whole daies in a weeke: making recreation halfe, if not all their vocation, trade, and occupation, turning all their meate into sauce, yea the sabboth itselfe, which should be dedicated to God and good duties, being profaned and polluted by the discourses of their chases and courses with their hounds and horses, or coursers." [Yet, as the same writer continues,] "because such idle libertines doe abuse this honest and harmlesse exercise, as it hath euer beene accounted, may it not therefore be lawfully and conscionably vsed with moderation by a magistrate, or minister, or lawyer, or student, or any other seriously imployed, which in any function heat their braines, wast their bodies, weaken their strength, weary their spirits; that as a meanes and blessing from God, by it their decayed strength may be restored, their vitall and animall

spirits quickned, refreshed, and reuiued; their health preserued, and they better inabled (as a bow vnbended for shooting) to the discharging of these weighty charges imposed vpon them." A different advantage to be derived from the chace was suggested by that learned and perspicuous writer, Sir Thomas Elyot, in "the boke named the Gouernour;" by rendering it a pursuit of emulation, and with reward crowning the successful efforts of strength and activity. Although the custom of the Persians,* Greeks and Romans in

* With the Persians the chace formed a portion of the education of their youth, for the purpose of iuuring them to toil, hardiness and temperate living. "Cirus, and other aunciene kinges of Persia (as Xenophon writeth) vsed this manner in all their huntynge. First, where as it semeth there was in the realme of Persia, but one citie, whiche, as I suppose, was called Persepolis; there were the children of the Persians, from their infancie, vnto the aege of seuentene yeres, brought vp in the lerning of iustice and temperaunce and also to obserue continence in meate and drinke: in so muche, that whither so euer they went, they toke with them for their sustenaunce, but only breade and herbes called cressis, in Latin *Nasturtium:* and for their drinke, a dysshe to take water out of the ryuers as they passed. Also they learned to shote, & to cast the darte or iauelyn.....Thei were accustomed to ryse alwaie in the fyrste spring of the daye, and pacientely to susteyne alway both cold and heate. And the kyng dyd se them exercised in goyng and also in rennying. And whan he intended, in his owne personne, to hunte, which he dyd commenly enery moneth, he took with hym the one halfe of the company of yong men, that were in the palaises. Than toke euerye man with him his bowe and quiver with arrowes, his sword or hache of steele, a lyttel tergat, and two dartes. The bowe and arrowes serued to pursue beastes that were swyft, & the dartes to assaile them and all other beastes. And whan theyr courage was chaufed, or that by fiersenesse of the beast they were in danger, than force constrayned theim to stryke with the sworde or hache, and to haue good eye at the violente assaulte of the beaste, and to defend theim yf neede were, with their tergates, wherein they accounted to be the trewest and moste certaine meditacion of warres. And to this huntyng the kynge didde conducte them, and he himselfe firste hunted suche beastes as he hapned to encounter. And whan he had taken his pleasure, he than with most diligence dyd set other forwarde, beholdyng who hunted valiauntly, and refourmyng them, whom he sawe negligente or slouthfull. But er thei wente forthe to this huntynge, they dyned competently: and duryng their huntyng thei dined no more. For yf by any occasion their huntyng continued aboue one day, thei toke the said diner for their supper: and the next day, if thei kylled no game, thei hunted vntill supper time, accounting those two daies but for one. And if thei toke any thyng, thei eate it at their supper

pursuing lions, libards, tygers, or other beasts equally savage could not be followed as "in this realme be no such cruel beastes to be pursued; [still he says] notwithstandying, in the huntyng of red dere and falowe, mought be a great parte of semblable exercise vsed by noble men, specially in forestis which be spacious: if they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or rouse the game, by their yornynge to gyue knowlege, whiche waie it fleeth, the remanaunt of the disporte to be in the pursuyng with iauelyns and other weapo˜s, in maner of warre. And to theim whiche in this huntyng dooe shewe moste prowesse and actiuitie, a garlande or some other lyke token, to be gyuen in signe of victory, and with a ioyful maner to be brought in the presence of him that is chiefe in the companie, there to recieue condigne praise for their good endeuour."* In the modern chace the lithsomness of youth is no longer excited to pursue the animal. Attendant footmen are discontinued and forgotten; while the

with ioye and pleasure. If nothyne were killed, thei eate only bread and cressis, as I before rehersed, and dranke therto water. And if any man will dispreise this diete, lette hym thynke what pleasure there is in breade to him that is hungry; and what delectation is in drynkynge water to him that is thurstye. Surelye this maner of hunting may be called a necessary solace and pastyme, for therin is the verye imitacion of battayle. For not onely it doth shew the courage and strengthe, as well of the horse as of him that rydeth, trauersing ouer mountaines and valeyes, encountryng and ouerthrowyng great and myghty beastes; but also it increaseth in theim bothe agilitie and quicknesse, also sleyght and policye to find suche passages and straites, where thei may preuent or intrap their enemies. Also by continuaunce therin, thei shall easely susteine trauaile in warres, hunger and thurste, cold and heate. Hitherto be the wordes of Xenophon although I haue not sette theim in lyke order as he wrate them."

"*Gouenour*, 1553.

* "The old Lord Gray (our English Achilles) when hee was Deputie of Ireland, to innure his sonnes for the warre, would vsually in the depth of winter, in frost, snow, raine, and what weather soever fell, cause them at midnight to be raised out of their beds, and carried abroad on hunting till the next morning; then perhaps come wet and cold home, having for a breakefast, a browne loafe and a mouldie cheese, or (which is ten times worse) a dish of Irish butter; and in this manner the Spartans and Laconians dieted, and brought up their children, till they came vnto man's estate." *Peacham's Complete Gentleman.*

active and eager rustic with a hunting pole, wont to be foremost, has long forsaken the field, nor is there a trace of the character known, except in a country of deep clay, as parts of Sussex.* Few years will pass ere the old steady-paced English hunter, and the gabbling beagle, will be equally obsolete. All the sport now consists of speed. A hare is hurried to death by dwarf fox-hounds, and a leash murdered in a shorter period than a single one could generally struggle for existence. The hunter boasts a cross of blood, or, in plainer phrase, a racer, sufficiently professed to render a country sweepstakes doubtful. This variation is by no means an improvement, and can only advantage the plethoric citizen, who seeks to combat the somnolency arising from civic festivals by a short and sudden excess of exercise. Some trace of the more ancient manner may be found in the following poems of Gascoigne and Turbervile, transcribed from the Book of Hunting, 1575; a work that always forms high game and full scent to the hunting Grangerites; and their destructive view hollow, when they run down a Bess, or a Jamie, is likely to prove as fatal to the existence of a perfect copy as the feudal tribute of wolves' heads which finally extirpated the race.†

"*George Gascoigne, in the commendation of the noble Arts of Venerie.*

"As God himselfe declares, the life of man was lent,
Bicause it should, with fear of him, in gladsome wise be spent;

* Or occasionally where the southern hound is used.

† Of six copies, lately seen, one complete cannot be formed, the whole wanting a title and other wood-cut portraits. Turbervile's work was a general compilation to give

"as much as Latine, Greeke,
Italyans, French, High Dutch or English skill,
Can teach; to hunt, to harbor, lodge, or seeke,
To force, to take, to conquer, or to kill."

And Salomon doth say, that all the rest is vaine,
Vnless that myrth and merie cheere, may follow toile and paine.
If that be so in deede, what booteth then to buylde,
High towers & halles of stately port, to leaue an vnknown child?
Or wherefore hoord we heapes of coyne and worldly wealth,
Whiles therwithall that caytif care comes creping in by stelth?
The needie neighbors grudge to see the rychman thryue,
Such malice worldly mucke doth breede in euery man alyue.
Contention commes by coyne, and care doth contecke sew,
And sodeine death by care is caught, all this you know is true:
Since death is then the end, which all men seeke to flye,
And yet are all men well aware, that man is born to dye;
Why leade not men such liues, in quiet comely wise,
As might with honest sport & game, their worldly minds suffise?*

* [The Chace, as described in the tragedy of Hippolytvs, translated from Seneca, by John Studley.]

" Goe raunge about the shady woode, beset on euery side
With nets, with hounds, & toyles, & running out at random ride
About, about the craggy crests of high Cecropes hill,
With speedy foote about the rockes, with coursing wander still.
That vnder Carpanetus' soyle in dale below doth lurke,
Whereas the riuers running swift, their flapping waues doe worke,
And dashe against the beaten banks of Thria's valley low,
And clamber vp the slimy cliues, besmear'd with hory snow,
(That falleth, when ye. westerne winde from Riphes mounts doth blow.)
Heere, heere away, let other wend, whereas with lofty head
The elme displayes his braunched armes, the wood to ouerspread;
Whereas the meadowes green doe lye, where Zephyrus most milde
Out brayes his baumy breath so sweete, to garnish vp the field;
With lusty springtide flowers fresh, whereas Elysus slow
Doth fleete upon the ysie flakes, and on the pastures low.
Mæander sheds his straggling streame, and sheares the fruitlesse sand
With wrackfull waue: yee whom the path on Marathon's left hand
Doth lead vnto the leauened launds, whereas the heirde of beast
For euening forage goe to graze, and stalke vnto their rest.
The rascall deare trip after fast, you thither take your way,
Where clottered hard Acarnan forst warme southerne windes t' obay,
Doth slake the chilling colde, vnto Hymetus ysie cliue
To Alphid's litle villages, now let some other driue;
That plot where Sunion surges high doe beate the sandy bankes,
Whereas the marble sea dothe fleete with crooked compast crankes;
Vnhaunted lies too long, withoutten race of any wight,
Who set agog with hunting braue, in woods doth take delyght,

**Amongst the rest, that game which in this booke is taught,
Doth seeme to yeld as much content, as may on earth be sought.**

Philippus him allures: her hauntes a fomy bristled bore
That doth annoy with gastly dread the husbandman full sore:
We know him wel: for he it is foyld with so many woundes,
That ere they do begin to ope, let slip, let slip your houndes.
But in your leashes Syrs keepe vp your eiger mastifs yet,
Keepe on their collers still, that doe their galled neckes yfret:
The spartayne dogges, eiger of pray and of couragious kynd,
That sone can single out their game, wherto they be assygn'd,
Tye shorter vp within your leash: to passe tyme shall it bring,
That with the youlping noyse of houndes the hollow rockes shal ring.
Now let the houndes goe fynd of it with nostrell good of sent,
And trace vnto the vglye den ere dawning day be spent.
Whyle in the dewy slabby ground the pricke of cleaze doth sticke,
One bear the toyle on cumbred necke, and some with nettes ful thicke
Make speede: some with the arming coard by pensell paynted red,
By sleight and subtill guylefull feare shall make the beastes adred:
Loke thou to pitch thy thirling dart, and thou to trye thy might
Shalt cope him with broad boarspeare, thrust with hand both left & right.
Thou standing at receipt shalt chase the roused beastes amayne
With hollowing; thou with limere sharpe vndoe him beyng slayne.
Graunt good successe vnto thy mate, Virago, thou diuyne,
That secret desartes chosen hast for noble empire thyne:
Whose thirled dartes with leauel right do gore the beast with bloud
That lappes the lukewarme licour of Alexis fleeting floud.
And eke the beast that sportes it selfe on frozen Isters strand,
The ramping lyons eake of Geate are chased by thy hand,
And eke the wyndy heeled hart in Candie thou dost chase;
Now with more gentle launce thou strik'st the doe that trippes a pace.
To thee the tyger fierce his diuers spotted breast doth yeeld,
The rough shaghairy bugle turnes on thee his backe in field;
The saluage buffes with braunched hornes: all thinges thy quarelles feare,
That to the needy Garamas in Affricke doth appeare.
Or els the wyld Arabian enriched by his wood,
Or what the brutish rockes of Pyrene vnderstood;
Or else what other beastes do lurcke in wyld Hyrcanus groue;
Or else among Sarmatians in desart fieldes that roue;
If that the ploughman come to field, that standeth in thy grace,
Into his nettes the roused beast full sure he is to chase.
No feete in sunder breake the coardes and home he bringes the bore,
In iotting wayne, when as the houndes with gubs of clottered gore

And, but my simple muze, both myrth and meane mistake,
It is a meane of as much myrth, as any sport can make.
It occupies the mynde, which else might chaunce to muse
On mischiefe, malice, filth, and fraudes, that mortal men do vse.
And as for exercise, it seemes to beare the bell,
Since by the same, men's bodies be, in health mainteyned well.
It exercyseth strength, it exercyseth wit,
And all the poars and sprites of man, are exercysde by it.
It shaketh off all slouth, it presseth downe all pryde,
It cheres the hart, it glads the eye, & through the ears doth glyde,
I might at large expresse how earely huntsmen ryse,
And leave the sluggish sleepe for such as leachers lust deuyse.
How true they tread their steps, in exercises traine,
Which frisking flings & lightbrained leaps, may seem always to staine.
Howe appetite is bred, with health, in homely cates,
While surfet sits in vain excesse, and banquet breeds debates,
How cries of well mouth'd hounds, do counteruaile the cost,
Which many a man, beyond his reach, on instruments hath lost.
How setting of relayes, may represent the skyll,
Which souldiours vse in embushes, their furious foes to kyll.
Howe foxe and badger both, make patterns in their denne,
Of plot-forms, loopes and casamats, deuisde by warlike men.
How fighting out at bay, of hart,* bucke, goate, or boare,
Declares the valiant Romain's death, when might may do no more.

Besmeared haue their grymed snoutes: and then the countrey rout
To cottages repayre in rankes, with triumph all about.
Lo, Goddesse graunt vs grace: the houndes already opened haue,
I follow must the chase: this gainer way my paynes to saue,
I take into the woods." Act i. Sc. 1.

* "The preface pronounced by the Hart.
"I am the Harte, by Greekes surnamed so
Bicause my heade doth with their tearmes agree,
For stately shape, fewe such on earth do go,
So that by right, they haue so termed mee.
For king's delight, it seems I was ordeyned,
Whose huntsmen yet, pursue me day by daye;
In forest, chace, and parke, I am constrayned
Before their houndes, to wander many a way.
Wherefore who lyst, to learne the perfect trade
Of venerie; and therewithall would knowe,

How sight of such delights, doth scorne all common showes,
Of enterludes, of tumbler's trick, of antikes, mocks, & mowes;
And how the nimble hare, by turning in her course,
Doth plainly proue that policie, sometime surpasseth force.*
The venson not forgot, most meete for prince's dyshe:†
All these with more could I rehearse, as much as wit could wyshe;

What properties, and vertues nature made,
In me, poor hart, oh harmless hart! to growe,
Let him giue care to skilfull Trystram's lore,
To Phœbus, Fowylloux and many more."

* "Hunting is a noble, a manly and healthfull exercise: it is a very true picture of warre, nay, it is a warre in itselfe, for engines are brought into the field, stratagems are contriued, ambushes are laide, onsets are giuen, alarms strucke vp, braue incounters are made, fierce assailings are resisted by strength, by courage, or by policie; the enemie is pursued, and the pursuers neuer giue ouer till they haue him in execution, then is a retreate sounded, then are spoiles diuided, then come they home wearied, but yet crowned with honour and victorie. And as in battles there bee seuerall manners of fight; so, in the pastime of hunting, there are several degrees of game. Some hont the lyon, and that shewes as when subjects rise in armes against their king. Some hunt the vnicorne, for the treasure on his head, and they are like couetous men, that care not whom they kill for riches. Some hunt the spotted panther, and the freckled leopard, they are such as to inioy their pleasures regarde not how blacke an infamie stickes upon them: all these are barbarous and vnnatural huntsmen, for they range vp and down the deserts, the wilderness, and the mountaines. Others pursue the long-liued hart, the couragious stag, or the nimble footed deere; these are the noblest hunters, and they exercise the noblest game: these by following the chace, get strength of bodie, a free and vndisquieted minde, magnanimitie of spirit, alacritie of heart, and vnwearisomnesse to breake through the hardest labours; their pleasures are not insatiable, but are contented to be kept within limits, for these hunt within parkes inclosed, or within bounded forests. The hunting of the hare teaches feare to be bold, and puts simplicitie to her shifts, that she growes cunning and prouident: the turnings and crosse windings that she makes are embleames of this life's vncertaintie; when she thinkes she is further from danger, it is at her heeles, and when it is neerest to her, the hand of safetie defends her: when shee is wearied and hath run her race, she takes her death patiently, thereby to make himselfe ready when the graue gapes for him." *Dekkar's Villanies discouered by lanthorne and candle-light, &c.* 1616.

† "Venison with furmity is good for your Soveraigne, touch not the venison with your hand, but with your knife, cut it out into the furmity; doe in the same wise with peason and bacon, beefe, hen, and mutton; pare the beefe, cut the mutton and lay to your Soveraigne: beware of fumosities, salt, sinew, fat, resty, and raw ..... Fawne, kid, and lamb, lay the kidney to your Sovereigne, then lift up the

But let these few suffice, it is a noble sport,
To recreate the mindes of men, in good and godly sort,*
A sport for noble peeres, a sport for gentle bloods,
The pain I leaue for seruants such, as beate the bushie woods,
To make their master's sport.† Then let the lords reioyce,
Let gentlemen beholde the glee, and take thereof the choyce.
For my part (being one) I must needes say my minde,
That hunting was ordeyned first, for men of noble kinde.‡

shoulder, and give to your Soveraigne a rib; venison roast, cut it in the dish and lay it to your Soueraigne." *Murrel's two bookes of Cookerie and Carving*, 1650, 7th edit. 12mo.

* "Hunting, where the hounds at a losse shewe themselves subtil sophisters, arguing by their silence, the game came not here; againe, by being mute, it came not there; ergo, by spending their mouthes it came here." *Braithwait's English Gentleman*, 1630.

† "The Blazon pronounced by the Huntsman.

"I am the hunte, whiche rathe and earely ryse,
(My bottell filde, with wine in any wise)
Twoo draughts I drinke, to stay my steppes withall,
For eche foote one, because I would not fall.
Then take my hownde, in liam me behinde,
The stately harte, in fryth or fell to finde.
And whiles I seeke his slotte where he hath fedde,
The sweete byrdes sing, to cheare my drowsie hedde.
Aud when my hounde, doth steyne vpon good vent,
I must confesse, the same doth me content.
But when I haue, my couerts walkt aboote,
And harbred fast the harte for commyng out:
Then I returne to make a graue reporte,
Whereas I find th' assembly doth resorte,
And lowe I crouche, before the lordings all,
Out of my horne, the fewmets lette I fall,
And other signes and tokens do I tell,
To make them hope, the harte may like them well.
Then they commaunde, that I the wine should taste,
So biddes mine arte: and so my throate I baste.
The dinner done, I go streightwayes agayne
Vnto my markes, and shewe my master playne.
Then put my hounde, vpon the view to drawe,
And rowse the harte out of his layre by lawe.
O gamsters all, a little by your leaue,
Can you such ioyes in triflyng games conceaue?"

‡ A nobleman in contempt of learning said "that it was for noblemen's sonnes enough to winde their horne, and carrie their hauke faire, and to leaue studie and

And vnto them therefore, I recommend the same,
As exercise that best becomes their worthy noble name.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio."

"Of the place where and howe an assembly should be made, in the presence of a prince, or some honourable person.

"Who list, by me, to learne, assembly for to make,
For keysar, kyng, or comely queene, for lord or ladies' sake;
Or where, and in what sort it should prepared be,
Marke well my wordes, and thanke me then, for thanks I craue in fee.
The place should first be pight, on pleasant gladsome greene,
Yet vnder shade of stately trees, where little sunne is seene:
And neare some fountaine spring, whose chrystall running streames
May helpe to cool the parching heate, ycaught by Phœbus' beames.
The place appoynted thus, it neyther shall be clad
With Arras not with tapystry, such paltrie were too bad:
Ne yet those hote perfumes, whereof proude courtes do smell,
May once presume in such a place, or paradise to dwell.
Away with fayned fresh, as broken boughes or leaues,
Away, away, with forced flowers, ygathred from their greaues:
This place must of it selfe, afforde such sweet delight,
And eke such shewe, as better may content the greedie sight;
Where sundry sorts of hewes, which growe vpon the ground,
May seeme, indeede, such tapystry, as we by arte, haue found.
Where fresh and fragrant flowers, may skorne the courtier's cost,
Which daubes himselfe with syuet, muske, and many an oyntment lost.
Where sweetest singing byrdes, may make such melodye,
As Pan, nor yet Apollo's arte, can sounde suche harmonye.
Where breath of westerne windes, may calmely yeld content,
Where casements neede not opened be, where ayre is neuer pent.
Where shade may serue for shryne, and yet the sun at hande,
Where beautie neede not quake for colde, ne yet with sunne be tande.
In fine and to conclude, where pleasure dwels at large,
Which princes seeke in palaces, with payne and costly charge.
Then such a place once founde, the Butler* first appeares,

learning to the children of mean men." To whom Richard Pace [Henry 8th's secretary] replied: "Then you and other noble men must be content, that your children may winde their hornes, and keepe their haukes; while the children of meane men do manage matters of estate." *Camden's Remains.*

* The office of the butler, &c. "Thou shalt be butler and pantler all the first year, and yee must have three pantry knives, one knife to square trencher—loaves,

He shall be formost doctor there, and stande before his peares:
And with him shall he bring, if company be great,
Some waggons, cartes, some mules or iades yladen till they sweate:
With many a medicine made for common queynt diseases,
As thirstie throates, and tippling tongs, whom Bacchus' pype appeases.
These little pinching pots, which pothecaries use,
Are all too fine, fye, fye on such, they make men but to muse.
My doctor brings his drugs, to counterpaise all quarrels
In kylderkyns and fyrkins full, in bottles and in barrels.
And yet therein he brings, I would you wist it well,
No rotten drammes, but noble minds, which makes men's hearts to swel
And downe he doth dismount, his things for to addresse,
His flagons in the fountaine faire, are placed more and lesse,
Or if such fountaynes fayle, my doctor hath the skyll,
With sande and campher for to coole, his potions at his will.
That doone: he spreads his cloth, vpon the grassy banke,
And sets to shewe his deintie drinkes, to winne his prince's thanke.
Then comes the captaine Cooke, with many a warlike wight,
Which armor bring and weapons both, with hunger for to fight.
Yea some also set forth, vpon a manly mynde,
To make some meanes, a quarrel with my doctor for to fynde.
For whiles colde loines of veale, colde capon, beefe and goose,
With pigeon pyes, and mutton colde, are set on hunger loose,
And make the forlorne hope, in doubt to scape full hard,
Then come to giue a charge in flanke, else all the marte were marde,
First neates tongs poudred well, and gambones of the hogge,
Then saulsages and sauery knackes, to set men's minds on gogge,
And whiles they skyrmish thus, with fierce and furious fight,
My doctor clearkly turnes the tappe, and goethe beyonde them quite.
For when they be so trapt, enclosed round about,
No boote preuayles, but drinke like men, for that must help them out.
Then king or comely queene, then lord and lady looke,
To see which side will beare the bell, the butler or the cooke.
At last the cooke takes flight, but butlers still abyde,
And sound their drummes, and make retreate, with bottles by their syde.

another to be a chipper, the third shall be sharp for to make smooth trenchers: then chip your Soveraigne's bread hot, and all other bread let it be a day old, household bread three days old, trencher-bread four days old; then look your salt be white and dry," &c. *Murrell.*

Herewith to stint all stryfe, the huntsmen come in hast,
They lycence craue of king or queene, to see their battell plast.*
Which graunted and obtaynede, they set on such as lyue,
And fiercely fight, till both be forst, all armour vp to giue.

* "A huntsman is the lieutenant of dogs, and foe to haruest: he is frolicke in a faire morning fit for his pleasure; and alike reioyceth with the Virginians, to see the rising sun: he doth worship it as they, but worships his game more then they; and is in some things almost as barbarous. A sluggard he contemnes, & thinks the resting time might be shortned; which makes him rise with day, obserue the same pace, and proue full as happy, if the day be happy. The names of foxe, hare, and bucke, be all attracting sillables; sufficient to furnish fifteene meales with long discourse in the aduentures of each. Foxe, drawes in his exploits done against cubbes, bitch-foxes, otters and badgers: hare, brings out his encounters, plat-formes, engines, fortifications, and night worke done against leueret, cony, wilde-cat, rabbet, weasell, and pole-cat: then bucke, the captaine of all, prouokes him (not without strong passion) to remember hart, hind, stagge, doe, pricket, fawne, and fallow deere. He vses a dogged form of gouernement, which might bee (without shame) kept in humanity; and yet he is vnwilling to be gouerned with the same reason: either by being satisfied with pleasure, or content with ill fortune. Hee hath the discipline to marshall dogs, and sutably; when a wise herald would rather meruaile, how he could distinguish their coates, birth, and gentry. Hee carries about him in his mouth the very soule of Ouid's bodies, metamorphosed into trees, rockes, and waters; for, when he pleases, they shall echo and distinctly answere; and when he pleases, be extreamely silent. There is little danger in him towards the commonwealth; for his worst intelligence comes from shepheards or woodmen; and that onely threatens the destruction of hares: a well knowne dry meate. The spring and he are still at variance; in mockage therefore, and reuenge together of that season, he weares her liuery in winter. Little consultations please him best: but the best directions he doth loue and follow, they are his dogs. If he cannot preuaile therefore, his lucke must be blamed, for he takes a speedy course. He cannot be less than a conquerour from the beginning, though he wants the booty; for he pursues the flight. His man-hood is a crooked sword with a saw-backe; but the badge of his generous valour is a horne to giue notice. Battery and blowing vp, he loues not; to vndermine is his stratageme. His physick teaches him not to drinke sweating; in amends whereof, he liquors himselfe to a heate, vpon coole bloud, if hee delights (at least) to emulate his dog in a hot nose. If a kennel of hounds passant take away his attention and company from church; do not blame his deuotion; for in them consists the nature of it, and his knowledge. His frailties are, that he is apt to mistake any dog worth the stealing, and neuer take notice of the collar. Hee dreames of a hare sitting, a foxe earthed, or the bucke couchant: and if his fancy would be moderate, his actions might be full of pleasure." *Satirical Essays, &c. by John Stephens*, 1615.

And home they go dispoylde, like simple sakelesse men,
No remedie but trudge apace, they haue no weapons then.
The field thus fought and done, the huntsmen come agayne,
Of whome some one vpon his knee, shall tell the prince full playne,
This little lesson here, which followeth next in place.
Forgiue me (Queene)* which am to bold, to speak vnto your grace.

* James the First, to whom the subsequent editions of Turbervile's works are addressed, was very partial to the diversion of hunting. On his journey from Scotland, upon his accession to the English throne, he rested at Withrington, the seat of Sir Robert Cary. The last thirty-seven miles he rode in less than four hours, "and by the way for a note, the miles according to the northern phrase, are a weybit longer than they be here in the south.....His Majesty having a little while reposed himselfe after his great iourney, found new occasion to trauell further: for, as he was delighting himselfe with the pleasure of the parke, hee suddenly beheld a number of deere neare the place: the game being so faire before him hee could not forbeare, but according to his wonted manner, forth he went and slew two of them." In his way to Worsop, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, conducted by the sheriff of Nottinghamshire, they halted within a mile of Blyth, "where his Highnesse lighted, and sat downe on a banke-side to eate and drinke. After his Majestie's short repast to Worsop his Majestie rides forward, but by the way in the parke he was somewhat stayed; for there appeared a number of huntes-men all in greene; the chiefe of which with a woodman's speech did welcome him, offering his Majestie to shew him some game, which he gladly condiscended to see; and with a traine set he hunted a good pace, very much delighted." On the road to Burleigh his Majesty "dined at Sir John Harrington's, where that worthy knight made him most royal entertainment. After dinner his Highnesse remoued towards Burleigh, being neere Stanford in Northamptonshire. His Majesty on the way was attended by many lords and knights, and before his comming, there was prouided train cents, and liue hares in baskets, being carried to the heath, that made excellent sport for his Majestie, all the way betweene Sir John Harrington's and Stanford; Sir John's best hounds with good mouthes following the game, the King taking great leisure and pleasure in the same." Upon the 27th of April, the King removed from Burleigh towards Maister Oliuer Cromwell's, (uncle to the Protector), where "there was such plenty and varietie of meates, such diuersitie of wines, & those not riffe ruffe, but ever the best of the kinde, and the sellers open at any man's pleasure." At his departure "Maister Cromwell presented his Majestie with many rich and acceptable gifts, as a very great, and a very faire wrought standing cup of gold, goodly horses, fleate and deepe-mouthed houndes, diuers hawkes of excellent wing, and at the remoue gaue 50 pound, amongst his Majestie's officers. Vpon the 29 day being Fryday, after his Highnesse had broke his fast, he tooke kinde and gracious leane of Maister Oliuer Cromwell, and his vertuous lady, late widow, to that noble and opulent knight, Saigniour Horatio Paulo Vicino."—*The true narration of the Entertainment*

My liege forgiue the boldnesse of your man,
Which comes to speake before your grace him call:
My skyll is small, yet must I, as I can,
Presume to preach, before these barons all,
And tell a tale, which may such mynds appall,
As passe their dayes in slouthfull idlenesse,
The fyrste foule nourse to worldly wickednesse.

Since golden time, my liege, doth neuer stay,
But fleeth still about with restlesse wyngs,
Why doth your grace let time then steale away,
Which is more worth, then all your worldly things?
Beleeue me, liege; beleeve me Queenes and Kyngs,
One only houre, once lost, yeldes more anoy,
Than twentie dayes can cure with myrth and ioy.

And since your grace determinde by decree,
To hunt this day, and recreate your mynde,
Why syt you thus and lose the game and glee,
Which you might heare? why ringeth not the winde
With hornes and houndes, according to their kynde?
Why syt you thus, my liege, and never call
Our houndes, nor vs to make your sport, withall?

Perchance the fight, which sodenly you saw,
Erewhyles betweene, these ouer bragging bluddes,
Amasde your minde, and for a whyle did draw
Your noble eyes, to settle on such suddes.
But, peerelesse Prince! the moysture of such muddes,
Is much too grosse and homely for your grace;
Behold them not, their pleasures be but base.

Behold vs here, your true and trustie men,
Your huntes, your hyndes. your swaynes at all assayes
Which ouerthrow them, being three to tenne,
And now are prest with blood hounds and relayes,
Wyth houndes of crye, and houndes well worthy prayse;

of his Royal Majestie, from the time of his departure from Edenbrough, till his receiuing at London; with all or the most special occurrences. Together with the names of those gentlemen whom his Majestie honoured with Knighthood. At London printed by Thomas Creede, for Thomas Millington, 1603. 4to. 24 leaves.

To rowze, to runne, to hunt and hale to death,*
As great a hart as euer yet bare breath.

Thus may be seene, a prince's sport in deede,
And this, your Grace, shall see when pleaseth you;
So that vouchsafe, O noble Queene, with speede,
To mount on horse,† that others may ensue,
Vntil this hart be rowzde and brought to view;

* "The horses, and the doggs, their incomparable parkes of fallow deer, and lawes of the chace, I extreamly approve of; but upon other occasions, all Englishmen ride so fast upon the road, that you would sweare there were some enemie in the *ariere;* and all the coaches in London, seem to drive for midwives." *A character of England, &c.* 1659.

† The allusions to the horseman, now so essential a character to form the field, are very slight in these poems. In "Gascoigne's councell given to Master Bartholomew Withipool," 1572, it is observed,

"Some cunning may teache thee for to ryde,
And stuffe thy saddle all with Spanishe wooll;
Or in thy stirrops haue a toye so tyde,
As both thy legges may swell thy buskins full."

Breton, in his philosophical poem of Ourania, enumerates among the vanities to be acquired by gold, "buckles for a saddle." Gervase Markham has given a complete description of "the horseman's apparel. First, therefore, when you begin to learne to ride, you must come to the stable, in such decent and fit apparel, as is meete for such an exercise, that is to say, a hat which must sit close and firme vpon your heade, with an indifferent narrow verge or brim, so that in the saults or bounds of the horse, it may neither through widenesse or vnwieldinesse fall from your head, nor with the bredth of the brim fall into your eies, and impeach your sight, both which are verie grosse errors. About your neck you shall wear a falling band, and no ruffe, whose depth or thicknesse, may, either with the winde, or motions of your horse, ruffel about your face; or, according to the fashion of the Spaniards, daunce hobby-horse-like about your shoulders, which though in them is taken for a grace, yet in true iudgment it is found an errour. Your doublet shal be made close and hansome to your bodie, large wasted, so that you may euer be sure to ride with your points trussed (for to ride otherwise is most vilde) and in all parties so easye, that it may not take from you the vse of anie part of your bodie. About your waste you must have euer your girdle and thereon a smal dagger or punniard, which must be so fast in the sheath that no motion of the horse can cast it forth, and yet so readie, that upon any occasion you may draw it. Your hose would be large, rounde, and full, so that they may fill your saddle, which should it otherwise be emptie and your bodie looke like a small substance in a great compasse, it were wondrous vncomely.

Then if you finde, that I haue spoke amysse,
Correct me Queene; * till then, forgiue me this."

Your bootes must be cleane, blacke, long, and close to your legge, comming almost vp to your middle thigh, so that they may lie as a defence betwixt your knee and the tree of your saddle. Your boote-hose must come two inches higher than your bootes, being handsomely tied vp with pointes. Your spurres must be strong and flat inward, bending with a compasse vnder your ancle: the neck of your spurre must be long and straigtht, and rowels thereof longe and sharp, the prickes thereof not standing thicke together, nor being aboue fiue in number. Vpon your handes you must weare a hansome paire of gloues, and in your right hande you must haue a long rodde finely rush-growne, so that the small ende thereof bee hardly so great as a rounde packe-threed, insomuch that when you moue or shake it, the noyse thereof may be loude and sharpe." *Cavelarice, or the arte and knowledge belonging to the Horse ryder.* 1607. B. ii. C. 24.

* Chaucer, in the legend of Dido, thus describes the Queen enjoying the sports of the chace. The extract is given from a manuscript varying materially from the printed copies.

"The day dawynge, vprist out of the see
This amorous quene chargith her meynne
The netts to dress, wt. sperys brode, and kene;
An huntynge wold this lusty fressh quene:
So prykkyth here the new joly wo,
To horse bene all her lusty folke jgo;
In to the courte here houndes ben j brought,
And vponn coursers, swyfte as anny thought,
Here yong knyghtes hovynn all aboute;
And of her womenn eke an hugge route;
Vponn a thykke palfery, papyr white,
Wt. sadyll rede, embrowderyd wt. delyte,
Of gold the barres vpp, enbosid, high,
Satt Dido all in gold, and perre, and yvery,
And she as fayre, as is the bryght morow,
That helith folkes of her nyghtes sorow.
Vponn a coursour, stertynge sharpe as fyre,
Men myght torn hym wt. a little wyre,
Sate Eneas, lyke Phebus to devise;
So was he fresh arayed in his gyse:
The fome brydyll wt. the bitt of gold,
Gouerneth he ryght as him selfe wold:
And forth this nobyll quene thus late j ryde
An huntynge, wt. this troygian by her syde.
The herde of hertes be founde anon,
Wt. hey go bett, pryke now; lat gone.

" *The report of a Huntesman upon the sight of an Hart, in pride of greace.*

" Before the Queene, I come report to make,
Then husht and peace for noble Trystram's sake.
From out my horne, my fewmets fyrst I drawe,
And them present, on leaues, by hunters lawe;]
And thus I say; my liege behold and see
An hart of tenne, I hope he harbored bee;
For, if you marke his fewmets euery poynt,
You shall them find, longe, round, and well anoynt,
Knottie and greate, withouten prickes or eares,
The moystnesse shewes, what venysone he beares.
Then, if my Prince demaund what head he beare,
I answere thus, with sober words and cheare;
My liege, I went this morning on my quest, *
My hounde did sticke, and seemde to vent some beast,
I held him short, and drawing after him,
I might behold, the hart was feeding trym,
His head was high, and large in each degree,
Well palmed eke, and seem'd full sound to be;
Of coloure browne, he beareth eight and tenne,
Of stately heigth, and long he seemed then.
His beame seem'd great, in good proportion led,
Well burrde and round, well pearled, neare his head;

Why nyll the lyone come, or the bere,
That I myght once mete him wt. this spere;
Thus sayenn thee yonge folke, and vponn they kyll
The wylde bestys, and haue hem at her wyll."

* When the huntsman goes on the quest "if he chaunce by the way to finde any hare, partriche, or any other beast or bird that is fearefull, liuing vpon seedes or pasturage, it is an euill sygne or presage that he shall haue but euill pastime that day. But if he finde any beaste of rauine, liuing vpon praye, as wolfe, foxe, rauen, and suche lyke, that is a token of good lucke.....Lette hym neuer marke the sayings of a meany of dreamers, whyche say that when a man fyndeth copwebbes within the printe of the slotte, it is a signe that the harte is gone long before. Such people shall soon be deceyued: for many times the cobwebbes fall from the skye, and are not such as spyders make, but a kind of kell, which as I haue seene of experience of an hart passing by me within one hundreth paces, and I haue gone to see the slotte streight wayes, and before I could come at it the copwebbes, or kelles were fallen vppon it." *Turbervile's book of Hunting*, C. 29.

He seemed fayre, tweene blacke and berrie brounde,
He seemes well fed, by all the signes I found;
For, when I had well marked him with eye,
I stept aside, to watch where he would lye.
And when I so had wayted full an houre,
That he might be at layre and in his boure;
I cast about, to harbour him full sure;
My hound, by sent did me thereof assure.
Entring the thicke, these fewmets did I spy,
Which I tooke vp, and layd my markes thereby;
In privie pathes I walkt, and creeping throw,
I found the slot of other harts ynow,
Both young and olde I founde of euery syse,
But as for him I hope that still he lyes;
So that your grace, by liklyhoode, may him finde,
He harbord is, according to my mynde.
Then, if she aske, what slot or view I found,
I say, the slot, or view, was long on ground;
The toes were great, the ioynt bones round and short,
The shinne bones large, the dewe clawes close in port;
Short ioynted was he, hollow footed eke,
An hart to hunt, as any man can seeke." *

"*The wofull wordes of the Hart to the Hunter.*

"Since I in deepest dread, do yelde myselfe to man,
And stand full steele betweene his legs, which earst full wildly ran:
Since I to him appeale, when hounds pursue me sore,
As who should say; 'now save me, man; for else I may no more!'
Why dost thou then, O man! O Hunter! me pursue,
With cry of hounds, with blast of horne, with hallow, and with hue? †

* "When the huntesman which harbored him, shall see all the rest of his companions about him with the houndes for the crie, he shall then go before them & rowze the deare, for the honour is due to him: and then the rest shall cast of their houndes, he & al they crying, 'To him, to him, that's he, that's he,' and such other wordes of encouragement." *Book of Hunting.*

† "Th' emparked nimble deere, red and fallowe,
Making hornes to sound, and hunters hallowe;
Light footed hare, a game for mighty kings,
At whose pursute, the faery eccho sings;
Redoubling twise, or thrise, the merry soundes,
Of hallowing knight, shril-horne, & chaunting houndes."

Breton's Ourania.

Or why dost thou deuise, such nets and instruments,
Such toyles & toyes, as hunters vse, to bring me to their bents?
Since I, as earst was sayde, do so with humble cheere,
Holde downe my head, as, who should say, 'lo, man I yeelde me here?'*
Why arte thou not content, o, murdryng cruell minde!
Thy selfe alone to hunte me so, which arte my foe by kynde;
But that thou must enstruct, with wordes in skilfull writte,
All other men to hunte me eke? O, wicked wylie witte!
Thou here hast set to shew, within this busie booke,
A looking glasse of lessons lewde, wherein all huntes may looke:
And so whyles world doth last, they may be taught to bryng
The harmlesse harte vnto his bane, with many a wilye thing: †

* The stagge is a stately beast to behold, you would say he were some *Coriphæus* of the lyon's court. He is tall enough of stature of himself, but affects a portlinesse so much, that as others helpe themselves with corkes and cheppeens, hee hath his still upon his head, to make him seem much higher then he is. His coat is faire and beautifull, powdered here and there with certain spots, which make a handsome shew, and were it not his owne, would be thought a rich weare, and little inferiour to the Martin furrs or the ermins of Russia. He hath long and slender legges, like a red shanke, or Irish Kerne, which makes him so tall a footman as he is. He hath foure of them, or else it were impossible so greate a bulke could be held up by so weake pillars. Hee flies like a Parthian archer, with his face turned backwards, not to shoot his enemies, but to shew them a faire paire of heels. Before he fights he whets his horne, as a mower doth his sithe, but uses them rather as a pitchforke in harvest to tosse the hounds with, like heycocks in the meadowes. Hee is much delighted with musicke, I may say much taken with it, for he is often caught of the hunters by that meanes. As the horse by his teeth is knowne how old he is, if the marke is not out of his mouth, so hee by his hornes, if he have not cast them in some bush. The heralds call his hornes his Thiara or dresse, and say he is not fully attired till he have them absolute and compleate: this I am sure of, that when they have them not on, they are ashamed, and hide themselves, as maids that are unsteadie. Hence it is perhaps that tyers and hornes are held synonimas. Hee is very constant in his fashion, for he changes his attire but once a yeare, and then never alters it a whit. Hee beares his yeares very well, as one that takes no care, while all the care and paine is rather had how to take him. When he is hunted by a prince, he is ever after termed a hart. In fine, had he but valour to his strength, and not such wings at his feet, I see not why but for his goodly head hee might make a noble standard in our wildernesse. *Strange Metamorphosis of Man, &c.* 1634.

† "Arystotiles saythe, that some men trowe of the harte that he is among al foure footed beastes vsinge the wode moste redy and wyse..... Hartes fight eche with other with stronge fightyng, and he that is ouercome, is ryghte obedyente to the

Is it bycause thy minde doth seeke thereby some gaynes?
anst thou in death take suche delight? breedes pleasure so in paynes?
Oh cruell, be content, to take in worth my tears,
Which growe to gumme, and fall from me: content thee with my heares;
Content thee with my hornes, which euery yeare I mew,
Since all these three make medicines, some sicknesse to eschew.
My teares congeal'd to gumme, by pieeces from me fall,
And thee preserue from pestilence, in Pomander or Ball;
Such wholesome teares shedde I, when thou persewest me so,
Thou, not content, doest seeke my death, and then thou get'st no moe.
My heare is medicine burnt, all venemous wormes to kill,
The snake hirselfe will yeeld thereto, such was my maker's will.
My hornes, whiche aye renew, as many medicines make,
As there be troches on their toppes, and all man, for thy sake;
As first they heale the head, from turning of the brayne,
A dramme thereof in powder drunke, doth quickly ease the payne;
They skinne a kybed heele, they fret an anguayle off,
Lo thus I skippe from toppe to toe, yet neyther scorne nor skoffe;
They comfort feuers faynte, and lingryng long disease,
Distill'd when they be tender buddes, they sundry greenes appease:
They mayster and correct, both humours, hote and colde,
Which striue to conquere bloud, and breed diseases many fold.

....

.....

They cleare the dimmie sight, they kill both webbe and pinne,
They soon restore the milt or spleene, which putrifies within.
They ease an akyng tooth, they breake the rumblyng winde,
Which grypes the wombe with colliques panges, such is their noble kinde:
They quenche the skalding fire, which skorched with his heate,
And skimme the skalt full cleane agayne, and heale it trimme and neate.

victor, and they drede moste the voyce of a foxe and of a hound. And sometime the harte hideth himself, lest hunters find him and slee him for his fatnes. And he saith there, that the harte is hunted in this maner: a hunter whistleth & singeth, & the harte hath liking therein & a nother hunter tolleth him inward, & shoteth at hym & sleeth hym, & whan the harte is arered he fleethe to a ryuer or to a ponde, and if he may swim ouer the water, than he taketh comforte and strength of coldnesse of the water, & scapeth the hunters. And the harte roreth cryeth and wepeth when whan he is take. Also when houndes folowe hym, if he fynde dowble wayes, he renneth not forthright, but nowe hither and nowe thither, & lepeth thwart ouer way & a side halfe, & then he purposeth to take a mighty large paace, and sterteth it with contrary leapynges and sterlinges, that it be the harder for the houndes to find & to folow his chaas by odour and smelle. *Bartholomevs de proprietatibvs rerum.* B. xviii. C. 30.

They poyson do expell, from Keysar, King, or Queene,
When it by chaunce or deepe deceypt, is swallowed vp vnseene.
But wherefore spend I time in vayne at large to prayse
The vertues of my harmelesse hornes, which heape my harme alwayes?
And yet such hornes, such heare, such teares as I haue tolde,
I mew and cast for man's auayle, more worth to him than golde.
But he to quyte the same, O, murdering man there whyles!
Pursewes me still and trappes me ofte, with sundrie snares and guyles.
Alas, lo, now I feele colde feare within my bones,
Whiche hangs hyr winges vpon my heeles, to hasten for the nones.
My swiftest starting steppes, me thinkes she biddes me byde
In thickest tuftes of couerte close, and so my selfe to hyde. *
Ah rewfull remedie, so shall I, as it were,
Euen teare my lyfe out of the teeth of houndes whiche make me feare,
And from those cruell curres, and brayne sicke bauling tikes,
Which vowe foote hote to followe me, both ouer hedge and dykes.
Me thinkes I heare the horne, which rends the restlesse ayre,
With shryllest sound of bloudie blast, and makes me to despayre. †

* "*Pro bono malum.*

"The stagge, that hardly skap'd the hunters in the chase,
At lengthe, by shadowe of a tree, found refuge for a space.
And when the eger houndes had lefte their wished praye,
Behoulde, with biting of the boughes, himselfe hee did bewraye.
Throughe which, the hunter straight did pierce him to the harte:
Whereat (quoth hee) this wounde I haue, is iustly my deserte.
For where I good did finde, I ought not ill requite:
But lo, these boughes that sau'd my life, I did vnkindly bite:
Wherefore, althoughe the tree could not reuenge her wronge,
Yet nowe by fates, my fall is wrought, who mighte haue liued longe."

A choice of Emblems, &c. by Geffrey Whitney, 1586.

Francis Quarles in "A feast of wormes," 1626, has the following simile.

"As in a sowltry summer's euentide,
(When lustfull Phœbus re-salutes the bride,
And Philomela 'gins her caroling:)
A herde of deere, are browzing in a spryng,
With eager appetite, misweening nought,
Nor in so deepe a silence fearing ought:
A sudden cracke, or some vnthought-of sound
Or bounce of fowling piece, or yelpe of hound,
Disturbs their quiet peace with strange amaze,
Where (senseless halfe) through feare, they stand at gaze."

† "Such folkes also raue pleasantly, as preferre huntyng before all other pastymes, protesting what an incredible pleasure they conceyue, so often as they here

Me thinkes I see the toyle, the tanglings and the stall,
Which are prepared and set full sure, to compasse me withall;
Me thinkes the Forster* standes full close in bushe or tree,
And takes his leuel strayght and true; me thinkes he shootes at me;
And hittes the harmlesse harte, of me vnhappy harte;
Which must needes please him by my death, I may it not astarte.
Ah, 'las, and well away, me thinkes I see the hunte,
Which takes the measure of my slottes, where I to treade was wont.
Bycause I shall not misse, at last to please his minde,
Ah, 'las, I see him, where he seekes my latest layre to finde,
He takes my fewmets vp, and put them in his horne,
Alas! methinkes he leapes for ioye, and laugheth me to scorne.
Harke! harke! alas, giue eare; 'this geare goeth well,' sayeth he,
'This hearte beares daintie venison, in princes dish to be.'
Lo now he blowes his horne, euen at the kennell dore,
Alas! alas! he blowes a seeke; alas, yet blowes he more;
He ieopardes and rechates, ah, 'las he blowes the fall,
And soundes and deadly dolefull mote, whiche I must die withall. †

that foule musike, which a horne maketh, being tooted in, or the howlyng of a many of dogges. Yea I thinke the verie stenche of the houndes kennel, senteth musk vnto their noses. For as touching the death of a deare, or other wylde beast, yee knowe your selues what ceremonies they use about the same. Euery poore man may cut out an oxe, or a sheepe, whereas such venison may not be dismembred but of a gentylman; who bareheadded, and set on knees, with a knife prepared properly to that vse, (for euery kynde of knife is not allowable) also with certaine iestures, cuttes a sunder certain partes of the wild beast, in a certain order very circumstantly. Which during the standers by, not speaking a worde, beholde it solemnly, as if it were some holy misterie, hauing seen the lyke yet more than a hundred times before. Then (sir) whose happe it bee to eate parte of the fleshe, marye hee thinkes verily to bee made thereby halfe a gentleman. So therefore whereas these hunters through continuall chasing and eatyng of their venerie, gain nothing, but in a manner do themselves also degenerate into wild and sauage properties, yee may see yet, howe through this errour of mine, they repute their lives ledde in more than princely pleasure." *Erasmus's prayse of follie, Englished by Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knight,* 1577.

* "Foster. This should rightly be forester, it beeing deryued from the office of him that vnder the prince or some nobleman had the chief charge of the forest or chase." *Verstegan's restitution of decayed intelligence,* 1605.

† Edmund Gayton inscribed "the art of Longevity" to Lady Elizabeth Rous of Henham Hall, Suffolk, aud tells her "of the flesh of the deer;"

"I could into a wood of lawfull praises launch,
And praise the creature fully, side and haunch:

What should the cruel meane? perhaps he hopes to finde
As many medicines me within to satisfie his minde;
May be, he seekes to haue my sewet for himselfe,
Whiche sooner heales a merrigald, then pothecaries pelfe.
May be, his ioyntes be numme, as sinewes shronke with colde,
And that he knowes my sewet wyll the same full soone vnfolde.
May be, his wife doth feare to come before hyr time,
And in my mawe he hopes to finde, amongst the slutte and slime,
A stone to help his wife, that she may bryng to light
A bloudie babe, lyke bloudie syre, to put poore hartes to flight:
Perchance with sicknesse he hath troubled bene of late,
And with my marow thinketh to restore his former state.
May be, his heart doth quake, and therefore seekes the bone,
Which huntsmen finde within my heart, when I, poore hart, am gone!
It may be, that he meanes my flesh for to present
Vnto his prince for delicates, such may be his entent,
Yea more than this, may be, he thinkes such nouriture
Will still prolong men's dayes on earth, since mine so long endure.

But *Rabbi Isaak* saith their flesh is hard,
(Not to be got); at *Henham* none's debarr'd:
Thy husband's old canary, and fat buck,
With dogs run down, or else with arrowes stuck;
Yet are they melancholy diet; but
They all are so which are much given to rut:
The fawns are wholsome, and the heirs digest
Better than sire, or mother of the beast,
The youthfull stand is very hot and dry,
When old, like other things, their worst is nigh:
The eunuch deer is temperate, and most
Pleasurable when it's pleasure's lost:
Troch upon troch, troch, troch, a reverend stagg,
He doth of age and red-deer pasty bragg;
And though it's dry yet lette the venison passe,
His own fat supples it, and tother glass.——
Now for nonclusion, this beast for game
And entertainment hath with us the name:
Know then, the body is a joviall meat,
Fit for Squire *Rous*, yea for a Prince to eat;
It's upper part is antidote, but, oh,
There's poison lies i' th' taile (the part below;)
Emblem of human chance! in this sad veile
Nothing's thorough blest from head to taile."

But, oh, mischieuous man! although I thee outliue,
By due degrees of age unseene, which nature doth me giue,
Must thou, therefore procure my death, for to prolong
Thy lingryng life in lustie wise? Alas, thou doest me wrong!
Must I with mine owne fleshe, his hatefull flesh so feede,
Which me disdaynes one bitte of grasse, or corne in time of neede?
Alas, man! do not so; some other beastes go kill,
Which worke thy harme by sundrie meanes; and so content thy will.
Which yeelde thee no such gaynes, in lyfe, as I renew,
When from my head my stately hornes, to thy behoofe, I mew.
But since thou arte vnkinde, vngracious and vniust,
Lo here I craue of mightie gods, which are bothe good and iust,
That Mars may reygne with man, that stryfe and cruell warre,
May set man's murdrying minde on worke, with many a bloudy jarre.
That drummes with deadly dub, may counteruayle the blast,
Which they with hornes haue blowen ful lowde, to take my minde agast.
That shot as thicke as hayle, may stande for crosse bowe shootes,*
That Cuysses, Greues, and such may serue, in steade of hunter's bootes.
That gyrte with siege full sure, they may their toyles repent,
That embuskadoes stand for nettes, which they agaynst me bent.
That when they see a spie, which watcheth them to trappe,
They may rememberring-walkes made, in herbor me to happe.
That when theyr busie braynes, are exercised so,
Hartes may lie safe within theyr layre, and neuer feare theyr foe.
But if so chaunce there be, some dastard dreadfull mome,
Whome trumpettes cannot well entyse, nor call him once from home;
And yet will play the man, in killyng harmlesse deare,
I craue of God that such a ghoste, and such a fearfull pheare,

* "Killing of dere with bowes or greyhoundes, serueth well for the pot (as is the commune saying) and therefore it must of necessitie be sometyme vsed. But it conteineth therin no commendable solace or exercise, in comparison to the other fourme of huntyng, yf it be diligently perceyued." *Governour.*

"The wounded deer flyes swift away,
The bearded arrow in his side;
Still vainly hoping that he may
Mix'd with the herd escape unspy'd.
But, oh the moment that they see
The streaming blood flow from his wound;
They shun him in his misery,
And leave him dying on the ground."——

May see Diana nakt: and she, to venge hir skornes,
May soon transforme his harmefull head, into my harmelesse hornes:
Vntill his houndes may teare that harte of his in twayne,*
Which thus torments vs harmlesse harts, and puttes our hartes to payne."

" *The Hare to the Hunter.*

" Are mindes of men, become so voyde of sense,
That they can ioye to hurte a harmlesse thing?
A sillie beast, whiche cannot make defence?
A wretche, a worme, that cannot bite, nor sting?
If that be so, I thanke my maker than,
For makyng me a beast, and not a man.†

The lyon lickes the sores of wounded sheepe,
He spares to pray, which yeeldes and craueth grace:
The dead man's corps hath made some serpentes weepe,
Such rewth may ryse in beasts of bloudie race:

* " Voluptas ærumnosa.

" Actæon heare, vnhappie man behoulde,
When in the well hee saw Diana brighte,
With greedie lookes, hee waxed ouer boulde,
That to a stagge hee was transformed righte,
Whereat amasde, nee thought to runne awaie,
But straighte his howndes did rent hym for their praie.

By which is ment, that those who do pursue
Theire fancies fonde, and thinges vnlawful craue,
Like brutish beastes appeare vnto the viewe,
And shall at lengthe Actæon's guerdon haue:
And as his houndes, soe their affections base
Shall them deuowre, and all their deedes deface."

Whitney's Emblems.

† " Were I, who to my cost already am
One of those strange prodigious creatures man;
A spirit free, to choose for my own share,
What case of flesh and blood I'd please to wear,
I'd be a dog, a monkey, or a bear;
Or any thing, but that vain animal,
Who is so proud of being rational."

Rochester's Satire against Man.

And yet can man (whiche bragges aboue the rest)
Vse wracke for rewth? can murder like him best?

This song I sing, in moane and mournful notes,
(Which fayne would blase the bloudie minde of man)
Who not content with hartes, hindes, buckes, rowes, gotes,
Bores, beares, and all, that hunting conquere can,
Must yet seeke out mé, silly harmelesse hare,
To hunte with houndes, and course* sometimes with care.

The harte doth hurte, I must a trueth confesse,
He spoyleth corne, and beares the hedge adowne;
So doth the bucke, and though the rowe seeme lesse,
Yet doth he harme in many a field and towne:
The clyming gote doth pill both plant and vine;
The pleasant meades are rowted vp with swine.

* "——— mid the vale the greyhound, seing start
The feareful hare, pursueth. Before she fierteth,
And where she turnth, he turnth her there to beare;
The one pray pricketh, the other safties feare."

Dolman's Legend of Lord Hastings, 1575.

Coursing appears to have been considered an inferior pursuit, and is characterised by Sir Thomas Eliot as fitly a feminine diversion. "Hunting of the hare, (says that writer) with grey houndes, is a ryght good solace for men that be studiouse, or theim to whom nature hathe not gyuen personage, or courage apte for the warres; and also for gentilwomen, which feare nether sonne nor wynde for appayryng their beautie; and peraduenture thei shall bee there at lesse idell, than thei should be at home in their chaumbers." Nash, in the Qvaternio, also ridicules it. "A pot-hunting-Corydon, or hungry gentleman if you will, to let slip a brase or lease of long tayled ravenous curres at a poore, little, harmlesse hare, and to kill her suddenly, without giving her law, or any advantage of ground; contrary to the laws of the forest, and the decretalls of Actæon, made and agreed upon at Knavestocke by a swearing companie of mad-men, in the habit of woodmen; no, but by a sober assembly of true wood-men indeede the thirtieth of February in the first yeare of Pope Jone: or when the earth hath put on her fairest robes, and clothed her selfe in a habite as white as wooll, to trace and tracke her to her fourme, and against the lawes and statutes of the kingdome, there to surprise and kill her suddenly, I must confesse, it hath often gone against my stomacke." [No person of what degree soever shall kill any hare in the snow; vpon a penaltie to forfeite 6*s.* viij*d.* for every hare so killed. See the statute of 14 Hen. VIII. *Margin.*]

But I poore beast, whose feeding is not seene,
Who breake no hedge, who pill no pleasant plant;
Who stroye no fruite, who can turne vp no greene,
Who spoyle no corne, to make the plowman want,
Am yet pursewed with hounds, horse, might and mayne,
By murd'ring men, vntill they haue me slayne.

Sa how sayeth one, as soone as he me spies,
Another cries *now, now*, that sees me starte,
The houndes call on, with hydeous noyse and cryes
The spurgalde jade must gallop out his parte:
The horne is blowen, and many a voyce full shryll,
To whoup and crie, the wretched beast to kyll.*

* "What more admirable than the pleasure of the hare, if wee observe the uses which may be made of it.....in her doubles, note her cunning; in the dogges, eagernesse of pursuing. Where all the senses remaine for the time pleased, but when at default, how much they are grieved? What an excellent melody, or naturall consort to delight the eare? What choice object to content the eye? What odoriferous smells in the flourie meads, to refresh the nose? Only the *touch* and *taste* must have their pleasures suspended, till the sport be ended. *Non sine lepore, tanto labore, pro uno Lepore homines torqueri video*; saith one very wittily and elegantly, *I can never chuse but laugh, to see what labour men will take for a poore hare.* What mountaines they will climbe, what marishes they will passe, what brakes and bryers they will runne through, and all for a hare? Which may be an embleme of humane vanity; where men (miserable deluded men) will refuse no toyle or labour to gaine a trifling pleasure. What indirect courses they will take for a moment's delight, which is no sooner showne them, than vanished from them? These pleasures are most commonly affected by youth, because they have agility and ability of body to maintaine the pursuit of them: whence the poet,

'The beardlesse youth, when guardian raines do yeeld,
Sports him in horse, and dogges, and open field.'

The reason may be this, he cannot endure restraint; for the heat of youth must needs take aire, or it choaks it selfe with too much holding. It must be carried aloft on the wings of the wind, taking an Icarian flight, but never fearing his fall..... So subject is youth to expose it selfe to all dangers, swimming ever with bladders of vain-glory, till they receive water, and it sinke. There are some also of these youthfull hunts-men, who when they cannot speed in their sport, will rather buy it, than want it; that having their game on their backe, they may proclaime to the world, how they are masters of their profession. And these are excellently displaid by the poet, in the person of Gargilius;

What meanest thou man, me so far to pursew?
For first my skinne is scarcely worth a plucke,
My flesh is drie, and hard for to endew,
My greace (God knoweth) not great vpon my backe;
My selfe, and all, that is within me founde,
Is neither good, great, ritche, fatte, sweete, nor sounde.*

'As once Gargilius, who one morne betime
Sent out his servants forward to the chace,
With hunting poles, and twisted nets of line,
To buy a boare, which through the market place
Laid on a mule, as if his men had slaine him,
Would, as he thought, eternall glory gaine him.'"

Brathwait's English Gentleman, 1630.

* "Melancholy folkes," (says Lemnie) "must haue prescrybed vnto them, a right good and precise diet, and eschue all such things as engender thick bloud: as beefe and bulles' flesh, bacon, and such as hath beene long bryned, or hanged in the smoke and hardned, wherunto are to be added brawn & beares flesh and venyson of red deere, whiche commonly is brought in for a seruice at noble-men's tables, & hares flesh, which commonly is vsed for a festival dish, to furnish out the table, when freendes meete to make meerye. Insomuch, that I cannot but maruayle at the vsuall fashion of Dutchmen and Netherlanders, amonge whom this flesshe is as highly esteemed & desyred as anye: neyther thincke they any banquet sumptuous & festiuall ynough, vnlesse one dish thereof be hare: whereas no flesh in the world is neerer of nature vnto melancholie then it. For it is cold & dry, vnless the seely beast be firste well coursed and hunted, for that is the way to make it somewhat more hoat, toothsome and holesome.....Now, whereas some both of old & later time, haue beene and yet be perswaded, that the eating of hare's flesh, maketh men pleasaunt and merily disposed: and not that onely, but also in bodelye shape and countenance to be faire, galant, & beautiful: I do not thinke, neither am I of opynion y^t. any such thing can happen through eating y^e. flesh of such a fearefull and timorous seely creature: but y^e. rather herevppon it had this beginning: because when meery compaignions are disposed to make good cheere, they commonly vse to inuite & call into their compaignies some beautifull damosells, and pleasaun, peates to passe away the time more merily: whereas they that be of small accoumpt and harde fauoured to the eye, are neuer requested vnto any such pleasurable assembly, but be suffred to sit still at home, being reputed in comparison, but as grosse stuffe & of the second sort, and such as neuer (according to y^e. prouerbe) tasted or eate of an hare. Which thinge y^e. poet Martial in a certayne pleasaunt epigramme doth intimate vnto his ladye and mistresse, in words to this effect.

O Gellia, Lady myne, thou sayest, when hare thou sendste to mee;
Dayes seuen, marke, thou shalt be fayre, and beautifull of glee.

So that thou shewest thy vauntes to be but vayne,
That bragst of witte, aboue all other beasts,
And yet by me, thou neyther gettest gayne,
Nor findest foode, to serue thy glutton's feast;
Some sporte perhaps, yet *greuous is the glee*
Which endes in blood, that lesson learne of me."

" *The Foxe to the Huntesman.*

" If dogs had tong at will to talke in their defence,
If brutish beast might be so bold, to plead at barre for pence,
If poore Tom Troth might speake, of all that is amysse,
Then might would beare no right a down: then men would pardon this
Which I must here declare. Then quickly would be known,
That he which deales with stranger's faults, should first amend his owne.
Thus much my selfe may say, thus much myselfe can proue,
Yet whiles I preache, beware the geese, for so it shall behoue.*

If these thy words, sweete heart, be true, and roue not out of square:
Then surely, Gellia, thou thy selfe not yet hast eaten hare.

Which opynion of auncient and long time agone in many men's heads settled, I suppose herevppon toke his first beginning (for hitherto of none hath it beene expounded) that he which had been at any solemn & festiual banquet, (such I meane wherin hare is one seruice) appeareth for ye. next seuen dayes curteous, pleasaunt, iocund and ful of mery conceits." *Touchstone of Complexions translated by Thomas Newton*, 1576.

* " The fox seemes in the senate of the rest of beasts to bee as grave as any of them: but is indeed a slye and craftie merchant. He is the Davus in Esop's comedies, and the best jests in all those interludes are fathered upon him. Hee hath the monopoly of the best blades in his hands; witnesse his figure ingraven thereon, forbidding them all to sell them without his stampe. Hee is so crafty a companion, that he will not be drunke, because he will not be overtaken himselfe, but still lyes in wayte to catch others: and therefore when men are overtaken wtth drinke, they are said to be foxed. Hee is a true purveyer, because he provides and takes, not for the King, but for himselfe, upon no price, and therefore is hated and cursed where he comes. Hee makes no conscience of any shifts, & for a goose, or a ducke, or such a matter, it is but a scholler's tricke with him to amend his commons with, and so passes it over without any scruple at all, unlesse hee be taken in the manner, and then proves it a hanging matter, which halters the case quite. Hee is a great lecturer, but reades to a company of geese only, when hee will bee sure to bee well paid for his

I sigh, yet smyle, to see that man, yea, master man,
Can play his part in pollicie, as well as Reynard can:
And yet forsoth the foxe is he that beares the blame,
But two legg'd foxes eate the ducks, when foure legs beare the name.
A wonder is to see, how people shoute and crye,
With hallowes, whoupes, and spitefull words, when I poore fox go by.
Lay on him, cryes the wife, downe with him, sayes the childe,
Some strike, some chide, some throw a stone, some fal & be defilde:
As maidens, when they spurne with both their feete attones,
Fie on the fox y^t. forst them so, such falles might bruse their bones.
But Raynard doth such deeds, and therfore strike him down,
His case will serue to fur the cape of master huntsman's gowne.
His lungs full holsome be in poulder beaten fine
For such as cough & draw their wind, with paine & mickle pine.
Hys pyssell serues to skoure the grauell of the stone,
His greace is good for synews shronk, or ache y^t. griues the bone.
His tong will draw a thorne, his teeth will burnish golde,
And by his death a huntsman may, haue profits many folde:
The henne shall roust at rest, which he was wont to rowze,
The duck & geese may bring good broods, y^e. pigs may sucke their sowes.
And al the farmer's welth may thrive & come to good,
Which craftie Raynarde steales sometimes, to kepe his brats in blood.
Yea soft, but who sayes thus? who did y^e. lion paint?
Forsooth a man: but if a fox might tell his tale as queint,
Then would he say againe, that men as craftie be,
As euer Raynard was for theft: euen men which fliese a fee
From euerie widowe's flocke: a capon or a chicke,
A pyg, a goose, a dunghill ducke, or ought [else] that will licke;

paines, with a good supper, where some one of his auditory are present. Hee is very neat in his habit, for he alwaies carries his brush with him, especially when hee rides, for then hee carries it not at his pommell, for that were not sightly, but carries it still at the crupper. He hath a slye looke, and a notable leering eye of his owne; and so good a mark-man, as likely hee never misseth his ayme. For his eye, hee would make a notable gunner, but that he cannot away with a piece, especially if it lie in ambuscado; for that puts him quite out of his play. He cannot abide a packe of dogges, which if he should, would cost him his life. He hath his forts and holes to retire into, where he feares nothing but countermynes to oppose and confront his; for then hee is brought to a parley with his enemies, and faine to yeeld to hard conditions. In fine, were the world turned honest againe, and all knauerie banished thence, it would be found in a foxe skinne." *Strange Metamorphosis of Man.*

Vntill the widowe sterne, and can no longer giue,
This was ye. fox, fie down with him, why shuld such foxes liue?
Some foxes lie in waite, and marke the farmer's croppe,
What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe,
What quantitie of graine he raiseth on his rent,
And take a new lease ore his hed, before the olde be spent.
Fye on these foxes, fye! what farmer can do well,
Where such vile vermin lie in wait, their priuy gaines to smell?
Yea some can play their part, in sland'ring neighbor's name,
To say ye. wolf did kil the lamb, when Raynerds eate ye. same.
These faults with many moe, can wicked men commit,
And yet they say that foxes passe, for sutletie and wit.
But shall I say my minde? I never yet saw day,
But euery town had two or three which Rainard's parts could play.
So that men vaunt in vaine, which say they hunt the foxe,
To kepe their neighbor's poultry free, & to defende their flockes.
When they them selves can spoyle, more profit in an houre,
Than Raynard rifles in a yere, when he doth most deuoure.
No, no, the minds of men, which still be vainely bent,
Must haue their change of venerie, as first the hare in Lent,
The harte in sommer's heate, and me poore foxe in cold:*
But wherto serue these sundry sports, these chases many fold?
Forsooth to feede their thoughts, with drags of vaine delight,
Whereon most men do muse by day, wheron they dream by night,
They must haue costly clothes, they must haue deintie fare,
They must haue couches stuft with doune, they must haue all in square.
They must haue new found games, to make them laugh their fill,
The [y] must haue foules, they must haue beasts, to bayt, to hunt, to [kyll,
And all (when all is done) is nothing else but vayne,
So Salomon the wiseman sayd, and so sayes Raynerd playne."

This recreation forms the subject of several didactic and descriptive pieces in the works of the English poets, and

* "I dispraise not," says Sir Thomas Eliot, "the huntyng of the foxe with rennyng houndes, but it is not to be compared to the other hunting in commoditie of exercise. Therefore it would be vsed in the depe wynter, whan the other game is vnsesonable."

has occasioned numberless effusions by the lyric Muse. Many of the general eulogiums and narrative ditties possess considerable merit. The ballad of Chevy-chace stands unrivalled, and the Irish fox hunt "in seventeen hundred and forty-four," remains distinguished as a popular favourite. A general collection might be enriched with others, containing only an allusion to the diversion, as in the following madrigal.

"Compell the hauke to sit that is vnman'd,
Or make the hound vntaught to draw the deere,
Or bring the free against his will in band,
Or moue the sad a pleasant tale to heare;
Your time is lost, and you are neare the neere,
So Loue, ne learnes by force the knot to knit,
He serues but those that feele sweet fancies fitt."

Among the favourites of Henry the Eighth, Puttenham notices of "one Gray what good estimation did he grow vnto with the same King Henry, and afterwards with the Duke of Sommerset Protectour, for making certaine merry ballades, whereof one chiefly was, is, *The hunt it* [is] *up, the hunte is up.*" This obsolete phrase has been fully discussed by the commentators upon Shakspeare, and the best elucidation is Mr. Malone's reference to Cotgrave. "Resveil. A Huntsvp, or morning song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage." Ritson to the above passage from Puttenham, adds, whether the following be the identical *merry ballade*, doth not clearly appear; it is, however, very old:

"The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away." *

To this may be added some little melodies upon hare-hunting and hawking, with similar titles, first pointed out

* Remarks critical and illustrative, &c. 1783, p. 183.

to me by the Rev. Mr. Todd; who also politely assisted in a reference to a copy of the work,* now very uncommon, in the Marquis of Stafford's collection. Several notices and extracts from the same publication are given by Mr. Douce in the "Illustrations of Shakspeare," from a copy without date, which might have been printed at an earlier period than 1614.† In a note upon the line in Romeo and Juliet,

"Hunting thee hence with hunt's-up to the day,"

Mr. D. observes "it is not improbable that the [first of the] following was the identical song composed by the person of the name of Gray."

"*A Hunts vp. By John Bennett.*

"The hunt is vp, the hunt is up,
Sing merrily wee, the hunt is up; } [*Chorus.*]

The birds they sing,
The deere they fling;
Hey nony nony-no:

The hounds they crye,
The hunters they flye;
Hey troli lo, trololio.

The hunt is vp! the hunt is vp!
Sing merrily we, the hunt is vp.

The woods resounds,
To heere the hounds;
Hey nony nony-no:

* "A Briefe Discovrse of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the degrees by their perfection, imperfection, and diminution, in measurable musicke, against the common practise and custome of these times. Examples whereof are exprest in the harmony of 4 voyces concerning the pleasure of 5 vsuall Recreations. 1. Hunting. 2. Hawking. 3. Dauncing. 4. Drinking. 5. Enamouring. By Thomas Rauenscroft, Bachelar of Musicke. London, printed by Edw. Allde for Tho. Adams, 1614. Cum priuilegio Regali. 4to.

† Certainly after 1597. The first notice of John Bennet, the composer, mentioned by Hawkins, is "Madrigals to four voyces, being his first works" in 1599; of Thomas Ravenscroft, the editor, is "Melismata, musical phansies," &c. 1611; and the "brief discourse" cites Morley's "Introduction to Music," 1597.

The rocks report
This merry sport;
Hey troli lo, trololilo.

The hunt is vp! the hunt is vp!
Sing merrily we, the hunt is vp.

Then hye apace
Vnto the chace;
Hey nony nony-no:

Whilst euery thing,
Doth sweetly sing,
Hey troli lo, trololilo.

The hunt is vp! the hunt is vp!
Sing merily we, the hunt is vp!"

"*By Edward Piers.*

"Hey trola! trola! hey trola! trola!
there, there boyes, there!
hoicka! hoick! hoicka! whoope!
Crye, there they goe!
Crye, there they goe!
They are at a fault:
Boy, winde the horne?
Sing tiue! tiue!
Now in full crie,
With yeeble, yable; gible, gabble;
Hey with yeeble, yable, gible, gabble!
The hounds doe knock it lustily,
With open mouth, and lusty crye!"

"*A Hawkes-up for a Hunts-up. By Thomas Ravenscroft, Bacheler of Music.*

"Awake! awake!
the day doth break;
our spanyels couple them:

Our hawkes shall flye
lowe, meane, or high,
and trusse * it if they can.
Hey troly lolly lo!

Then rise, arise,
for Phœbus dies
(in golde) the dawne of day;
And coveyes lye
in fields hard by,
then sing we care away.
Hey troly lolly lo!"

" *Hawking for the Partridge. By Thomas Ravenscroft.*

" Sith sickles and the sheering sythe,
Hath shorne the fields of late,
Now shall our hawkes and we be blythe:
Dame partridge ware your pate!
Our murdring kites,
In all their flights,
Will sild or neuer misse;
Seld or neuer
To truss you euer
And make your bale our blisse.
Whur ret Duty; whur ret Beauty; whur ret Love; whur ret, hey dogs, hey!
Whur ret Cater; whur ret Trea; whur ret Quando: whur ret Nimble; ret hey dogs, hey!
Whur ret Trauell; ret, whur ret Trover; ret, hey, dogs, hey!
Whur ret Jew; whur ret Damsell; ret, whur ret, hey dogs, hey!
Ware haunt! hey Sempster!
Ret Faver, ret Minx, ret Dido, ret Ciuill, ret Lemmon, ret:
Whur, Whur, let flie! let flie!
O well flowne, † eager Kite!
Marke! marke! O marke below the Ley;

* "Trussing is when a hawke raseth a fowle aloft, and so descendeth downe with it to the ground." Latham.

† The similarity to Lear, O well-flown bird, is noticed by Mr. Douce, Vol. II. p. 166.

This was a fayre and kingly flight.
We falkners thus make sullen kites,
Yeeld pleasure fit for kings;
And sport with them in those delights,
And oft in other things."

"*For the Hearne and Ducke. By John Bennett.*

"Lver falkners, lver; giue warning to the field;
Let flye, make mounting hearnes to yield.

Dye fearefull duckes, and climbe no more so high,
The Nyase hauke * will kisse the azure skye.

But when our *soare haukes* † flye, and stiffe windes blow,
Then long to late we faulkners crye, hey lo! hey lo! hey lo!"

J. H.

* "Eyes or nias is a term borrowed from the French *niais*, which means any young bird in the nest, *avis in nido*. It is the first of five several names by which a falcon is called during its first year." Ib. Vol. I. p. 74.

† "Thirdlie (says Turbervile) they are called *sore hawkes*, from the ende of August to the laste of September, October, and Nouember." Latham has a more enlarged description. "The *passenger soare faulcon* is a more choice and tender hawke, by reason of her youth and tendernesse of age, and therefore she must be more carefullie kept and better fed then the other mewed hawkes, because they are more hard of ward; yet she will be as soone reclaimd and made a certaine hawke, and rather sooner than the other, if she be well vsed, and respectiuely handled. And in those places where flying may be had, she may be found longer by a moneth than anie of the other."

Art. DCCCXX. *Hawking.*

"Hawking was a sport vtterly vnknowne to the ancients, as Blondius and P. Iovius, in the second booke of his History, where he entreateth of the Mucovitish affaires, witnesseth; but was invented and first practised by Frederick Barbarossa, when he beseiged Rome: yet it appeareth by Firmicus, that it was knowne twelve hundred yeeres since, where he speaketh of falconers, and teachers of other birds: and indeed beyond him, I thinke it can no where be found that falconry was knowne. There have beene many who have written of falconry: Frederick the second Emperour of Germany....., wrote hereof two excellent bookes, which Ioachim Camerarius (having by him the first copie in a manuscript) published together with a treatise of Albertus Magnus, of the nature of hawkes, and printed it at Norimberge. Budæus hath also written a large discourse of hunting and hawking, part whereof is annexed to the latter end of Henry Estienne's French and Latine Dictionary: in English, Master Blundevile's* booke is the best that I know. By the canon law hawking was forbidden vnto clergie." This brief account is given by Henry Peacham who considered it one of the recreations very befitting "the compleat gentleman; fashioning him absolute in the most necessary and commendable qualities concerning mind or body that may be required in a noble gentleman." It may be inferred from an Act

* So it is in the editions of *Peacham*, 1622 and 1634; but certainly a mistake for *Turberville*.

of Parliament of 34 Edw. IV. that the possession of a hawk could not be kept by a simple man, or of less bearing than a gentleman with estate to have a hawk.* In other instances the tenacious support of this pastime may be traced through the statute law, and swelling the pains and penalties of criminal jurisprudence is therefore again mentioned in the Institutes. "A knowledge of hunting and falconry," Warton describes as "an essential requisite in accomplishing the character of a Knight;" and for near four centuries it was the favourite amusement of the English nobility. An inquiry of how it became neglected, can, I believe, only be answered with conjecture. Peacham says "it can bee no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a faire picture, then to cut his hawke's meat," and this nauseating curtesy established between the owner and the hawk, and apparently in part a necessity to make the bird answer to the lure, might first occasion its falling into neglect and almost total disuse. Only a partial

* "*Master Stephen.* How does my coussin Edward uncle?

Knowell, O, well cousse, goe in and see: I doubt he be scarce stirring yet.

Ste. Uncle, afore I goe in, can you tell me, an' he have ere a booke of the sciences of hawking, and hunting? I would faine borrow it.

Kno. Why, I hope you will not a hawking now, will you?

Ste. No cousse; but I'll practise against next yere uncle. I have bought me a hawke, and a hood, and bells, and all; I lack nothing but a booke to keepe it by.

Kno. O, most ridiculous.

Ste. Nay, looke you now, you are angrie, uncle: why you know, an' a man have not skill in the hawking, and hunting-languages now-a-dayes, I'll not give a rush for him. They are more studied than the Greeke, or the Latine. He is for no gallant's company without 'hem.—A fine jest ifaith! Slid a gentleman mun show himselfe like a gentleman!"

trace can be considered as surviving the seventeenth century. The Rev. Mr. Dibdin in the late elegant republication of the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, * has preserved several notices incidental to hawking, and remarks upon the best collections of ancient English ballads as not affording "any song upon this popular subject." Chaucer has a pretty episode of the Falcon rehearsing a tale of forsaken love to the Princess Canace, and in Spencer's Fairy Queen are occasional allusions to the amusement. George Turberville prefixed the following poem to his book of Falconry, and appears the oldest poet that invoked the Muse to immortalize the subject. A poem upon Field-Sports, by Somerville, gives a long and accurate description of this diversion.

Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, Ed. 1640, *acted as early as* 1598.

An elder brother "speaks no language, but smells of dogs, or hawks" *Overbury's Characters.*

* This new edition of the Utopia, may be spoken of with confidence as possessing those necessary essentials which are too often omitted from negligence, or slovenlily got rid of by probability and surmise. The text of the first translation has been minutely collated with variorum notices, and critical and explanatory notes are added, containing extracts from early writers as best able to elucidate the author's meaning. Mr. Dibdin, by his industry and quotations, has rendered the visionary Utopia a pleasing amplification of the manners, customs and pursuits of society at the time the original was first put forth by Sir Thomas More. And it now reappears characterized in the words of the title "a most pleasant, fruitful, and witty work."

" *In commendation of Hawking.* *

George Turbervile.

" I deeme that no man doubts, but games and al our chiefe delights,
Were first deuisde to daunt the dumps of pensiue payned sprights.
To cleare the clowds of drowping cares and mists of mournful mind,
And banish bale, that heeuy harts in cheerlesse chaines did bind.
And more than that, to further health, by mouing to and froe,
That in our lumpish lustlesse limmes, no more disease might groe.
Which otherwise (set sport aside, and sweete delightful glee)
In idle bodies breedes of force, as we by force do see,
Not much vnlike the standing lakes, in durtie dampish groundes,
Where water hath no power to passe, most noisome filth aboundes.
If games were thus found out at first, for minde and bodies ease,
As well to quit that one of griefes, as th' other of disease:
Why then! of force it follow must, that those delights are chiefe,
And most to be imbraste, that lend to either part reliefe.

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* " *The Booke of Faulconrie, or Hawking, for the onely delight and pleasure of all Noblemen and Gentlemen: collected out of the best authors, as wel Italians as Frenchmen, and some English practises withall concernyng Faulconrie, the contentes whereof are to be seene in the next page folowyng. By Geo. Turberville, Gentleman. Nocet empta dolore voluptas. Imprinted at London for Chr. Baker, at the signe of the Grashoper in Paule's Churchyarde,* 1575." *To this is annexed*

" *The Noble Arte of Venerie or Hunting. Wherein is handled and set out the Vertues, nature and properties of fiveteene sundrie Chaces, togither with the order and maner how to hunte and kill every one of them. Translated and collected for pleasure of all Noblemen and Gentlemen, out of the best approved authors, which have written any thing concerning the same, and reduced into such order and proper termes as are used here in the noble realme of England.*" *Quarto.*

" *The Booke of Falconrie or Hawking,*" *&c. as before.* " *Heretofore published by George Turberville, Gentleman. And now newly revived, corrected, and augmented with many new additions proper to these present times. Nocet empta dolore voluptas. At London, Printed by Thomas Purfoot, An. Dom.* 1611." *To this is annexed,*

" *The noble art of Venerie,*" *&c. as before.*

Which if be so, I neede not blush, or deem it my disgrace,
If hawks and spanels I preferre, and set in hiest place, *
For truly no deuise delightes, the minde of man so much,
No game so gladsome to the limmes, there is no pleasure such.
No phisicke fitter to remoue the dregges of direful paine,
And to restore to former life, the feeble force againe.
Of spanels first I meane to speke, for they begin the glee,
Who being once vncoupled, when they feel their collers free,
In roysting wise about they raunge, with cheerfull chappes to ground
To see where in the champion may, some lurking fowle be found. †

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* Turbervile attached the art of the ostrager or falconer to the character of a poet, and "of swiche matere made he many layes." In his "*Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonets,*" the technical terms of the diversion and various allusions to the temper of the hawks, are forced into the service of the Muse to revile a fickle mistress. There he als laments the passing youthful years in the city, debarred of country sports; by some lines "*to his friend Francis Th. leading his lyfe in the countrie at his desire.*"

"My Francis, whilst you breath your foming steede,
Athwart the fields in peace to practise warre,
In countrie whilst your kenel'd hounds doe feede,
Or in the wood for taken pray doe iarre.
Whilst you with haukes the sielie foule do slaye,
And take delight a quick retriue to haue,
To flee to marke, and hear the spanels baye,
Wasting your age in pleasure passing braue:
In citie I my youthfull yeares doe spende,
At booke perhaps some time to weare the day;
Where man to man, not friend to friend doth lende,
With vs is taught but pitch (my friend) and pay."—

† Tusser has a good husbandly lesson;

"To hunters and hawkers take heed what ye say,
Mild answer with courtesie, drives them away;
So, where a man's better, will open a gap,
Resist not with rudenes, for feare of mishap."

He admonishes that "by hauke and hound, small profit is found;" for

"Though some haue a pleasure, with hawke upon hand,
Good husbands get treasure, to purchase their land."

A sport to view them stirre their sternes, in hunting to and fro,
And to beholde how nature doth hir power in spanels sho:
Who soure the fields with wondrous skil, and deale in cunning sort,
As though indeed they had conspirde, to make their master sport.
What merier musicke can you craue? What note but halfe so good?
As when the spanels crosse the ronne, of feasants in the wood?
Or light vpon the little poutes, where they haue lately bene?
Assuredly no better glee, is either heard or seene.
So as by hawkes doth pleasure grow, vnto the gazing eie,
And dogges delight the listening eares, before the hawkes doe flie.
What dolt so dull but takes delight, when once the spanell springs
The fearfull fowle, and when the hawke lies long vpon hir wings?
What sense so sad, what minde so mazde, but settes his sorowes by,
When once the falcon free begins, to scud amid the skie?
To turne and winde a birde by sleight, and eke at last to slay
With strong encounter, doues and duckes, and euery other pray?
The pretty partridge, rayles and quayles, that haunt the open field?
And from hir mountey to enforce the hearon haught to yeeld?
By binding with hir close in cloudes, in maner out of sight?
For noble peers and cheefest states, a passing pleasant flight?*

And he considers both diuersions an annoyance in the "champion countrey."

"What hunting and hawking is there?
Corn looking for sickle at hand:
Acts lawles to do without feare,
How yeerely togither they band;
More harme to another wil do,
Then they would be done so vnto." Tusser's Husbandry, 1599.

* Thus in Sir Philip Sydney's Ouranea.

"Quick-scenting spannell, fit for princelie game,
To pearch the pheasant and rare birds of name.
To set the heath-cocke, partrich and the quaile,
The snype, the woodcocke, and the dainty raile;
To serue the spar-hawke, faulcon and laneret,
The gosse-hawke, ger-faulcon and young eglet;
The maylon, hobby, hawkes of swiftest wing,
Which many pleasures unto ladies bring;

So small a birde, so large a fowle, at such a loftie gate,
To reach and rappe, and force to fall, it is a game of state.
No fellow to the flight at brooke, that game is full of glee,
It is a sport the stowping of a roysting hawke to see,
And if she misse, to marke hir how she then gettes vp amaine,
For best aduauntage, to eneaw the springing fowle againe.
Who if be landed as it ought, then is it sure to die,
Or if she slippe, a ioy to see, the hawke at random flie;
As so for head to slea the fowle a noble sport to vew,
In my conceyt no pleasure like to hawkes, I tell you trew.*

Deserueth praise of the best fluent pen,
Than euer wrote the benefits of men."

* "As for hawking, I commend it in some, condemne it in others; in men of qualitie whose estate will well support it, I commend it as a generous and noble qualitie; but in men of meane ranke and religious men, I condemne it with Blesensis, as an idle and foolish vanitie; for I haue ever thought it a kinde of madnesse for such men, to bestow ten pounds in feathers, which at one blast might be blowne away, and to buy a momentary monethly pleasure (if to see one bird torture another may be called), with the labours and expence of a whole yeare. Yet I must acknowledge, I haue in my youthfull dayes with Machabœus beene guiltie of this vanitie, & haue beene as glad as ever I was to come from schoole, to see a little martin in the dead time of the yeare when the winter had put on her whitest coat, and the frosts had sealed vp the brookes and rivers, to make her way through the midst of a multitude of fowle-mouth'd ravenons crows, and kites, which pursued her with more hydeous cryes and clamours, than did Coll the dog, and Malkin the maide, the Fox in the Apalogue.

When the geese for feare flew over the trees,
And out of their hiues came the swarme of bees.
Chaucer in his Nunes Priests tale.

and maugre all their oppositions pulled down her prey, bigger than herselfe, being mounted aloft, steeple-high downe to the ground. And to heare an accipitrary relate againe, how he went forth in a cleare, calme, and sun-shine evening, aboute an houre before the sunne did vsually maske himselfe, vnto the river, where finding a mallard, he whistled off his faulcon, and how she flew from him as if she would neuer haue turned head againe, yet presently vpon a shoote came in, how then by

It settes the senses all to worke, there may none idle bee,
The tung it lures, the legges they leape, the eie beholdes the glee,
The eares are busied eke to heare, the calling spanels quest,
Do tell me then what sense it is, that respite hath to rest?
And more than that, the hart it leapes, and laughes for ioy to think
How such a slender hawke should cause, so huge a fowle to shrink.
This kinde of sport doth banish vice, and vile deuises quight,
When other game do foster faults, and breede but base delight:
No idle thought can harbor well within the falconer's braine,
For though his sportes right pleasant be, yet are they mixt with paine.
The toil he takes to find the fowle, his greedy lust to slay,
The fowle once found cuts off conceits, & driues il thoughts away.

---

degrees, by little and little, by flying about and about, shee mounted so high, vntill she had lessened herselfe to the view of the beholder, to the shape of a pigeon or partridge, and had made the height of the moone the place of her flight, how presently upon the landing of the fowle, shee came downe like a stone and enewed it, and suddenly got vp againe, and suddenly vpon a second landing came downe againe, missing of it, in the downecome recovered it, beyond expectation, to the admiration of the beholder at a long flight: and to heare him tell a third time, how he went forth early in a winter's morning, to the woody fields and pastures to fly the cocke, where by having the little white feather in his tayle discovered him in a brake, he cast of a taste gentle, and how he never ceased in his circular motion, vntill he had recovered his place, how suddenly upon the flushing of the cocke he came downe, and missing of it in the downecome, what working there was on both sides, how the cocke mounted, as if he would have pierced the skies; how the hawke flew a contrary way, vntill he had made the winde his friend, how then by degrees he got vp, yet neuer offered to come in, vntill he had got the advantage of the higher ground, how then he made in, what speed the cocke made to saue himselfe, and what hasty pursuit the hawke made, and how after two long miles fight killed it, yet in killing of it killed himselfe. These discourses I loue to heare, and can well be content to be an eye-witnesse of the sport, when my occasions will permit, but to see one of these fœminine birds, who, like some wiues of our times keepe vnder the masculine, I mean a swift winged goshawke, or high flying jurkin, whose proper game is the pheasant, crane, or bitterne, in the moneth of August to pull downe a little partridge.—I must confess it hath often gone against my stomacke." QVATERNIO, 1638.

He lures, he leaps, he calls, he cries, he ioyes, he waxeth sad,
And frames his moode, according as his hawke doth well or bad.*
Dame Venus harbors not in holtes, no Cupid hauntes the hilles,
Diana dwelles in open place, with bow hir game she killes.
In wooddes no wanton goddesse woonnes: in cities soiournes sinne,
There vice in vawts & dungeon dwelles, the lecher lurks within.
Dianas traine doth loue the laundes, they long abrode to rome,
But bawdie Venus ympes embrace, the loitring life at home.
To dice, to daunce, to coll, to kisse, to card the time away,
To plate to prancke, to bowle, to bowse, and tipple out the day.

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* At the conclusion of Turbervile's "book of Falconry," is an "Epilogue unto the reader," in twelve stanzas, wherein the volume is the principal subject. The following lines are incidental to the present title, as they rather show, to enjoy the sport, the master of the hawk, was not of necessity, to toil through the filth and garbage of the art.

"Some men perhappes will wonder that I wrote
Of stately hawkes, and hyrdes of rare delight,
And blaz'de it out but in so base a note
As scarce will please the gallant courtiers sight.
Who weyes no golde that is not burnisht bright:
His curious eare but hardly will dygest,
Sweete musickes sound, that is not of the best.

For mine excuse and for my simple pen,
To answere thus, I feare I shall be faine,
Sith charge of hawkes committed is to men,
That nobles serue for yearely hire and gaine.
(Who are not fine but homely mates and plaine,)
My purpose was, to set them downe the trade,
To man their hawkes, and how they might be made.

For peeres I knowe, and you must needes agree,
Regard no more but onely to beholde
The fleeing hawkes, their ioy is but to see
The haughtie haggarde, worth hir weight in golde,
To slay the fowle at brooke with courage bolde,
With hawkes they neuer deale in other sort,
Their seruants feede, and they enioy the sport."

To checke at Chesse, to heaue at Maw, at Macke to passe the time,
At Coses, or at Saunt to sit, or set their rest at Prime.
Both Ticktacke and the Irish game, are sportes but made to spende,
I wote not I, to what auaile those trifling games do tende,
Vnlesse to force a man to chaufe, to chide, to sweate, to sweare,
To brawle, to ban, to cursse, and God in thousand parts to teare.
At Cockepit some their pleasures place, to wager wealth away,
Where falkners only force the fields, to heare their spanels bay.
What greater glee can man desire, than by his cunning skill,
So to reclaime a haggarde hawke, as she the fowle shall kill.*

---

* The occasional untoward propensities of the haggard hawk is more fully given by Turbervile, in an address to his mistress, in the collection of poems, already noticed, as "The louer to a gentlewoman, that after great friendship without desart or cause of mislyking refused him.

"Have you not heard it long ago,
of cunning fawkners tolde,
That hawkes which loue their keeper's call
are worth their weight in golde.

And such as knowe the luring voice
of him that feedes them still;
And neuer rangle farre abroade
against the keeper's will.

Doe farre exceede the haggarde hauke
that stoopeth to no stale;
Nor forceth on the lure awhit,
but mounts with euery gale.

Yes, yes, I know you know it well,
and I by proufe haue tride,
That wyld and haggard hawkes are worse
than such as will abide.

Yet is there eke another kinde,
farre worser than the rest;
And those are they that flie at check,
and stoupe to erie gest.

They leaue the lawe that nature taught
and shun their woonted kinde,

To make and man hir in such sort, as tossing ont a traine,
Or but the lewre, when she is at large to whoup hir in againe?
Where birds, and beasts, and ech thing else, their fredom so embrace,
As let them loose, they will be thralde no more in any case.

In fleeing after eurie foule
that mounteth with the winde.

You know what I doe meane by this,
if not, giue eare a while;
And I shall shewe you my conceyte
in plaine and simple stile.

You were sometime a gentle hawke,
and woont to feede on fist;
And knew my luring voice right well
and would repaire at list.

I could no sooner make a beck
or token with my hand,
But you would quickly iudge my will
and how the case did stand.

But now you are become so wylde
and rammage to be seene,
As though you were a haggard hawke,
your maners altered cleene.

You now refuse to come to fist,
you shun my woonted call;
My luring lyketh not your eare,
you force mee not at all.

You flee with wings of often chaunge
at random where you please:
But that in time will breede in you
some fowle and fell disease.

Liue like a haggard still therefore,
and for no luring care;
For best, I see, contents thy minde
at wishe and will to fare.

What finer feate than so to ympe a feather, as in vew,
A man would sweare it were the olde, and not set on anew?

So some perhaps will liue in hope
at length to light on thee,
That earst reclaim'de so gentle werte
and louing birde to mee,

But if thou chaunce to fall to check,
and force on eurie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse detested then,
than is the nightish owle.

This counsell take of him that once
did keepe thee at his beck;
But now giues vp in open field
for feare of filthie check."

This amplification of the nature of the hawk, as compared with a mistress, cannot be adduced as either a proof of elegance or gallantry in the poet; but rather the dictates of a pining neglected passion, nurturing contempt and disgust. Another poem concludes in a similar manner.

"I deemde that I had got
a fawlcon to the fist,
Whom I might quickly haue reclaimde,
but I my purpose mist.

For, oh! the worser hap
my fawlcon is so free,
As downe shee stoupes to strangers lure
and forceth least of mee.

Good shape was yll bestowde
vpon so vile a kite,
That haggard wise doth loue to liue
and doth in chaunge delight.

Yeeld me thy flanting hood,
shake of those belles of thine,

When hawkes are hurt and broosde, by rash encounter in the skies,
What better skill, than for their harmes a powder to deuise,

Such checking bussards yll deserue
or bell or hood so fine.

With fowles of baser sort
how can you brooke to flie,
That earst your nature did to hawkes
of stately kind applie?

If want of pray enforste
this chaunge thou art too blame;
For I had euer traines in store
to make my fawlcon game.

I had a tassell eke
full gentle by his kinde
To flie with thee in vse of wing
the greater ioy to finde.

No, doubtlesse wanton lust,
and fleshly fowle desire
Did make thee loath my friendly lure,
and set thy hart on fire.

To trie what metall was
in bussardes to be founde
This, this was it that made thee stowpe
from loftie gate to ground.

Wherefore if euer luck
doe let me light on thee,
And fortune graunt me once againe
thy keeper for to bee;

Thy diet shall be such,
thy tyring rumpes so bare,
As thou shalt know thy keeper well,
and for none other care.

Meanewhile on carren feede,
thy hungrie gorge to glut:

To drie the bloud within the bulcke, and make his mummie so,
As no phisition greater arte, on pacients can bestow? *

That all thy lust in daylie chaunge
and diet new dost put.

Diseases must of force
such feeding fowle ensue;
No force to me, thou wert my bird,
but, fawlcon, now adue."

Donne concludes a poem of "*Love's Diet*" with the following stanza.

"Thus I reclaim'd my buzard love, to flie
At what, and when, and how, and where I chuse;
Now negligent of sport I lie,
And now, as other fawkners use,
I spring a mistresse, sweare, write, sigh and weep,
And the game kill'd, or lost, goe talke or sleepe."

* "A falkoner is the egge of a tame pullett, hatcht vp among the hawkes and spaniels. Hee hath in his minority conuersed with kestrils and yong hobbies: but growing vp he begins to handle the lure, and look a fawlcon in the face. All his learning makes him but a new linguist; for to have studied and practised the termes of Hawkes' Dictionary, is enough to excuse his wit, manners, and humanity. He hath too many trades to thriue; and yet if hee had fewer, hee would thriue lesse. Hee need not be enuied therfore, for a monopolie, though he be barber-surgeon, physitian, and apothecary, before he commences *hawkleech*; for though he exercise all these, and the art of bow-strings together, his patients be compelled to pay him no further, then they bee able. Hawkes be his object, that is, his knowledge, admiration, labour, and all; they be indeed his idoll, or mistresse, be they male or female; to them he consecrates his amorous ditties, which be no sooner framed then hallowed; nor should he doubt to ouercome the fairest, seeing he reclaimes such haggards, and courts euery one with a peculiar dialect. That he is truely affected to his sweetheart in her fether-bed, appeares by the sequele, himselfe being sensible of the same misery, for they be both mewed vp together: but he still chuses the worst pennance, by chusing rather an alehouse, or a cellar, for his moulting place than the

To cure the crampe, and eke the cray, the stone that lies within,
The Philanders, the Frounce, the Goute, the Panthas and the pin,
The Rie, the Rhewme, the Canker, and both lice and mytes to marre,
And all such wormes, as with your hawks do wage continuall war.
To make hir mewe when time requires to bowse and eke to bath,
By cunning skill to cause hir cast such glit, as breedes hir skath.
To cut hir hoodes, to shape hir Iesse, hir Tyrets, and her line,*
With Belles, and Bewets, Veruels eke, to make the falcon fine;

---

hawkes mew."—*Satyrical Essayes, Characters, &c. by John Stephens*, 1615. 16mo. First edit.

* Turbervile thus addresses "to a fickle and vnconstant dame, a friendly warning.

"What may I thinke of you, my fawlcon free?
That hauing hood, lines, buets, bels of mee;
And woonted earst, when I my game did spring,
To flie so well and make such nimble wing
As might no fowle for weightnesse well compare
With thee, thou wert a bird so passing rare?
What may I deeme of thee, fayre fawlcon! now,
That neyther to my lure nor traine wilt bow;
But this that when my back is turnde and gon,
Another giues thee rumpes to tyre vpon.
Well wanton well, if you were wise in deede,
You would regard the fist whereon you feede.
You would the horse deuouring crew refuse,
And gorge your selfe with fleshe more fine to chuse.
I wishe thee this, for woonted olde good will,
To flie more high, for feare the stowping will
Breede him, that nowe doth keepe thee, out of loue,
And thinke his fawlcon will a bussard proue.
Which if he deeme, or doe suspect at all,
He will abate thy flesh, and make thee fall;
So that of force thou shalt enforced bee,
To doe by him as nowe thou dost by mee;
That is, to leaue the keeper, and away;
Fawlcon take heede, for this is true I say!"

Beleue me is no common skill, no bare or base deuise,
But meet, for ciuill courtly men, that are reputed wise.
Which if be so, then yeelde me thankes, that beate my busie brow,
And tooke this toile for thine auaile, to teach thee when and how
To worke this practise and deuise. Accept the printer's paine*
Who shewes thee sundry shapes of hawks, though litle to his gain.
Both he and I can do no more, than offer our good will,
And all to further thy delight, and adde vnto thy skill.
Which if we do, we haue the hire, of both our meanings than,
You cannot do a better deede than thanke the painfull man.

GEORGE TURBERVILE."

[Turbervile was not the only poet who addressed his mistress in the lure of a falconer. George Gascoigne's "*hundreth sundrie flowres*," has the following poem among "*the deuises of sundrie gentlemen.*"]

Now to begin with another man, take these verses written to be sent with a ryng, wherein were engraued a patrich in a Merline's foote.

"The Partridge in the pretie Merline's foote,
Who feeles hir force suppresst with fearfulnesse,
And findes that strength nor strife can do hir boote,
To scape the danger of hir deepe distresse:
These wofull wordes may seeme for to reherse,
Which I must write in this waymenting verse.

What helpeth now (sayeth she) dame nature's skill,
To die my fethers like the dustie ground?

* Turbervile's Art of Falconry, 1575, contains wood cuts of Queen Elizabeth in the field enjoying the sport, and also representations of the various birds. Attached to the *Utopia* are some incidental, and well-executed embellishments in wood. One, copied by Mr. Dibdin, from the "*Devices Heroiques de Paradin*," is the figure of a man bearing a number of hawkes on a frame either for sale or diversion.

Or what preuayles to lend me winges at will,
Which in the ayre can make my bodie bound?
Since from the earth the dogges me draue perforce,
And now aloft the hauke hath caught my corse.

If chaunge of coollors, could not me conuey,
Yet mought my wings haue scapt the dogges despite;
And if my wings did fayle to flie awaye,
Yet mought my strength resist the merlynes might;
But nature made the merlyne me to kyll,
And me to yeeld vnto the merline's will.

My lot is like (deere dame) beleue me well,
The quiet life which I full closely kept:
Was not content in happie state to dwell,
But forth in hast to gaze on thee it lept;
Desire the dogge, did spring me vp in hast,
Thou wert the hauke, whose tallents caught me fast.

What should I then seeke meanes to flie away?
Or striue by force to breake out of thy feete?
No, no, perdie, I may no strength assay,
To striue with thee ywis, it were not meete:
Thou art that hauke, whom nature made to bent me,
And I the byrd, that must therwith content me.

And since dame nature hath ordayned so,
Hir happie heast I gladly shall embrace;
I yeeld my will, although it were to wo,
I stande content to take my griefe for grace;
And seale it vp within my secrete hart,
Which seale receiue, as token of my smart
Spreta tamen viuunt."

[The following enumeration of the several descriptions of hawks is from *Sir Philip Sidney's Ourania, by Nicholas Breton*, 1606.]

"The spoyling goss-hawke not so good for sport,
As fit to feed an armie in a fort.
The faulcon, and Jerfaulcon for pleasure,
Are accounted for a prince's treasure.
Terscell, tarcell-gentle, and laneret,
The lanner, bastard muller, malleret,
The princely sagar, and the sagaret,
Which bastard-hawks, faulconers can hardly get,
The thrice renowmed noble marlion,
Which ladies vse for recreation,
The long-wing'd hobbie for the mounting larke,
Fit for young eyes the tow'ring game to marke.
The Irish spar hawke to follow slender game,
Deserues with hawkes to register her name:
In winter time the musket at a bush,
Will serve shepheards to maze a simple thrush;
The kistrell, if he be well managed,
For swiftnesse will not be disparaged;
The coward kite* fittest to ceaze the mouse,
To gurmandize young chickens from thy house;

* [Extract from "*Gascoigne's councell to Douglasse Diue written vpon this occasion. She had a booke wherein she had collected sundry good ditties of diuers men's doings, in which booke she would needes entreate him to write some verses.*"]

"A puttocke set on pearche, fast by a falcon's side,
Will quickly shew it selfe a kight, as time hath often tride.
And in my musing minde, I feare to finde like fall,
As iust reward to recompence my rash attempts withall.
Thou bidst, and must bowe, thou wilt that I shall write,
Thou canst command my wery Muse some verses to endite.
And yet perdie, thy booke is fraughte with learned verse,
Such skill as in my musing minde I can none like reherse.
What followes then for me? but if I must needes write,
To set downe by the falcon's side, my selfe a sillie kight.

She serues to take the garbage from the field,
Least putrifaction might infection yeeld.
The buzzard most hurtfull to thy warren,
With spoyle of rabbets making it barren;
Deserueth not so much to be hated,
If he were to gaming animated.

And yet the sillie kight, well weyed in each degree,
May serue sometimes (as in his kinde) for man's commoditie.
The kight can weede the worme, from corne and costly seedes,
The kight cã kill the moldiwarpe, in pleasant meads yt. breeds:
Out of the stately streetes, the kight can clense the filth,
As mẽn can clẽse the worthlesse weedes frõ fruteful fallowed tilth.
And onely set aside the henne's poore progenie,
I cannot see who can accuse the kight for fellonie.
The falcon, she must feede on partrich and on quaile,
A pigeon, plouer, ducke and drake, hearne, lapwing, teal, & raile;
Hir hungrie throte deuours both foode and daintie fare,
Whereby I take occasion, thus boldly to compare.
And as a sillie kight, (not falcon like that flie
Nor yet presume to houer by mount Hellycon on hye)
I frendly yet presume, vppon my frend's request,
In barreine verse to shew my skill, then take it for the best;
And Douty Douglasse thou, that art of faulcon kinde,
Giue willing eare yet to the kight, and beare his words in mind."

[A simile by Turbervile.]

"A fawcon is full harde
amongst you men to finde
For all your maners more agree
vnto the kytish kinde:
For gentle is the one
and loues his keeper's hande,
But th' other busserd like doth scorne
on fawckner's fist to stande.
For one goode turne the one
a thousand will requite;
But vse the other nere so well
he shewth himself a kite."

The ring-taile eke will truely kill her game,
If cunning hand and wit her nature tame.
The rauen (some say) if she be cicurated,
Deserues in some sort to be nominated:
But take thou heed of all the birds that flyne,
The eagle and rauen will strike out thine eyne:
Preuent it therefore least it come to passe,
And arm thy face with spectacles of glasse.
The siluer stringed sweet sounding virginall,
Without the rauens quills in rusticall.
To write the Roman hand, and secretarie,
The rauen's pen is found most necessarie.
Thus for supposed inconuenience,
Her feathers yeeld young ladies recompence:
And some commoditie doth seeme to grow,
By the noysome deuouring carion crow."*

* Terms in falconry. These are described in the early romances to be first invented by the gallant Sir Tristram de Liones, as the following passage from L'morte d'Arthur explains, where musick, hunting and hawking, are considered courtly amusements, and only attached to those possessing *gentle blood.*

" Tristram learned to be an harper, passing all other, that there was none such called in no countrey, and so in harping and on instruments of musike hee applied him in his youth for to learne, and after as he growed in his might and strength, he laboured euer in hunting and hawking, so that we neuer read of no gentleman more that so vsed himselfe therein. And, as the booke saith, hee began good measures of blowing of blasts of venery and of chase, and of all manner of vermeins, and all these termes haue we yet of hawking and hunting. And therefore the booke of venery, of hawking and hunting, is called the booke of Sir Tristram; wherefore, as me seemeth, all gentlemen that beare old armes, of right they ought so honour Sir Tristram, for the goodly termes that gentlemen haue and vse and shall vnto the world's end; that thereby in a manner all men of worship may disseuer a gentleman from a yeoman, and a yeoman from a villaine. For he that is of gentle blood will draw him vnto gentle tatches, and to follow

A work of considerable variety and popularity might be formed by collecting the scattered poems upon the several subjects of Hunting, Hawking, Angling, and Archery; attaching extracts from other writers that could either illustrate or entertain. The affairs of love encroach upon every press, but the poet depicting the amusements of society seems forgotten. To these might be added the poems upon fairies and a selection from the goblin tales or relations of superstition. There is another subject of a melancholy, though not an uninteresting nature, wherein the ballads are numerous. Dryden formed upon it a short dramatic dialogue; but there are more animated lines by Penrose, others by T. Warton, and some of considerable merit by Mrs. Robinson—I scarcely need add, "Moody Madness, laughing wild." The idea that such a volume would be considered of utility is the origin of the present imperfect attempt upon hawking.

J. H.

the custom of noble gentlemen." *The most ancient and famous history of the renowmed Prince Arthur King of Britaine, &c.* 1634. B. ii. C. 3.

In the same book Arthur welcomes Sir Tristram "for one of the best knights and gentilest of the world, and knight of the most worship. For all maner of hunting thou bearest the prise. And of all measures of blowing thou art the beginner. And of all the termes of hunting and hawking yee are the beginner." C. XCI.

Art. DCCCXXI. *Extracts from the Paradise of Dainty Devises.* 1576.

" 13. *Of the instabilitie of youth.*

" When I look back and in myself behold
The wandering ways that youth could not descry:
And mark'd the fearful course that youth did hold,
And melt in mind, each step youth strayed awry;
My knees, I bow, and from my heart I call,
O Lord, forget these faults and follies all.

For now I see how void youth is of skill,
I see also his prime time and his end;
I do confess my faults and all my ill;
And sorrow sore, for that I did offend:
And with a mind repentant of all crimes
Pardon I ask for youth ten thousand times.

The humble heart hath daunted the proud mind;
Eke wisdom hath given ignorance a fall:
And wit hath taught, that folly could not find,
And age hath youth her subject and her thrall.
Therefore I pray, O Lord of life and truth,
Pardon the faults committed in my youth.

Thou that didst grant the wise king his request:
Thou that in whale thy prophet didst preserve:
Thou that forgavest the woundings of thy breast,
Thou that didst save the thief in state to starve:
Thou only God, the giver of all grace,
Wipe out of mind the path of youth's vaine race.

Thou that by power to life didst raise the dead:
Thou that of grace restorest the blind to sight:
Thou that for love thy life and love outbled:
Thou that of favour madest the lame go right:

Thou that canst heal, and help in all assays,
Forgive the guilt, that grew in youth's vaine ways.

And now since I, with faith and doubtless mind,
Do fly to thee by prayer to appease thy ire;
And since that thee I only seek to find,
And hope by faith to attain my just desire;
Lord, mind no more youth's error and unskill,
And able age to do thy holy will.
Finis. Lord Vaux."

"30. *A friendly admonition.*

" Ye stately wights, that live in quiet rest,
Through worldly wealth, which God hath given to you,
Lament with tears and sighs from dolefull breast,
The shame and power that vice obtaineth now.
Behold how God doth daily profer grace,
Yet we disdain repentance to embrace.

The suds of sin do suck into the mind,
And cancred vice doth virtue quite expell;
No change to good alas can resting find;
Our wicked hearts so stoutly do rebell
Not one there is that hasteth to amend,
Though God from heaven his daily threats do send.

We are so slow to change our blamefull life,
We are so pressed to snatch alluring vice:
Such greedy hearts on every side be rife;
So few that guide their will by counsell wise,
To let our tears lament the wretched case,
And call to God for undeserved grace.

Yon worldly wights, that have your fancies first
On slipper joy of terrene pleasure here;
Let some remorse in all your deedes be mixt,
Whiles you have time let some redress appear.

Of sudden death the hour you shall not know,
And look for death although it seemeth slow.

Oh be no judge in other men's offence,
But purge thyself and seek to make thee free,
Let every one apply his diligence,
A change to good within himself to see:
O God direct our feet in such a stay,
From cancred vice to shame the hatefull way,
Finis. R. Hill."

" *Being in love he complaineth.*

" If care or skill could conquer vain desire,
Or reason's reins my strong affection stay;
Then should my sighs to quiet breast retire,
And shun such signs, as secret thoughts bewray.
Uncomely love, which now lurks in my breast,
Should cease my grief, through wisdom's power opprest.

But who can leave to look on Venus face?
Or yieldeth not to Juno's high estate?
What wit so wise, as gives not Pallas place,
These virtues rare each goddess yield amate,
Save her alone who yet on earth doth reign,
Whose beauty's string no gods can well distrain.

What worldly wight can hope for heavenly hire,
When only sighs must make his secret moan:
A silent suit dost seld to grace aspire,
My hapless hap doth roll to restless stone,
Yet Phœbe fair, disdain'd the heavens above,
To joy on earth her poor Endimion's love.

Rare is reward where none can justly crave,
For chance is choice where reason makes no claim:
Yet luck sometimes despairing souls doth save;
A happy star made Giges joy attain;

A slavish smith, of rude and rascall race,
Found means in time to gain a goddess' grace.

Then loftie love, thy sacred sails advance,
My sighing seas shall flow with streams of tears:
Amidst disdaine, drive forth my dolefull chance;
A valiant mind no deadly danger fears.
Who loves aloft, and sets his hart on high,
Deserves no pain, though he do pine and die.
Finis. M. B."

" 19. *He persuadeth his friend from the fond effects of love.*

" Why art thou bound, and mayst go free?
Shall reason yield to raging will?
Is thraldom like to liberty?
Wilt thou exchange thy good for ill?
Then shalt thou learn a childish play,
And of each part to taste and prove;
The lookers-on shall judge and say,
Lo this is he that lives by love.

Thy wits with thoughts shall stand at stay,
Thy head shall have but heavy rest:
Thy eyes shall watch for wanton prey,
Thy tongue shall shew thy heart's request.
Thy ears shall hear a thousand noise,
Thy hand shall put thy pen to pain:
And in the end thou shalt disgrace
Thy life so spent, for such small gain.

If love and list might never cope,
Nor youth to run from reason's race;
Nor if strong suit might win sure hope,
I would less blame a lover's case.

For love is hot, with great desire,
And sweet delight makes youth so fond,
That little sparks will prove great fire,
And bring free hearts to endless bond.
Finis."

"7. *For Whitsunday.*

"Come Holy Ghost, eternal God, and ease the wofull grief,
That through the heaps of heavy sin can nowhere find relief:
Doe thou, O Lord, redress
The great distress
Of sinfull heaviness.

Come, comfort the afflicted thoughts of my consumed heart:
O rid the piercing pricking pains of my tormenting smart.
O Holy Ghost, grant me
That I by thee
From sin may purged be.

Thou art my God, to thee alone
I will commend my cause:
Not glittering gold nor precious stone
Shall make me leave thy laws.
O teache me then the way
Whereby I may
Make thee my only stay.

My lips, my tongue, my heart, and all,
Shall spread thy mighty name:
My voice shall never cease to sound
The praises of the same.
Yea, every living thing
Shall sweetly sing
To Thee, O heavenly King.

Finis. M. Kindlemarsh."

" 10. *Promise is debt.*

" In my accompt, the promise that is vowed
Among the good is holden such a debt,
As he is thought, no whit to be allowed,
That setteth light his promise to forget.
And for my part, I will not link in love,
With fickle folk, whose fancies oft remove.

My happy gain I do esteem for such,
As few have found in these our doubtfull days.
To find a friend I think it be as much,
As t' win a fort ful fraught of noble praise.
Of all the goods that there may be possest,
A faithfull friend I judge to be the best.

O friendly league, although too late begun,
Yet time shall try our troth, is well employed:
And that we both shall see, that we have won
Such fastened faith, as cannot be destroyed
By envious rage, or slander's bitter blow,
That seeks the good to overthrow.
Finis. R. Hill."

" *Being in love he complaineth.*

" What doom is this, I fain would know,
That deemeth by all contraries:
What god, or whether height or lowe,
Now would I learn some warrantise:
Some say the blinded god above,
Is he that worketh all by love:
But he that stirreth strife, the truth to tell,
I always feel, but know not well.

Some say Alecto with her mates,
Are they which breedeth all anoye:

Who sits like hags in hellish gates,
And seeks still whom they may destroy.
Some say again 'tis destiny;
But how it comes, or what it is,
I let it pass, before I miss.

Despite doth always work my woe,
And hap as yet holds hardly still:
For fear I set my friendship so,
And think again to reap good will.
I do but strive against the wind,
For more I seek, the less I find:
And where I seek most for to please,
There find I always my disease.

And thus I love, and do reap still,
Nothing but hate for my good will.
Finis. L. Vaux."

ART. DCCCXXII. *Extracts from England's Parnassus.* 1600.

"*Solitariness.*

"Sweet Solitary life, thou true repose,
Wherein the wise contemplate heaven aright,
In thee no dread of war, or worldly foes;
In thee no pomp seduceth mortal sight!
In thee no wanton ears to win with woes,
Nor lurking toys, which silly life affords."

Dr. Lodge.

"*Sleep.*

"Amidst a dark thick wood there is a cave,
Whose entrance is with ivy overspread;
They have no light within, nor none they crave:
Here Sleep doth couch her overdrowsy head,

And Sloth lies by, that seems the gout to have;
  And Idleness not so well taught as fed.
They point Forgetfulness the gate to keep,
  That none come out or in to hinder Sleep.
She knows no means of men, nor none will learn;
  Their messages she list not understand;
She knows no business doth her concern:
  Silence is centinel of all this band;
And unto those he coming doth discern
  To come too near, he beckons with his hand:
He treadeth soft; his shoes are made of felt;
His garments short, and girded with a belt."

Sir J. Haringtón.

" *The same.*

" By Care lay heavy Sleep, the cousin of death,
  Flat on the ground, and still as any stone;
A very corpse, save yielding forth a breath.
  Small keep took he, whom Fortune frowned on,
  On whom she lifted up into the throne
Of high renown; but as a living death,
So dead alive, of life he drew the breath."

M. Sackville.

" *Silence.*

" Dumb Silence, sworn attendant on black Night,
Thou, that hast power to close up Murmur's jaw;
To stop the barking of the watchful hound,
And charm the gagling of those waking fowl,
That sav'd Jove's Capitol, mild Queen of Rest!"

Tho. Dekkar.

" *Love.*

" At Venus' entreaty for Cupid her son
These arrows by Vulcan were cunningly done.

The first is *Love*, as here you may behold,
His feathers, head, and body are of gold.
The second shaft is *Hate*, a foe to Love,
And bitter are his torments for to prove.
The third is *Hope*, from whence our comfort springs;
His feathers are pulled from Fortune's wings.
Fourth, *Jealousy* in basest minds doth dwell.
His metal Vulcan's Cyclops sent from Hell."

G. Peele.

Art. DCCCXXIII. *Old Madrigals.*

j. *

O let me liue for true loue, yet let me liue no longer,
Then that my life may make my loue the stronger.

ij.

O let me dye for true loue [and faithfull passion show]
Let not hope or old time come to end my woe.

iij.

O, yes! has any found a lad,
With purple wings faire painted;
Naked beauty clad
With bowe and arrowes tainted:
Here, alas! close he lyeth,
Take him quicke before he flyeth.

iiij. (First part.)

Weepe no more thou sorry boy,
Loue's pleas'd and anger'd with a toy.

* *Tenor. Songs of* 3. 4. 5. *and* 6 *parts, by Thomas Tomkins: Organist of his Maiesties Chappell Royall in Ordinary. London: Printed for Matthew Lownes, John Browne, and Thomas Snodham. Cum priuilegio.* 4to. n. d. Dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, contains twenty-eight pieces, and has a few lines prefixed "to my brother the avthor" by John T.

Loue a thousand passions brings,
Laughs and weepes, and sighs, and sings,
If she smiles, he dancing goes,
And thinkes not on his future woes;
If she chide, with angry eye
Sits downe and sighs, aye me, I dye!

v. (Second part.)

Yet againe, as soone reuiued,
Joys as much as late he grieued;
Change there is of ioy, and sadnes,
Sorrow much but more of gladnes:
Then weep no more, thou sorry boy,
Turn thy teares to weeping ioy;
Sigh no more, aye me I die,
But dance & sing, and tihy cry.

vj.

Too much I once lamented,
While loue my hart tormented;
Alas, and aye me, sat I wrynging,
Now chanting goe, and singing.

vij.

Come shepheards sing with me;
Loue, now we hate thy lore,
More than we lou'd before;
From hence we all haue swore,
To loue false loue no more.

viij.

Phillis now cease to moue me,
For I shall neuer loue thee;
Content thee, I haue swore
To loue false loue no more.

viiij.

Adew, adew, ye citty prisoning towers,
Better are the country bowers;
Winter is gone, the trees are springing,
Birds on euery hedge sit singing.
Harke, how they chirpe, come, loue, delay not,
Come, come, sweet loue, Oh come and stay not.

x.

Fvsca, in thy starry eyes,
Loue in blacke still mourning dyes,
That among so many slaine,
[No one checks thy truant reigne.]

J. H.

Art. DCCCXXIV. *Old Poetry.*

[*Lycence to lyue at ese.*

The seven deadly sins form a principal part of the Persones Tale told in prose by Chaucer; with which tale the author of the following lines seemed fully acquainted. They are transcribed from the Hawkins MS. in the Shepherd's Kalendar, as containing a poem ascribed to Lydgate, and are similar to his manner and prosaic style. The original is written as prose, with the commencement of each stanza distinguished by a paragraph in red ink.]

" As I walkyd vppon a day,
To take the aere off felds and flowre;
In a mery morenynge off May,
Whenn flowrys were ffull off swete flauowre;
I hurd one say, O God, ver ray![a]
How longe shall I dure yn my dolour?
And onn his kneys he began to pray;
Now, good God! send me thy succour,

[a] Truly.

Maryes sonn, most off honour!
Thatt ryche and poore may po * and plese;
Now geve me lyfe yn my langour,
And yeve vs lycence to lyfe yn ese.

To lyfe yn ese, and his lawys to kepe,
Grawnt me God yn blysse so bryght;
And wit yn that cabonn lett vs neuer crepe;
Ther as Lucifer lyeth I lok [b] wit owt eny lyght;
My dedly wowndis ere derne [c] and depe,
I haue no place to represse them aryght;
And smertynge, wyll nott suffer me to slepe
Tyll a leche wit dewte haue them dyght; [d]
Hitt most be a curate, a crownyd wyght,
Thatt knew the querely off bene and pese; [e]
And els thes medicynys haue no myght,
To geve vs lessons and lycense to lyve yn ese,

A wykkyd wownde that hath me walt, [f]
And traveld my body fro top to the too;
This wykkid wordyll hit is I [g] calt,
Thatt hath many a blayne both blak and blo:
Hitt hath me hurt, and made me halt,
My hert, my hondys, my hed also.
Nere I had be baptisyd yn watyr and salt,
Thatt fervent ffeste wold nevyr me fro;
Thatt leche that lyffed Lazer and moo,
David and Daniel, off ther disese,
Amend thes woundis thatt doth me this woo,
And geve me lycence to lyve yn ese.

This wownd is noryssher off wownds sevyn,
Superbia, he is the principall!

* sic. [b] close. [c] secret. [d] drest.
[e] Q. meaning of this line. [f] overthrown.
[g] This appears to be used in the same manner as the letter y is adopted by the early poets.

Pride, partely yn english stevyn,[h]
He is more bitter than venyn or gall,
To hym I haue had lechis a levyn,
And they haue geve medicyns all;
Butt, the soveraynyst medicyn vndyr hevyn,
Hit groweth yn grown'd nothe[i] ynn wall;
Humilitas I hurd a lech hit call.
Had I hymm than I were att ese;
God send me thatt syke thrall,[k]
And geve us lycence to lyve in ese.

Ira, is the secund wownd!
He ramagith sore both raw and rede;
All my cors[l] he doith confownd,
So sore he swellith yn hert and hede;
I know nonn herbe thatt growith yn grownd,
Nothir no corsiff[m] will qwench his quede;
Butt bonage wit yn a litill stownde
Will make hym dry, and wex all dedde;
God yeve me grace to sow sum lovage sede,
Thatt yn my gardyn may rot areyse;
And els as seker[n] as men etyth brede,
Shall we neuer haue lycence to lyve yn ese.

Inuidia, the third wownd is,
A gritter gnawer than ffelone or gowte!
A[o] is a wykkid wownd, I wis,
That is he hath pour to reyse and rote;
The kynde off the wownde for sort is this,
To brenne the brest wit yn and wit owt;
I askyd a leche how I myght me lys,[p]

[h] Sound or tongue. [i] neither. [k] such a slave.
[l] course. [m] corrosive. [n] certain.
[o] See Tyrwhitt's glossary to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.
[p] abate.

He toke me *charitas* I knytt yn a clowte;
He bade me bawm[q] me ther wit all a bowte,
And than he wold begynne to wate[r] and wese;
And then sonn after, wit owt any dowte,
Thow shalt haue licence to lyue yn ese.

Auaricia, is an horribill sore!
He doth me dere[s] both nyght and day;
For evyr he covetith more and more,
Off plastris than I purvay[t] may;
I askid a mastir off ffysyke lore,
How I myght make hymm drye[u] and vanish away;
Elemosma was a gentyll herbe ther for,
I wis one the best that evyr, he say,
Take and anoynte hym ther wit evyr when thou may,
And thinke how requiem[w] yn thy rent shall sese;
And then sone aftyr, wit yn a short day,
Thow shalt haue lycence to lyve yn ese.

Accidia, is a sowkyng blayne,
He bollith[x] and bladderith[y] wit in my bowre;
And makith me ffaynt both flesh and vayne,
And kepith me in cowche like a cowchoure;[z]
I hurd off an herbe that shold lyse[a] thatt payne
Men seith hitt berith a dowbyll flowre;
Vigilate and *orate*, vse well tho twayne,
And hitt shall be nymm[b] the thi dolowr,
As sicker as bred is made off flowre;
Smytt ham yn seson wit thy nese,
And the sweetnes of thatt swete savoure,
Shall geve the lycense to lyve yn ese.

Gula, is a grevys gall,
He rayvith my rest onn my bed;

[q] Wrap. [r] know. [s] hurt. [t] foresight. [u] suffer.
[w] requiring. [x] swelleth. [y] bloweth.
[z] a setting-dog. [a] abate. [b] steal.

And straynyth my stomake strayte wit all;
Wit many a fest, when I am full fed,
I walow and weyd as a worme yn a wall;
I may nott slepe till I haue shamely shed,
Now, mercy, Lord! on the I call,
Thatt for vs lett his brest be bled;
A leche hath led his hed to wed,
Thatt he wyll make me a playster that shall me plese
Of *abstinentia*, I hym hed,
Shold give me license to lyve yn ese.

Luxuria is a lither[c] mormale;[d]
A mercy, lorde, full of pyte!
My brokytt body bryngith yn ball,
And ffrayeth my sowle yn frayalte.
Sum tyme a surgeryn told me a tale,
This was the lesson that the leride me;
The rote off an herbe I shold vp hale,
That clerkis callith *castitas* fre;
Pownd hym and tempre hym, wit penitence;
When the rebaude will on the zese,
Drayne hym and drynke hym, wit confessiore,
Than shalt thou haue lycense to lyve yn ese.

And other iij herbis ther beth also,
That shall save this sorys,[e] they shall neuer swell,
The first is *cordis contritio*,
That wasshith the wowndis as doith a well;
The secound is *oris confessio*,
That wyll nott suffyr no ded flessh dwell;
[And thyrd] *operis satisfactio*,
That soveray sanatyfe sothly to tell:
Now, Lord, as thow madyst hevyn, erth, and hell,
Geve vs grace hym to serue and plese,
And with yn his gloryus blysse that we all may dwell,
And geve vs there licence to lyve yn ese." J. H.

[c] Wicked. [d] gangrene. [e] sorrow.

Vpon the Receaving the Quene made to the Erle of Leycester.

[From a MS. temp. Eliz.]

"I sawe the strayning hande receave the welcoomde geast,
Whose trembling blood, in frindly face, his inward joy exprest;
Yea sure the shamefast smiles, that mantle redd did shrowde,
Made sundry thinke ther sate, by happ, a goddesse in a clowde;
And therewithall me thought the yelding lookes did speake,
As thoughe fond flames of fixed faith shuld out of furnas breake,
To showe the hidden heat, that hart did harbour still,
For lack of calmy quiet thoughts and want of wished will;
The people stoode and markte what end wold comm of this,
And commen bruite* said, these good signes, will breed a further blisse!
But envy thought not so, his bristles vpp he raste,
As doth the angry chased boare, when hunters blow the blaste
That makes the begles bite. Oh, blessed lord! q. I,
Though foes do frowne and thinke a chainge may turn the clowde in sky,
Yet God is where he was, and frends shall never faill
To pray and wishe the tossed shipp may safely hoiste vpp saill.
Let malice worke his worst, like monster muse he shall
With skowling browes and wrinkled cheeke, and haply miste the ball.
When true deserte shall shine, amonge the Godds aboove,
And labour, longe as reason is, shall reape the fruite of Love.
Churchyarde." J. H.

["*Unentitled stanzas on friendship from the same. Anon.*]

"The thoughts of men do daily Chaunge,
As fansie breeds within their brest:
And nowe their natures are so straunge
That fewe can finde where frendshipp rest;
For dooble dealing beares suche swaie,
That honest meaning doth decaie.

* Common report.

The stedfast fayth with frends profest,
Is fledd from men or little vsed;
Who hath a perfect frend possest,
By whom he never was abused?
Where one is founde a frend in deed,
A score there be that faile at need.

A frende in worde where deeds be dead,
Is like a springe that water wantes;
And those, that with fair words are fedd,
Doe hope for fruite on withered plantes;
For who can iudge by view of eye,
Where deeds be dead or trueth doth lye.

The surest way that I cann finde,
Is first to trie and then to trust;
Wherein affeccion is not blinde,
For proofs will soone trie out the iust;
And triall knowes who meanes deceipt,
And bidds the blinde beware the baite.

For barren trees will blossomes beare,
As faire as they that fruite doo yelde;
Whose barke, and brainches, seemes as faire
As any trees within the fielde;
As simplie lookes the suttle man,
As he that of no falshood cann.

Without good proof be not to bolde,
If thow my councell list to take;
In painted wordes there is no holde;
They be but leaves that winde doth shake;
But where that wordes and deedes agree,
Accept that frinde and credite me. Finis."

J. H.

[*Induction*

to "the compound of Sr. George Ripley, Chanon of Bridlington, dedicated to K. Edw. the 4th." from an old MS. The poem was written 1471, printed by T. Orwin, 1591, and afterwards inserted in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, 1652. The author became a Carmelite at Boston, and died 1490.]

" Heart beginneth the compounde of Alchemye,
Made by a chanon of Bridlington, after his lerning
At Yxīng for the tyme he did ther wonne; [in Italy,
In the which he declarethe plainelie
The secrets both of the sone and the mone;
How they ther kind to multiplye
In one bodye both must woonne.

The which chanon Sr George Rypley hight,
Exempt from claustriall obseruaunce,
For whom we pray both daie and night,
Sith he labored vs to aduaunce;
He torned darknes into light,
Intending to help vs vnto happie chaunce;
Giuing councle, that we lyue right,
Doing vnto God no displeasaunce.

Child of this discipline giue to me thie eare,
And harken vnto my doctrine, with al dilligence,
These wordes of wisedom in mynd loke thow beare,
Which be of old fathers true sentens;
Liue cleare in soule, to God make none offence,
Exalt the not but rather kepe the lowe,
Elles wil God no wisdom in the sowe.

From fayned doctrine and wicked thought
The holly scripture doth him withdraw,
Not willing to dwel wher sinne is wrought.
Dread God therfor and obey his law,
A right wise man forsaken I neuer sawe,

Nether his seede begging bread for need;
In the holie scripture thus I reede.

Make wisedom therfore thie suster to be,
And cal vnto prudens to be thie frend;
For in the pathes of truth they wil guyde thee
With loue and honestie, whersoeuer thou wende,
The which vertues causeth, men to be curteous and
Pray vnto God therfore that thou maist finde [kinde;
Wisedome and prudens with mowth and mynd.

All mannor of good with the come shall,
And honesties by ther handes innumerable;
Thus into combrance shalt thow not fall
By the riches that be incomperable.
Worship and proffit both wil the able
To connyng with continual manner and grace
Both now and after thie liue's space.

For the benefit which they do bring
In part and in nombre by sapience,
To him I can compare nothing.
No riches nor yet spices of redolens,
Aboue al treasure such is thie excellens
That whatsoeuer pretious is
To him compared is but as clay I wisse.

Infinite treasure to many they be,
He that vseth these friendship he shall haue
With God in heauen, and ther him see,
After them busilie therfor see thou craue,
For body and soule both wil they saue,
And ther in goods they multiplye
And befor princes they dignifye.

Think how Adam lost his kingdome,
Sampson his might which was so strong,

King Salamon also lost his wisdom,
Dauid was punished for his wrong,
And in ok by the hear faire Absalon hong,
King Ezechie by his sicknes had punishment,
And many mo for synne were shent.

But se howe other which liued wel,
And vnto God made none offence,
Such chastement did they never feele,
But God shewed vnto them benevolens:
Enoch and Ely were caried hense
To paradice, as other good liuers were,
And rewarded in diuers manner.

Som had great fortune, and som had conninge,
Some peace and som had great riches;
Som conquered landes to ther wonnyng,
Some were exalted for ther great mekenes:
Of tyrants, lyons, and hoot furnaces,
As Daniel and other in many a place,
Thus to good liuers God sent great grace.

And to sinners for punishment
Some to amend their liues had spare.
Some sodenlye with fier from heuen were brent
As sinful Sodomites put from al grace
With Deron and Abiron, and other in many a place,
Which sank for synne to endles woe,
Thus for ther sinnes to pains they go.

God hath rewarded both evil and good,
And this may rest in thy thought,
From al sinful lyving chang thy moode.
Yf synnful people this wel vnderstand
They wold be a feard God to offend,
And some their sinful liues wold amend,
And so shalt thow best vnto wisdom wend.

Therfore with God loke thow beginne,
That he with grace may dwel with the;
Humble thy self to do his wil,
And in the knowledg of his great privytie
Norish vertu, and from al vice flye,
And trust me wel he wil the disclose.
————[Line wanting.]————
Keepe them then secret, and for me pray,
And to God with them, whatsoever thou may
For the tyme thow shalt this lyf enduer;
That after thie end thou may be suer
In heuen for to rewarded be
By God's mercy therto remayning,
The which I beseach him to graunt both the and me."

[The MS. is of earlier orthography than Ashmole's copy, and appears to have been made before Orwin printed it, there not being Ripley's Epistle to Edward then first added. It is in the possession of Mr. John Scott, Strand. The whole is in seven-line stanzas; and the contents following the above are a prayer, five stanzas; an introduction of twenty-four stanzas; the work in twelve chapters, viz. Calcinacion, twenty-two stanzas; Dissolution, fifteen stanzas; Separation, eighteen stanzas; Conjunction, fifteen stanzas; Putrifaction, fifty stanzas; Congelation, thirty stanzas; Cibation, six stanzas; Sublimation, eight stanzas; Fermentation, nineteen stanzas; Exaltation, eleven stanzas; Multiplication, nine stanzas; Projection, eight stanzas; then Recapitulation, eleven stanzas; Proof of diverse things, fifteen stanzas; and Explicit.] J. H.

[*Peace I hear a voice.*

The following is transcribed from the volume containing the oration of John Russell, printed by Caxton.]

" Peas I heir a voyce, saith man thou shalt dye,
Remember the paynes of purgatorie!
Why sittist thou so syngyng, thenkyst thou nothyng,
That who so best hoppith at laste shal haue the ryng?

Remembre thy maker and pray to that kyng,
To that blisse that he bought the vnto the bryng,
Thou shalt aby,
This worlde defygh;
Pes I hier a voice.

I prove the by Reason that thou art vnkynde,
He that deid afore the, is clene oute of thy mynde;
Thy frendis afore the, why art thou so blynde?
In pr gatory paynyng there shalt thou them fynde.
With doolefull cry,
Thou shalt aby,
This world defygh,
Peas.

Man compasse in saying in mynde every delle,
And pray for tho soules so grete paynes fele;
In purgatory paynyng their sorowys to heele,
Thy self in no wors cas and yis it is weele.
This worlde defygh,
Thou shalt abye.
Peas I heir a——

I haue herd this voice, well Mary fulle of grace
Spekith it to me; yo, I will high me a paas
To the chirche, me to amende: Lady py [pray] for space,
Lord leste I come to late, yo, alas! alas!!
I fere me, I,
With doulfull cry,
I shall aby,
This world defygh.
Pees.

A now am I thorugh that dey shall I thanne,
But yit gentil neyghbore, tell me where or whan,

Or where shall I become, why, spekist though not man̄,
Is ther̄ no creature that answere me can̄?
Now god me guy,
I fere me, I,
Wt. dulfull cry,
I shall aby
This world defygh.

Than see I righte wele ther̄. is no way butt oon̄,
Nowe helpe me deere Kateryn and Iohn,
Christofer & George, myne avowries ahone,
Of the nombre dampned see that I be none.
Pray for me high,
Now god me guy,
I fere me, I,
With dulfull cry,
I shall aby,
This world defygh.
Peas I hier̄ ——"

[The late Mr. Ritson was author of three law tracts, all now very scarce, and probably the only collected copy formed by himself, with additional title, is in the library of Thomas Hill, Esq. whose collection is liberally open to all reasonable inquiry, and to whom I am under repeated obligations by the loan of scarce and valuable works not otherwise attainable. The following ballad is in the appendix to "the Office of Constable," 1791.]

"*The Song of a Constable: made by James Gyffon, Constable of Alburye* [*in Surry*] *Anno* 1626. *To he tune of* '*Jump to me Cossen.*' *(Now first printed.)*

"I a constable haue tooke myne oath;
By which shall plaine appeere
The troth and nothing but the troath,
Whoseuer my song will heere.

One greate constable of Ingland was,
Another late should haue ben;
But litle ones now is found will serue,
So they be but honnest men.
A constable must be honest and just;
Haue knowledge and good reporte;
And able to straine with bodie and braine,
Ells he is not fitting for't.

Some parish puttes a constable on,
Alas! without vnderstanding,
Bycause they'd rule him when they haue done,
And haue him at their commaunding.
And if he commaundes the poore they'le grutch,
And twit him with partial blindness;
Againe, and if he commaunds the rich,
They 'le threaten him with vnkindness:
To charge or compell 'um, hee's busie they 'le tell 'um;
In paying of rates they 'le brawle,
Falls he but vnto, do that he should do,
Ile warnt you displease them all.

Whip he the roagues,* they 'le raill and they 'le curse:
Soldiers as rude cause they are
Sent to the treasurer with their passe, †
And may not beg euery where.
If warrantes do come, as often they do,
For money, then he it demaundes,
To eu'yre one with 's rate he does go,
Wherein they are leuied by landes:
They 'le say then he gathers vp money of others,
To put to vse for increase;

* By 39 Eliz. c. 4. since repealed. † See 43 Eliz. c. 3. §§. 8, 13.

Ells he gathers it vp, to run awaye wu't:
What terrible wordes be these!
Hearing a presse for souldiers theyle start,
Ells hide them selves when we come;
Their wiues then will saye, to presse wee yee maye:
Our husbands are not at home.*
Coyne for magazens sent for in hast;
Much ado was eare they yielded,
Yets' gather'd and paid; and I am afraid
They will not in hast be builded.
The justices will set vs by the heels,
If wee do not do as we should;
Which if we performe the townsmen will storme;
Some of them hang 's if they could.
The constable's warnde to th' sessions then,
Vnwilling some goes, alas!
Yet there may wit and experience lerne,
If that he be not an asse.

* This idea of pressing the wife for t'he husband is the subject of a humorous old song (Latinized by Bold), beginning,

"I am a cunning constable," &c.

Of which the second stanza is as follows:

"Ho! Who's at home? Lo! here am I!
Good morrow, neighbour. Welcom, Sir.
Where is your husband? Why truly
He's gone abroad, a journey far.
Do you not know when he comes back?
See how these cowards fly for life!
The king for souldiers must not lack;
If I miss the man, I'll take the wife."

[This note was extended for the purpose of casting a severe reflection upon the system of press-warrants. It is to be lamented that any thing so harsh should be necessary for our national bulwark, the navy; but it will not justify a repetition of the censure in the intemperate language adopted by Ritson.]

There shall he see the justices set,
Here three of O yeses, and
Then shall he here the commission read,
Though little he vnderstand. *
Our free landed men are called for in then,
To be of the great inquest,
The chief of our townes, with hoare on their crownes,
That what should be done knowes best.

Choice men of euerye towne in the sheire,
Three juries there must be more,
Cal'd vnto the booke with 'here, sir, here!'
The wisest of twentye before;
Then there shall he see who right hath transgrest
Punished for his offence,
There shall be here a number amerc't,
Along of their negligence:
What things are amisse, what doings there is,
Justices charge them enquier,
Fore clarke of the peace and baylies at least
A dozen besides the crier.

Verdicts must come from these juries then,
But howsoeare they endite them,
Theyle not be tooke till next day by ten,
Vnlesse that their clarkes do wright them.
Ruff wordes or smooth are all but in vaine,
All courts of proffit do savour,
And though the case be neuer so plaine,
Yet kissing shall go by fauour;
Theyle punish the leastest, and fauour the greatest,
Nought may against them proceede,
And who may dare speak against one that is great,
Lawe with a powlder indeede!

* It was then in Latin.

But now my constableship's neare done:
Marke hearers, sayers and singers,
There is not an officer vnder the sunne,
But does looke through his fingers.
Yet where I see one willing to mend,
Not prating nor making excuses,
Such a one if I can l'le befreind;
And punish the grosse abuses.
My counsel now vse, you that are to chuse,
PUT ABLE MEN EUER IN PLACE;
FOR KNAUES AND FOOLES IN AUTHORYTE DO
BUT THEMSELUES AND THEIR COUNTRIE DISGRACE."

[*Robert Davy*,

Author of a few compositions in verse inserted in the MS. volume repeatedly noticed in this work as of the age of Elizabeth. His name is believed to be now first known. The pieces are of a religious cast, and are remarkable for their smoothness of numbers, when compared with some of the contemporary writers. If there are not the words that burn, there is sufficient merit to claim preservation.]

" *A Dittie of Defence against the fleshe, the worlde, and the Devill.*

" Each wight geeve eare to this approved lore,
that I shall singe in waie of good advice;
Call to thy mynde the lief thow ledd before,
and thinke what thinges to sinne did the entice:
Bewaile with teares, for that thou did offend,
And vowe in harte hereafter to amend.

Abhor in mynde thy lawlesse lothsome lust,
That yeldes in fine, but poisoned sweet delight:

With most chaste mynde, his force subdue thow must,
by sober foode and by continuall flight.
Doe thus, defie the fleshe and all his force,
To keep the sowle in safetie have remorse.

The worlde likewise with glittring glimse of toyes,
bedecked and full fraught with vanitie
Regarde thow not, respecting heavenly ioyes:
his peevishe pompe doe vtterly defie;
Make wealth a slave to serve thee at thy need,
And God (no dowte) will geave thee better speed.

The Divell also that fowle filthy fende,
that doth but seek to geeve thee overthrowe;
Abhorr his baites working thy wofull ende,
and shone likewise the dainger of his bowe:
Tread downe his seed, cutt of occasion sought;
By praier to God his sleighte shall come to nought.

Oh God, our God! graunte pardon wee thee praie
for each offence, that wee committed have;
Be thow our guide, to lead vs in the waie;
to shunne the wiles that wold vs soone deprave;
And be our strength, their force for to defend
Our deadly foes that seek our dolefull end.

Ro. Davy."

[Upon a slight retrospect of the history of letters in the last century, imposition and intended fraud are leading characteristics. The Formosa island of the canibal Psalmanazar; the forgery of Lauder; the yet doubtful Ossian; that offspring of sportive genius Rowley, and the truly venal attempt hight pseudo-Shakspeare:—a combination sufficient to engender some new monster more malignant than Suspicion to slur with venom every discovery in the range of literature.—To preclude doubt, the MS. referred to in any article by me may be easily inspected.] J. H.

" *Sonett.*

" Withdrawe thie mynde from deep devise of yll;
Suppresse thy lust, within the boundes of skill;
Employ thy witt, to weed out wicked weedes,
Refraine to looke, where lawlesse liking breedes;
Stopp close thine eares, from noise that doth entice,
Keep shutt thy mouth, from foode that noorish vice.
Hold still thy tonge from talking vanitie,
Withhold thine hande from wresting wickedly;
Keep back thie foote from passing to do wronge:
Reclaime thy sences all, with reason stronge;
Regard this reed, withstand these vices all,
Then euery man maie thee right happie call,
More happely this lief then shalt thow end,
Most happie lief that God to the may send.
Mr. Robert Davy."

[The following epistle upon the art of poetry was written by Sir John Beaumont, Bart. author of Bosworth Field, and other poems, printed 1629.]

" *To his late Maiesty,* [*James 1st.*] *concerning the true forme of English Poetry.*

" Great King, the Sou'raigne Ruler of this Land!
By whose graue care, our hopes securely stand:
Since you descending from that spacious reach,
Vouchsafe to be our master, and to teach
Your English poets to direct their lines,
To mixe their colours, and expresse their signes;
Forgiue my boldnesse, that I here present
The life of Muses, yeelding true content
In ponder'd numbers, which with ease I try'd
When your iudicious rules haue been my guide.

He makes sweet Musick, who, in serious lines.
Light dancing tunes, and heauy prose declines:
When verses, like a milky torrent flow,
They equall temper in the poet shew.
He paints true formes, who, with a modest heart,
Giues lustre to his worke, yet couers art.
Vneuen swelling is no way to fame,
But solid ioyning of the perfect frame;
So that no curious finger there can find
The former chinkes, or nailes that fastly bind;
Yet, most would haue the knots of stitches seen,
And holes where men may thrust their hands between.
On halting feet the ragged poem goes
With accents, neither fitting verse nor prose:
The stile mine eare with more contentment fills
In lawyer's pleadings, or phisician's bills;
For, though in termes of art their skill they close,
And ioy in darksome words as well as those;
They yet haue perfect sense, more pure and cleare
Then enuious Muses, which sad garlands weare
Of dusky clouds, their strange conceits to hide
From humane eyes: and (lest they should be spi'd
By some sharp Œdipus), the English tongue
For this their poore ambition suffers wrong.
In eu'ry language, now in Europe spoke,
By nations which the Roman Empire broke;
The rellish of the Muse consists in rime,
One verse must meete another like a chime.
Our Saxon shortnesse hath peculiar grace
In choise of words, fit for the ending place;
Which leaue impression in the mind as well
As closing sounds of some delightfull bell:
These must not be with disproportion lame,
Nor should an eccho still repeate the same.

In many changes these may be exprest,
But those that ioyne most simply run the best:
Their forme surpasing farre the fetter'd staues,
Vaine care and needlesse repetition saues;
These outward ashes keepe those inward fires,
Whose heate the Greeke and Roman works inspires;
Pure phrase, fit epithets, a sober care
Of metaphors, descriptions cleare, yet rare;
Similitudes contracted, smooth and round,
Not vext by learning, but with nature crown'd:
Strong figures drawne from deepe inuentions springs,
Consisting lesse in words and more in things:
A language not affecting ancient times,
Nor Latine shreds, by which the pedant climes;
A noble subiect which the mind may lift
To easie vse of that peculiar gift,
Which poets in their raptures hold most deare,
When actions by the liuely sound appeare.
Giue me such helpes, I neuer will despaire
But that our heads, which sucke the freezing aire,
As well as hotter braines, may verse adorne,
And be their wonder, as we were their scorne."

J. H.

The angry man dothe frett;
The pleasant harte dothe feed,
The idle dooth not gett;
The dome shall never speed!

"The angrie man by fretting hindreth health,
consumes himself by broiles within his brest;
Delightes his foes that flattre him for his wealth,
and greves his frinds, that waile his want of rest;
But cheefly God, full sore misliketh this,
that showes how great a vertue pacience is.

The pleasant harte, that pleaseth God as chief,
and please itself, with suche as he hathe sent,
Waxe fatt with joie, that rendreth fresh relief;
it never wantes bicause it is content!
But tickled is, to feele the solace still
that others lack, that lack contented will.

The idle man dothe ever live with lack,
yet what he likes he wanteth not wee see;
His pleasure is to waste and torne to wrack
that others want, howe moche soere it be;
Naie more than this, he never getteth grace,
that leades his lief in suche a retchlesse race.

The dome speeds not, the proverbe teacheth vs,
for spare to speak, and spare to speed wee saie;
Howsoere thow serve, the world nowe fareth thus,
suche as are served, to serve then seek delaie;
Yet speechlesse men of God may so require,
that he (no dowte) will yeld them their desire.

Finis. Ro. Davy."

J. H.

Preceptes of Wisedom.

Credite	not all	thow heerest others saye;
Saie thow		thow thinkest in thy mynde;
Covet		thow seest by night or daye;
Trust thow		thow knowest to be kinde;
Dispend		thow hast for fear of lack;
Doe thow		thow mayst for fear of wrack.

In each beginning take good heed,
The middle likewise well perpend;
Proceeding, make not too much speed;
Then mayst thow haply praise the end;

Doo that is good, saie that is true;
Cherishe old frindes, chainge for no newe.

Who speakes thee faire and looves thee not,
Geve him good speech and trust him not;
As good a foe that hurteth not,
As frinde at need that helpeth not.

Ro. Da.
J. H.

[A second piece from the Caxtonic volume in the possession of the Marquis of Blandford.]

Man with good aduertisement,
In mynde compas this subsequent.
Dum sedes in mensa,
Havyng grete fuson and plente;
Pormio do paupere pensa,
Relevyng his necessitee.

As holy churche techith thee, thyne almes hide and laye,
In the pour mannys bosom, and it will for the praye;
As water fire quenchith, so almes doth synn allaye,
Geve thyne almes thou shalt* God himself doth saye.

Blessid is that man whiche hath any intelligence,
And list to remembre the poure mannys indigence;
In almannere yll seasons God shalbe his defence,
The prophite in his psalme witnessith this my sentence.

And also for hym that prophite his prayer thus dooth make,
God he saith conserue hym, whethir he slepe or wake;
Long to lyve he mot hym bliss, neuer hym to forsake,
Ne at the wille of his enemyes, hym for to betake.

Fere the not, seith Dauid, when man is enhaimod high,
Thowe that he his richesse and glory dooth multiply;
For he shalnot heue wit hym take all, when he shal dy,
But thanne peraventure he shal deerely abye.

---

* The omission is an uncertain abbreviation.

Neithir yit his said glory shall than wit hym destende,
For here is his hevyn, here shal his blessing ende;
In this lif stondith his rewarde, than whider to wende,
God knowith likly to payn, wherfromm God vs defende.

Wherfor I averre more precious by rightwisnesse,
Is a litle good gotenn, thann muche synful richesse;
The rightwis God doth mayteynn the synners myzt oppresse;
This seith holy Dauid and ferthirmore expresse;

I haue be yong he saith, now drawen in age take hede,
Sawe I neuer perfizt rightwismann, nor any of his sede,
In myserable penury, fayne to begg his brede;
A man not knowng his honor. is a beste in dede.

qd Stevens.

J. H.

[From the Caxtonic volume.]

Sodenly afraide, half wakyng, half slepyng;
And gretly dismayed, a woman sate weepyng;
With fauoure in hir face ferr passyng my reason,
And of hir sore weepyng this was the enchesone,
Hir soon in hir lap lay, she seid slayn by treasoun,
Yif wepying myght ripe bee, it seemyd than in season.
Jhu', so she sobbid,
So hir soonn was bobbid,
And of his lif robbid;
Saying thies words as I say thee,
Who cannot wepe come lerne at me.

I said, I cowd not wepe, I was so harde hartid;
Shee answered me with wordys shortly, that smarted,
Lo nature shall move the, thou must be converted,
Thyne owne fadir this nyght is deed; lo, thus she thwarted.
So my soon is bobbid,
Ther of his lif robbid,
Forsooth than I sobbid;

Veryfying the words she seid to me,
Who cannot wepe may lerne at thee.

Now breke hert I the pray, this cors lith so rulye,
So betyn, so wowndid, entreted so Jewlye;
What wizt may me behold; ther wepe nat, noon truly,
To see my deed dere soonn lygh bleedyng; lo, this newlye,
Evir stil she sobbid,
So hir soon was bobbid,
Ther of his lif robbid,
Newyng the words as I say thee,
Who cannot wepe co. lerne at me.

On me she caste hir ey, said see mann thy brothir,
She kissid hym ther said; swete, am I not thy modir;
In sownyng she filt there, it would be noonn othir;
I not which more deedly, the toonn or the tothir.
Yit she revived ther sobbid,
So her soon was bobbid,
Ther of his lif robbid,
Who cannot wepe; this was the laye,
Ther wit that word she vanysht away.

J. H.

[*An old carol, with lullaby.*]

" 1. Lulla, la lulla, lulla lullaby,
My sweet little babie, what meanest thou to cry?
Bee still my blessed babe, though cause thou hast to mourne:
Whose bloud most innocent the cruell king hath sworne:
And lo, alas, behold, what slaughter he doth make,
Shedding the blood of infants all, sweet Saviour for thy sake:
A king is borne, they say, which king this king would kill
Oh woe, and woeful heauy day when wretches haue their will.

2. Lulla, &c.
Three kings this king of kings to see, are come from farre,
To each vnknowen, with offerings great, by guiding of a starre:
And shepherds heard the song, which angells bright did sing,
Giuing all glory vnto God, for coming of this king,

Which must bee made away, King Herod would him kill,
Oh woe and wofull heauie day, when wretches haue their will.

3. Lulla, &c.
Loe, my little babe, bee still, lament no more,
From furie shalt thou step aside, help haue wee still in store;
Wee heauenly warning haue, some other soyle to seeke,
From death must flie the lord of life, as lamb both mild and meeke:
Thus must my babe obey the king that would him kill,
Oh woe, and wofull heauie day, when wretches haue their will.

4. Lulla, &c.
But thou shalt liue and reigne, as Sibilles haue foresayd,
As all the prophets prophesie, whose mother yet a maide,
And perfect virgin pure, with her brestes shall vpbreede,
Both God and man that all hath made, the sonne of heauenly seede:
Whome caytiues none can traye, whom tyrants none can kill,
Oh ioy, and ioyfull happie day, when wretches want their will."

Byrd's Collection.

J. H.

[*A Song of Sadnesse.*]

"1. Al as a sea, the world no other is,
Our selues are ships still tossed too & fro,
And loe, each man, his loue to that or this,
Is like a storme, that driues the ship to goe;
That thus our life in doubt of shipwrack stands,
Our wils the rockes, our want of skil the sands.

2. Our passions be pirates still that spoyle,
And ouerboard casts out reason's fraight;
The mariners that day and night doe toyle,
Bee our conceits that doe on pleasure waight;
Pleasure, master, doth tirannize the ship,
And giueth vertues secretly the nip.

3. The compasse is a minde to compasse all,
Both pleasure, profit, place and fame for nought;
The windes that blow men ouerweening call,
The merchandise is wit full deerely bought;

Tryal the anker cast vpon experience,
For labor, lyfe, and all a-doe the recompence."

Ib.

[*Another.*]

" Care for thy soule as thing of greatest price,
Made to the ende to taste of power deuine;
Deuoide of guilt, abhorring sinne and vice,
Apt by God's grace to vertue to encline;
Care for it so as by thy retchlesse traine,
It bee not brought to tast eternall paine.

Care for thy corps, but chiefly for soul's sake
Cut of excesse, sustaining food is best,
To vanquish pride but comely clothing take,
Seeke after skill, deep ignorance detest:
Care so I say, the flesh to feed and cloth,
That thou harme not thy soule & body both.

Care for the world to doe thy body right,
Rack not thy wit to win by wicked waies,
Seeke not t' oppresse the weak by wrongfull might,
To paye thy due doe banish all delaies;
Care to dispend according to thy store,
And in like sort be mindfull of the poore.

Care for thy soule, as for thy chiefest stay,
Care for thy bodie for the soule's auaile,
Care for the world for bodie's help alway,
Care yet but so as vertue may preuaile;
Care in such sort that thou be sure of this,
Care keep the not frō heauen & heauenly blis."

Byrd's Collection.

[From a MS. of the Fifteenth Century.]

The reconisaunce of all fleshely luste,
In man, or woman, knowen by repentaunce,
Who trowyng to be savid, nedis they muste

Satisfy to God thorugh Chryst: deoyng pennunce
Withoute shame or drede, ther no dissimilaunce;
There syn to rebuke and their goostly enomy,
Settyng them asyde and trust to Godds mercy.

Shoulde man hymself knowlege to God vtwardly;
Ze the prince of a Reame will have reverence;
Muche more almyghty God shulde have specially,
Seith he thy maker, juge, and shall geve sentence;
To eche creatur heven or helle parting hence;
Som to ioy, som to sorowe, evirmore lastyng,
Well is to them that make a parfyt endyng.

Who hath ben onys lyvyng toward amendyng,
And shewyng themsylf, by wey of repentaunce,
By prayer they knelyng trewly consentyng,
To satisfy to God with dewe affyaunce;
Who, contrary vsyng, settys not by blesaunce,
Of plene remyssyon gevyn for his trespace,
No knowlege to God, they shall cry, alasse!

When Criest, Godd's son, suffird deth then y^e^. time was,
Soon aftir knowe, the redempconn of mann;
Remembre y^t^. kyndenes, see nowe what manace
Of suche, except mercy, to hevyn nevir cann
Come for lak of grace; myslyvyng muche was thann;
More nowe vsid, y^t^. pyte it is to hyere,
Remembre y^e^. dyuers plages which dooth nowe apere,

O, except grete mercy, mans sowle standes in fere,
Syn so gretly vsed, with no correcconn,
Help blissid lady, pray to thy soon so dere
That grace nowe may come thorough thy protecconn
And that the will of mann may take suche affecconn;
Repent and be sory for every mysdeede,
And the reward of hevyn to have for their meede. J. H.

[*A Song with Lullaby. From Robert Parry's "Blacke Knight."*]

What fortune so fell doeth foster my fall,
what heapes of griefe do grow:
The hope of my stay, is causer I say,
to aggrauate my woe.
Sing lullabie lullie lullabie,
Sing lulla, lull, lullie.

Lullabie, lullie to rest thee, sweete childe,
with sleepe deere childe rest thee:
It doubles my paine, I still doe complaine,
if thou be reft from me. Sing, &c.

Syth fate is so fell, we can not possesse,
the soyle which vs did reare:
Haste Atropos, haste, my twist for to waste,
to ende tormenting feare. Sing, &c.

Thy daunger, sweete infant, makes me to mone,
and liuing thus, to die:
If so it be prest, from thy dying breast,
my vitall breath shall flie. Sing, &c.

J. H.

NOTICES OF OLD BOOKS,

OMITTED IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

ART. DCCCXXV. *Aristotelis Poetica, per Alexandrum Paccium, Patritium florentinum, in Latinum conversa. Aldus* [with the anchor] 1536. [At the end]

Venetiis in ædibus Hæredum
Aldi, et Andreæ Asulani soceri.
1536.

THIS is the most ancient Latin translation of the Poetics of Aristotle extant, with the Greek text subjoined, but which is so little known either to editors or readers of that work, that no mention of it has occurred to me any where except in the edition by Harles at Leipsic 1780; and the brief account by him in his preface is only quoted from the preface by Curtius at Hanov. 1753 to his German translation of the Poetics in these words: "Alex-

andri Paccii interpretatio ab ejus filio jam edita fuit 1536, teste Curtio loco memorato," *viz. in præfatione:* he takes no notice that the Greek text is annexed to it, which is of more importance even than the Latin translation, though an original one, and the first extant, which has any accuracy in it, the only prior one of Georgius Valla in 1498 being allowed to be very erroneous; that by Riccoboni was in 1579; the edition of Casaubon was not until 1590, with the Latin of Riccoboni. Harles, however, who has given the fullest account by any editor, except Casaubon perhaps, concerning the editions of the Poetics, mentions one at Paris in 1542, "Aristoteles de poetica Gr. et Lat. Paris, 1542—8. Biblioth. Askeu, pag. 40." Whether that Latin translation be different from this of Paccius 1 cannot determine, but the person who bought the book may inform the public. Yet this is certain, that the Greek text in this edition by Paccius the son corrected by himself, is *prior* to all other editions of the Poetics, which have been published and corrected by any collation with MSS. it having been preceded only by the first editions by Aldus in 1495 and 1508; for that by Erasmus at Basil in 1531 apud Joh. Beb, is said by Harles to be a mere transcript of the edition in 1508—"Hanc 1^m^. editionem Basileensem, accepta collatione Aldina, demum vidi κατα ποδα sequutam esse exemplum Manutii 1508; in margine habet paucas lectiones diversas." *Præf. p.* 18. But although the edition of 1508 is generally considered as the first, yet it appears by Harles that it had been preceded by another—"Istam editionem (1508) præcesserat

alia Aldina quinque voluminibus constans [*viz. cum Rhetor. Græc.*] Venetiis 1495 et 1496 in forma maxima, quæ quidem tam difficilis est inventu, ut paucis eam vel oculis usurpare liceat: quam rara jam fuerit Erasmi tempore exinde patet, quod is in præfatione ad editionem Basileensem 1531 inquit, *Aldina volumina nisi in Italia fere inveniebantur, post vix unquam reperiri cœperant.* Posterior Aldina editio (1508) quæ et in interpunctione inconstans est et insequentibus editionibus inferior, si veritatem atque præstantiam lectionis spectes, num a priore discedat necne, aut quantum tertia Manutiana Venet. 1552 differat, dicere nequeo." *ib.* Add to this, that we have no knowledge whether either of the two first Aldine editions were printed scrupulously from a single MS. or from several; hence it follows that this of Paccius in 1536 was the *first edition*, which was professedly corrected by a collation of MSS. as appears in his preface. I may here notice also, that Winstanley in his edition of 1780 seems to have had no knowledge of that first edition in 1495, nor Mattaire either, (in case he has rightly quoted Mattaire;) for he considers the Latin translation of G. Valla in 1498 as being prior to *any* Greek edition of the Poetics, therefore when he quotes the Aldine edition, he must mean that of 1508, which however he has otherwise omitted to notice. "Præter 4 Codices MSS. etiam variantes lectiones ex editione *principe* Aldina, uti et alias, quæ quidem alicujus momenti esse videbantur, ex versione antiqua Valliana, anno 1498, id est, *ante* ipsum Aristotelem *(Græcum)* edita nunc primum collegi. De hac versione, quæ, cum ver-

bum de verbo reddat fidus nimis interpres, instar M^{s}.pti habenda est, vide Mattaire Annales Typograph. T. i. p. 661." *Præf.* Ought Mattaire or Winstanley to have said this, if either of them had known that there had been a Greek edition of the Poetics by Aldus in 1495, from which Valla might have made his Latin translation in 1498, and not from a *manuscript?* The above four Medicæan MSS. made use of by Winstanley are all said to be of the fifteenth century, therefore may not be much more ancient than this Greek edition by Paccius, at least not more ancient than the three MSS. consulted by the father, one of which was from the Vatican library, therefore certainly different from those four others above, and probably of greater antiquity.

From all these circumstances then it appears that this edition by Paccius, which we may call the *third* Aldine edition, that of 1552 being thus only the *fourth*, gives a better prospect of having afforded a *correct* Greek text of the Poetics, than either of the two preceding ones; and at the same time it presents us with the *first* Latin translation, which has any pretensions to accuracy, and at least more worthy of being consulted than that of Valla, from which Winstanley has nevertheless quoted several Latin readings. Others may examine whether Mattaire has made any mention of this edition or given any further account concerning it; but this additional circumstance I may notice here, that although it was not published until 1536, yet the preface by Paccius the father was dated in 1527, at which time he had prepared the translation for

publication, but was prevented by death; and in the preface by his son it is not pretended that any alterations had been made by himself: so that in reality it *preceded* the edition of 1531 at Basil by Erasmus, who however could have known nothing of its contents; which circumstance gives it the greater value, so far as can be derived from mere antiquity.

I have not examined either the Greek text or translation sufficiently to say whether any new information can be derived from either of them; but the Greek text by the son, as well as the Latin, will at worst afford some benefit, if they only *confirm* from their MSS. some readings in preference to others, which have been found in other MSS. and editions, and created doubts as to which ought to be adopted as the right ones. It remains that I quote such parts of the preface by the father Alexander Paccius as relate to the translation prepared by himself, although not published until nine years after by his son: and upon the whole it appears by the above account that these first three Aldine editions preceded every other edition or translation of the Greek text (that of 1531 by Erasmus being a mere copy of the Aldine edition) and that the text as presented in these, both Greek and Latin, was altogether obtained from MSS. before any *conjectural* emendations had been introduced by any editors or commentators, which have been since multiplied, so that it is now very difficult to distinguish the original Greek text of the MSS. from the pretended corrections made in it by conjecture; from which difficulty however this ancient Greek

text by Paccius, the son, will help to rescue the readers of it.

"*Alexander Paccius Nicolao Leonico S. D.*

"———— Mitto ad te Aristotelis Poeticam a me in Latinum conversam anno prope jam tertio ab hinc, *Romæ cum essem*——nam quod Averrois super hac commentatio reperietur, planè nihil est, cum nihil ad rem afferat, propterea quod parum intellectum esset ab iis qui in Arabam linguam hoc opus verterunt: nihil etiam est, quod à Georgio Valla conversum in Latinum habeatur; id quod satis per se apparet, utcunque verò multis (ut diximus) portentis scatet—sed fore putavi, ut in tanta librorum, quæ tunc erat in urbe copia, si diligenter exquirerem, aliqua possem exemplaria invenire, quæ magnam fortasse mihi difficultatis partem adimerent—quapropter habitis jam tribus vetustis admodum exemplaribus, uno præsertim ex Vaticana bibliotheca, monstris illis omnibus bellum indicere, planeque manum cum eis conserere non sum veritus, aggressurus eadem de integro si quando vel meliorum exemplarium copia mihi daretur, vel doctorum hominum occasio—et quidem data mihi copia est Gasparis Contareni summi ingenii viri summæque literaturæ, is enim lucubrationes nostras non solum diligenter legit, sed plurimis in locis annotavit et emendavit—pro viribus sum conatus, non modo Græcum sensum summa cum fide Latinum reddere, sed etiam adhibitis antiquis codicibus, quantum licuit maxima cum diligentia proprium atque legitimum invenire—1527. Venetiis."

"*Guliemus Paccius Alexandri F. Francisco Campano S. P. D.*

"Cum mecum ipse sæpe considerarem an Aristotelis Poeticen in Latinum ab Alex. patre conversam in lucem proferre deberem, plurimum me ab eo dehortari videbatur, quod sciebam illum ab ea divulganda abhorruisse, nisi prius institutum in hac re suum, ad quem optabat exitum (id quod minime potuit, mors enim ejus consilium prævertit) perduxisset—constitui tandem illam foras esse dandam—et ut commodius hujus rei studiosis consideretur, Græcum etiam quam *emendatissime* potuimus huic adjungendum curavimus: quod si per seditiones civiles rerumque nostrarum confusionem, *exemplaris illius* mihi potestas fuisset, *in quo corrigendo* pater vehementer laboraverat adjumento usus doctissimorum hominum multorumque pervetustorum codicum, illud æque atque interpretationem publici commodi causa libenter in medium protulissem.—Patavio 1536."

These were different persons from Julius Pacius, the brother of Fabius Pacius, an eminent physician; Julius also published the works of Aristotle, but was not born until 1550. By these prefaces it appears that the Greek text had been corrected by the father from three or more MSS. one of them from the Vatican, which corrected copy being lost during civil commotions, the son formed a new Greek text *emendatissime*, therefore after consulting the MSS. Examination will shew whether it agrees always

with the Latin translation of his father; if it does, it may have been purposely accommodated to that Latin translation by the son, and thus both of them together will determine the readings of the Greek text, which they found in some of the MSS. of that age in Italy *prior* to all other editions of the tract except the Aldine editions of 1495 and 1508, both of which are very incorrect, and possibly both made from a *single* MS. at Venice, without any collation with others in Italy. I bought this edition for three shillings, and doubt whether there be any other copy in Britain.* I propose also when at leisure to compare it further with the edition by Winstanley in 1780, as being the latest and most authentic except that of Tyrwhitt; and I perceive already that the Greek does sometimes differ from the Latin, which gives it the greater value as more strictly following the MSS. before the editor.

One advantage at least may be obtained from this copy, that it will explain in a more clear manner some notes which Winstanley has inserted in his edition, being copied verbatim from the edition by Sylburgius at Frankfort 1584, and which at present are too brief not to be ambiguous and perplexing to readers; of this I will give some examples which occur to me already relative to Paccius. In the seventh chapter, p. 25, the following note is copied by Winstanley from Sylburgius [Ετι δε επει το καλον] Bas. Margo, ετι δε καλον

* It is mentioned by Dibdin as rare and valuable. *Editor.*

Victorius quoque annotat Paccium omisisse particulam επει, quæ et magni est ponderis, et tum in impressis, tum in calamo exaratis libris exstet. *Sylburg.* Now it is not said which Basil edition is here meant, whether that in 1531 or 1550: the former was before the Greek edition by Paccius in 1536, therefore that different reading in *Margine* could not have been copied from the Greek Paccius; this then may seem to give some authority to it, as if copied from some Greek MS. by the Basil editor. But the real fact is, that Sylburgius meant by *Basil* the edition of 1550 only, for he mentions this edition only in his dedication to Victorius, where he calls it *Isingrinii*, and rightly; and he takes no notice of the first edition in 1531. Winstanley therefore ought not to have perplexed his readers with a various reading, which has no authority for it in *any* Greek MS. whatever; for what he adds is expressed by Sylburgius ambiguously, but equally without authority when he says that *Victorius mentions Paccius as omitting* επει, for he does not tell us whether Victorius meant in the Greek text of Paccius the son, or the Latin translation by the father; now the real fact is that the Greek text there also has επι inserted, and only spelt erroneously; but the Latin has indeed *no word* to express επει; it must then have been only the Latin translation of Paccius, which Victorius *meant*, and which Winstanley after Sylburgius has thus left in doubt; but an *omission* in the Latin is no sufficient authority for a different Greek text. This whole note therefore ought not

to have been inserted, as being without good authority and full of ambiguity, by no mention being made, that it refers only to the *Latin* of Paccius, which is expressly contradicted by the *Greek* text of the son. I perceive several other examples where the pages of Winstanley are burthened with similar notes, tending only to perplex students, and destitute of good foundation: the Greek text of ancient authors has come down to us sufficiently full of errors, and we need not increase them without any reason. The following translation is that by Paccius, "Ad hæc pulchrum sive animal, sive quodcunque ex aliquibus compositum, non ordine tantum, verum etiam congruenti magnitudine constare debet." The omission here of the sense of επει may have been only because he found it spelt επι in the MSS. The mistakes of former editions ought not to be preserved from oblivion. S.

ART. DCCCXXVI. *The Whetstone of Witte, whiche is the seconde part of Arithmetike: containyng thextraction of Rootes: The Cossike practise, with the rule of Equation, and the woorkes of Surde Nombers.*

Though many stones doe beare greate price,
The WHETSTONE *is for exercise*
As neadefull, and in worke as straunge:
Dulle thinges and harde it will so chaunge,
And make them sharpe, to right good vse:
All artesmen knowe, thei can not chuse,

But vse his helpe; yet as men see,
Noe sharpnesse seemeth in it to bee.
The GROUNDE OF ARTES *did brede this son;*
His vse is great, and more then one.
Here, if you list your wittes to whette,
Moche sharpenesse therby shall you gette.
Dulle wittes hereby doe greately mende,
Sharpe wittes are fined to their fulle ende.
Now proue, and praise, as you doe finde,
And to your selfe be not vnkinde.

These bookes are to bee solde at the West doore of Poules, by Ihon Kyngstone. [Colophon.] *Imprinted at London, by Ihon Kyngston. Anno Domini* 1557. *4to. b. l. Sig. R. r. in fours.*

This work is by ROBERT RECORD, a famous urinal physician. He was born in Wales, about the year 1525, and died a prisoner in the King's Bench, 1558. He published several works as well on mathematics and geometry as arithmetic. Some of his pieces are now only known by report. In his Epistle Dedicatory "To the Right Worshipfull the Gouerners, Consulles, and the rest of the Companie of Venturers into Moscouie" prefixed to this work, is a notice of an intended publication. "I may perceiue, that you doe accept it, (as I doubt not) with as good a wille, as I dooe send it, I will for your pleasure, to your comforte, and for your commoditie, shortly set forthe soche a book of nauigation, as I dare saye shall partli satisfie and contente, not onely your expectation, but also the desire of a greate nomber beside. Wherein I will not forgett specially to touche, bothe the olde attempte for the Northlie

Nauigations, and the later good aduenture, with the fortunate successe in discoueryng that voiage, which noe man before you durste attempte, sith the tyme of Kyng Alurede his reigne. I meane by the space of 700 yere. Nother euer any before that tyme, had passed that voiage, excepted onely Ohthero, that dwelte in Halgolande, who reported that iorney to the noble Kyng as it doth yet remaine in auncient recorde of the olde Saxon tongue. So that if you continue with corage, as you haue well begon, you shall not onely winne greate riches to your selves, and bryng wonderfull commodities to your cou'trie; but you shall purchase therewith immortall fame, and be praised for euer, as reason would, for openyng that passage, that shall profit so many. In that boke also I will shewe certain meanes, howe without great difficultie, you maie saile to the North East Indies, and so to Camul, Chinchital, and Balor, which bee cou'tries of greate commodities. As for Chatai it lieth so far within the land toward the southe Indian seas, that the iorneie is not to be attempted vntill you be better acquainted with those countries." In a preface to the gentle reader the power and excellence of numbers and the use and necessity of them in divinity, law, physick, astronomy, measure and weight, is argued and asserted. "Plato thinketh noe manne hable to bee a good capitaine, excepte he bee skilfull in this arte, and wee accoumpte it noe parte of those qualities that bee required in any soche manne."—"This maie I saie, that as I haue doen in other artes, so in this I am the first venturer in these darke matters." There are two pieces of poetry follow "of the rule of cose," and "to the curious

scanner." The work is given in dialogue between a Master and his Scholar, and in the conclusion alludes to the "vnquietnesse" with which the greater portion of the life of the unfortunate author seems to have been subject.

ART. DCCCXXVII. *Coopers Chronicle contenynge the whole discourse of the histories as well of thys realme, as all other countreis, with the succession of their kynges, the tyme of theyr raign, and what notable actes were do ne by thẽ newely enlarged and augmented, as well in the fyrst parte with diuers profitable Histories: as in the latter ende wyth the whole summe of those thynges that Paulus Jouius and Sleigdane hath written of late yers that is, now lately ouersene and with great diligence corrected and avgmented vnto the vii yere of the raigne of our most gracious Quene Elizabeth that now is. Anno* 1565 *the first day of Auguste.* 4to. b. l.

ORIGINALLY published as an *Epitome of Chronicles* in 1549; ten years afterwards it was surreptitiously printed, with a continuation by Robert Crowley, which occasioned the editor to republish his work in the year following (1560.) Then followed the present edition without any printer's name. Back of the title is "an admonition to the reader" against Crowley's work, then a Preface addressed "to the ryghte honorable Lorde Russell Earle of Bedforde, and one of the Queenes Maiesties most honorable counsell [to whom] Thomas Cooper wisheth long continuance of prosperous life and muche honoure;" the table; and a dissertation "of the vse and profite of histories,

and with what iudgement they ought to be redde." The volume is divided into four parts with the running title of "Lanqvettes Chronicle; which is explained in "an Epistle to the Reader" prefixed to the third part. "From the beginning of the world, to this time of the birth of our Sauiour Christ, the studious young man Thomas Lanquet, not withoute great labour and diligence, brought his chronicle." He "was than attached with a greuous sicknesse, whereof he died, whan he was of age xxiiij yeres; on whose soule god haue mercie; and the same followed and finished, by Thomas Cooper." The work has the folio to 376 (exclusive of the introductory matter which occupies 30 leaves), then follows one sheet differently printed, the marginal dates being omitted, making the whole volume 384 leaves. Part, if not all, of this last sheet appears to have been castrated from time to time as suited the sale of the work and continuation of the history. The solemn exequie, or funeral, kept at St. Pauls the 3d day of October, 1564, for the Emperor Ferdinand, is the last article in my copy, but there are copies of the same title and edition that bring the chronicle to a later period.

Mr. Dibdin has a short notice of the earlier editions, in his late elegant specimen of a Bibliotheca Britannica, a plan that combines utility and entertainment, and it is to be hoped he will receive sufficient encouragement to pursue the work. If confined to the seventeenth century, it would form a valuable continuation to the Typographical Antiquities.

ART. DCCCXXVIII. *A Pitvovs Lamentation of the Miserable Estate of the chvrche of Christ in Englande, in the time of the late reuolt from the gospel, wherin is conteyned a larned comparison betwene the comfortable doctrine of the gospell, & the traditions of the popish religion; with an instruction how the christian ought to behaue himself in the tyme of tryall. Wrytten by that worthy martyr of God Nicolas Rydley late Bysshoppe of London. Neuer before this tyme imprynted. Wherevnto are also annexed certayne letters of Iohn Careles, written in the tyme of his imprisonment. Perused and allowed according to the Quenes Maiesties Iniunctions.* Colophon. *Imprinted at London by VVillyam Powell, dwelling in Fletestrete at the signe of the George, nere to Sainct Dunstons Church.* Extends to G folded in small eights.

IN this little tract the bishop draws a comparison in favour of the Protestant religion, as it had then lately prevailed, against the revived doctrines of the Romish church. He censures and complains of the re-adoption of the old idiom. "Of late it was agreed in England of all handes, accordinge to Paules doctrine and Chrystes commaundements, as Paule saythe playne, that nothing oughte to be doone in the church in the public congregation, but in that tongue which the congregation coulde vnderstande, that all might be edified therby, wheather it were common praier, administratiõ of the sacramẽts, or any other thinge belonging to the publick mynisterie of gods holy and wholsome woorde; but alas all is turned vpside-downe. Paules doctrine is put apart: Christes

commaundemente is not regarded: for nothing is hearde commonly in the churche but in a straunge tongue that the people doth nothing vnderstande.

"Of late all men and women were taught after Christ's doctrine to pray in that tongue which they could vnderstand, that they might pray with harte, that which they shuld speake with their tongue: Nowe, alas, the vnlearned people is brought into that blyndnesse agayne, to thyncke that they praye, when they speake with their tongue, they can not tel what, nor whereof; their harte is nothynge myndefull at all, for that it can vnderstande neuer a whyt thereof."

At the end of the lamentation is a new title;

Certeyne Godly and comfortable letters of the constant wytnes of Christ Iohn Careles, written in the time of his imprisonment, and now fyrst set forth in printe. Anno Domini 1566.

Prefixed to this part are the following lines, which adds a new name in the list of poets.

"Thomas Pirry to the Christian reader, in commendacion of that worthy man of god John Careles.

Much care did carefull Careles bide,
in time of Romishe rage;
Whē flesh & bloud with fier was tried,
to make mennes faith to swage.

But god be thanked for his grace,
who did him so defende:
That in the truth he ran his race,
and made a godly ende.

No man more carefull for the crosse,
of Christe his sauing healthe:
no man more careles for the losse,
of frendes and worldly wealth.

When he was hated and abhorde,
of Cayphas and his sede:
he cast his care vpon the Lorde,
and Careles was in dede.

For why? he knewe that worldly power,
no farther could procede:
then god whose worde doth still endure,
already had decrede.

And that the Lord would in the ende,
worke all things for the best:
when of great mercy he shoulde sende,
his soule to ioyfull rest.

In hope whereof he careles was,
and ready to the stake:
if gode so woulde, he did not passe:
such ende on earthe to make.

But gods will was he should not die,
Such death in open sighte:
Wherefore in prison ioyfully,
to Christe he yelde his sprite.

The letters are three in number, addressed to the prisoner's sister, and have been repeatedly printed.

ART. DCCCXXIX. *To the Queenes Maiesties poore deceyued Subiectes of the North Countrey,*

drawen into rebellion by the Earles of Northumberland and Westmerland. Written by Thomas Norton. Seen and allowed according to the Quenes Iniunctions. Colophon. *Imprinted at London, by Henrie Bynneman for Lucas Harrison. Anno Domini* 1569, small oct. 28 leaves.

Norton, the poet, commences this address abruptly with the following specimen of his prose style: "Albeit I knowe not by what name wel to call you, sithens you haue loste the iuste name of Englishmen by disturbing the common peace of Englande, with cruell inuasion and spoile like enemies: and the Queenes subiectes ye can not well be named, hauing throwne away your due submission and obedience: and yet her subiectes still must you be, and cannot enioy the name of lawfull enemies, being vnder her highnesse authoritie of correction, not to be raunsomed, nor by the curtesie of Marshall lawe to be dealte with as iuste enemies; but to be executed as traitours and rebels: Christians I cannot term you that haue defaced the communion of christians, and in destroying the booke of Christes most holie testament, renou'ced your parts by his testament bequethed unto you; yet I remember what you haue ben, by contrie englishmen; by nature our kinsmen and allies; by allegiaunce subiects by profession christian men; I pitie what you now are, by crueltie and spoile of the land worse than enemies, by vnnaturall doings farther from duties of loue than extreamest strangers, by rebellion traitors, by blaspheming Christ our Sauiour, and destroying the monuments of his religion, worsse than Jewes and Infidels: Lastly I doe

not wholly despeire, though you be far gone, what by good aduise and repentance hereafter you may be, if you shall ceasse from outrages, assay the dayly mercie of our God, and the oft approued clemencie of our most gracious Queene, wherby you may become againe preserued Englishmen in Englande, reconciled kinsmen and frendes, pardoned subiectes, and refourmed christians, who otherwise stand in state to vndo your selues, your wiues, children and posteritie for euer, to feele the sharpe revenge of her Maiesties necessarie iustice and due execution to be most rigorously layde vpon you by her inuincible power, & by the hands of her true loyall subiects, to lose al that you possesse, to die with shame, and (that is most terrible and grievous) to die in state of damnation," &c.

ART. DCCCXXX. *The princelye pleasures at the Courte at Kenelwoorth: that is to saye—The Copies of all such verses, proses, or poeticall inventions, and other devices of pleasure, as were there devised and presented by sundry Gentlemen, before the Quenes Maiestie, in the yeare* 1575. *Imprinted at London by Richard Ihones, and are to be solde without Newgate, over agninst Saint Sepulchers Church.* 1576. *Small* 8vo.

THE copy from which I cite the above title is imperfect, and was purchased at the sale of Dr. Wright's library by Dr. Farmer, who affirms that no other copy of the same edition is known to be extant. The tract was reprinted at the end of Gascoigne's poems in 1587, and has since been incorporated into Vol. I.

of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses. An address to the reader, not inserted in Gascoigne's works, will be found in the preface of Mr. Nichols to Vol. III. of his very amusing and interesting compilation.

T. P.

ART. DCCCXXXI. *Regis pie memorie Edwardi tertii a quadragesimo ad quinquagesimum. Anni omnes a mendis quibus miserrime scatebant repurgati, et suo nitori restituti: Anno Domini* 1576. *Londini in ædibus Richardi Tottelli. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum,*

Ne moy reproves sauns cause,
Car mon entent est de bone amour.

Colophon. Imprinted at London in Fletestrete within Temple Barre, at the signe of the Hand and Starre, by Richard Tottel the seconde day of Marche Anno 1576. *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. Folio. Each year paged separately.*

THIS edition of one of the year books is not mentioned by Ames; but it is noticed by Herbert, II. 821, and with seeming inaccuracy, and for this reason I place it here. For Herbert considers it only as a new title-page of a former edition; and states the Colophon to have the date of "13 Jan. 1556," which entirely disagrees with that, which I have copied above, from the book itself.

*** I take this opportunity of mentioning a MS. copy of one of the Year-books in my possession, which is entirely at the service of any gentleman whose literary investigations may be directed to the

subject, with a view to publication.* It is totally out of the sphere of my own pursuits, and would require a more profound skill in ancient hand-writings, as well as more patience than I possess.

The book formerly belonged to Edward Rowe Mores, a well-known antiquary, and contains the following notices written by him.

"This MS. I bought among Mr. Harding's books. It is in several parts wrong bound, and contains part of the Year-book of Edw. II. published by Serjeant Maynard, but differs materially from the print. It begins Hilary, 2 Edw. II. and goes on to Hilary, 5 Edw. II.

"Then there is an Iter Kanciæ of 6 Edw. II. It appears to be very curious, and to contain an account of the Proceedings of the Justices in Eyre on opening their Commission, and so from day to day.

"Then follow the Articles of Inquiry ex parte Regis, in 21 sheets of vellum.

"Then the Year-book of Edw. II. begins again at Michs. to Edw. II. and goes on to Trin. 13 Edw. II.

"From thence there is a great part wanting; and it begins Michs. 18 Edw. II. and goes on to Hilary, 19 Edw. II.

"Then follows, in a different hand, a single leaf of some other Year-book.

Then follows another Iter Kanciæ, Anno —— Edw. II."

ART. DCCCXXXII. *Sophoclis Antigone. Interprete Thoma Watsono J. V. Studioso. Huic adduntur pompæ quædam ex singulis Tragœdiæ*

* Since given to Francis Hargrave, Esq.

actis derivatæ; et post eas, totidem themata sententiis refertissima, eodem Thoma Watsono authore. Londini, excudt. Joh. Wolfius, 1581. 4*to.*

This translation is inscribed to Philip Earl of Arundel; and has Latin verses prefixed by Phil. Harrison, Chr. Atkinson, Fr. Yemans, C. Downhall, and W. Camden. Mr. Warton remarks, that Meres has mentioned this version, but with so much ambiguity, that it is difficult to determine from his words whether it appeared in Latin or English. The former is the language employed; as the title itself might have denoted.

Art. DCCCXXXIII. *A handfull of holesome (though homelie) hearbs, gathered out of the goodlie garden of God's most holie word; for the common benefit and comfortable exercise of all such as are devoutlie disposed. Collected and dedicated to all religious Ladies, Gentlewomen, and others; by Anne Wheathill, Gentlewoman. Imprinted at London by H. Denham*, 1584. *Small* 18*mo. b. l.* 144 *leaves.* [The edges of all the leaves are surrounded by a pretty wide flourished engraving.] Colophon, (which is also engraved) *Imprinted at London by Henrie Denham, dwelling in Paternoster Rowe, at the signe of the Starre. Cum privilegio.*

This little book contains forty-nine prayers, upon various occasions, written with a great deal of devotion and good sense, and, for the most part, with a very small tincture of enthusiasm. The writer appears evidently to have been a Protestant. The

following extract from the dedication will serve as a specimen of her style.

"To all Ladies, Gentlewomen, and others, which love true religion and virtue, and be devoutly disposed; grace, mercie, and peace, in Christ Jesus."

"For a testimony to all the world, how I have and doo (I praise God) bestowe the pretious treasure of time, even now in the state of my virginitie or maidenhood; lo heare I dedicate to all good ladies, gentlewomen, and others, who have a desire to invocate and call upon the name of the Lord, a small handfull of grose hearbs; which I have presumed to gather out of the garden of God's most holie word. Not that there is any unpureness therein, but that, (peradventure) my rudenes may be found to have plucked them up unreverentlie, and without zeele." Signed, "Your's in Christ, Ann Wheathill, Gent."

ART. DCCCXXXIV. *Elizabetha Triumphans. Conteyning the damned practizes that the divelish Popes of Rome have used ever sithence her Highnesse [Q. Elizabeth] first coming to the Crowne, by moving her wicked and traiterous subjects to Rebellion and Conspiracies; thereby to bereave her Majestie both of her lawfull seate, and happy life. With a Declaration of the manner how her Excellency was entertained by her Souldyers into her Campe royall at Tilbery in Essex: and of the overthrow had against the Spanish Fleete; briefly, truly, and effectually set foorth, declared, and*

handled, by J. A. Post victoriam gloria. At London: Printed by Tho. Orwin, for Tho. Gubbin and Tho. Newman. 1588. 4*to.*

THE dedication of Julius Cæsar, LL.D. is signed Ja. Aske. The poem is of great rarity, and curious, from being written in blank verse: but the title only is here given, as the whole was carefully reprinted by Mr. Nichols in Vol. II. of the Royal Progresses.

ART. DCCCXXXV. *Melibœus Thomæ Watsoni, sive Ecloga in obitum honoratiss. viri Dom. Francisci Walsingham, equitis aurati. Londoni, Excud. Rob. Robinson.* 1590. 8*vo.*

IN the same year this was translated by its author, and printed at the same press, though unnoticed by Herbert.

ART. DCCCXXXVI. *An Eglogue upon the death of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Walsingham, late principall secretarie to her Majestie, &c. Written first in Latine by Thomas Watson, Gent. and now by himself translated into English.* 1590. 4*to.*

"I INTERPRET *myself* (says Watson) lest Melibœus, in speaking English by another man's labour, should leese my name in his chaunge, as my Amintas did." This alludes to his "Amintæ Gaudia," Latinized from Tasso; and thence Anglicized by Ab. Fraunce and J. T. In his present eclogue, or epicedium, he thus developes the allegorical personages:

Diana, her Majestie (Q. Eliz.)

Melibœus, Sir Francis Walsingham.
Dryas, Lady Walsingham.
Astrophill, Sir Philip Sidney.
Hyale, Lady Sidney.
Tytirus, Mast. Tho. Walsingham.
Corydon, the Author.

Art. DCCCXXXVII. *A plaine and easie laying open of the meaning and vnderstanding of the rules of construction in the English Accidence, appointed by authoritie to be taught in all Schooles of hir Maiesties dominions, for the great vse and benifite of yoong beginners, by John Stockwood, sometime Schoolmaster of Tunbridge. Imprinted at London, by the Assignees of Francis Flower,* 1590. *4to. pp.* 88, *without Preface, &c.*

At the back of the title are twenty lines that appear to have been written by Stockwood (which have escaped the research of Ritson) as "the booke to the yoong Punies and Petits of the grammar schoole." By the dedication "to the Right Worshipfvll (unto whom in the Lord for sundrie considerations I stand most singularly beholding) Master William Lewin Doctor of both Lawes, Justice of Peace, one of hir Maiestie's high Commission for causes ecclesiasticall, and Judge of the Court of Prerogatives, John Stockwood, minister and preacher of the word of God wisheth a plentifull increase of all heauenly graces for the good of God, his church, and benefit of the Commonwealth." Then follows "to the friendly reader concerning the profite of this booke," which is dated "from my studie at Tunbridge the 14th of Jan. 1588."

ART. DCCCXXXVIII. *A Glasse of vaineglory translated out of Augustine, entit. Speculum peccatorum, by W. Prid. Doct. of the Lawes: with certaine Praiers added thereto. Printed by John Windet*, 1593.—*Herbert*, 1230. 12*mo.*

RITSON mentions an edition by the same printer in 1600. From the contents it might have been a yearly publication. The copy before me has neither title or conclusion. As a dedication, "To the worshipful Edmund Hasselwoode of Kingstone in the Countye of Lincolne Esquire W. P. wisheth most prosperous felicity in this world, and in the world to come life euerlasting—Finding my self deepely indebted (by your only means) to al y^e^. name of Hasselwood, & namely to master Edward Hasselwood, your good brother, & to that vertuous ge̅tlewoman his wife, (a rare example of godlynes & modesty) but especially to your worship, &c. &c. —Wherfore—accept of my trauaile herein, and think me rather vnable, than vnwilling any way to discharge my duty, wherof I am careful, as knoweth the Lord, who euer preserue your worship, and that vertuous Gentlewoman your wife long to continue among vs, with increase of godlinisse & worship in his feare. Your worships most faithfull friend in the Lord. W. P."

To this succeeds an elegant specimen as an almanack, having a wood-cut at the head of each month, with the zodiacal sign in one corner, and the other portion a fancy piece. In the month of April the subject is hawking. Each month is also accompanied at the beginning with four lines as

directions in agriculture or gardening, and a couplet at the end for preservation of bodily health. One column is appropriated to notes of information, principally a register of the burning of the English martyrs. The month of September records "in the yeare 1450 was the noble science of printing inuented by one John Faustus a goldsmith dwelling first at Argentine, afterwards a citizen of Mentz; who perceiuing the inuention to come wel to passe, made one Johañ Guttemberge and Peter Stafford of his couñsel, binding them by oath to keepe silence for a while. After fiue yeares, John Guttemberge first began to print at Strasborough. Vlricus Han first printed at Rom. and William Caxton a mercer of London, did first print in England."

"A preface to the christian reader and louing looker in this glasse of vain glory" upon the subject of death, for, "thou shalt dye the death, it tarrieth not, the couenant of the graue is not shewed to any, but as water spilt on the sand, so is man soon consumed, and brought to nothing: to day a man, tomorrow none: our life passeth away like a shadow, and vanisheth into the aire, as smoke: as a post that passeth by and tarrieth not; as a ship that saileth with full winde, or a birde swift of flight; yea swifter then a weuers shittle; or an arrow that is strongly shot out of a bow; it is a tale that is told, or a spanne in length; for no sooner are we born but streight waies we decay, and draw towardes an end, shewing no token of virtue, &c." This prefatorial dissertation is long, and succeeded by several prayers interspersed with poetical pieces. About the centre of the volume is a page with a

wood cut, representing a corpse laid upon a spade and pick-axe over a grave, with emblematical accompaniments and sentences; then follows,

"The complaint of a sorrowfull soule, that loathing this earthly Tabernacle, and bewailing the miseries of this life, desireth to be dissolued, and to be with Christ. Out of S. Augustines praiers, the 20 chapter thereof, faithfully translated into English verse by W. P.

Let me depart in peace,
O Lord, I daily grone,
And loath this life I lead:
O helpe that I were gone.

In mischiefes manifold,
my Pilgrim's part I play:
Oh then that I dissolued were
to liue with Christ for aie.
O miserable life,
and transitory plaine,
Vncertaine, fully fraught,
with sorrowes, griefe & paine:
Of life polluted oft,
that do my deedes display:
Oh then that I dissolved were
to liue with Christ for aie.

This life is Queene of pride,
that errors foule doth breede:
A wretched state that is,
no life but death in deede.
We yeelde to natures want,
and sundry waies decay:
O then that I dissolued were
to liue with Christ for aie.

And though the blindest man,
may soone espie this geare:
Yet with her golden cup,
which shee in hand doth beare,
She makes a meany drinke,
their folly to bewray:
O then that I dissolued were
to live with Christ for aie.

O rare and happy men,
that do despise her draught:
Her pleasures vaine eschew,
and shunne her snare vncaught,

Least they by her deceiu'd
deceiue themselues I say:
O then that I dissolued were
to live with Christ for aie.

The volume is printed with flowered borders to the pages, and is a mixture of the black letter and common type.

ART. DCCCXXXIX. *The Famous History of Frier Bacon. Containing the wonderful things that he did in his life; also the manner of his death, with the lives and deaths of the two Conjurers Bungey and Vandermast.*

Very pleasant and delightful to be read.

Blijdschap doel, hel leven verlanghen.

With a curious wood-cut from the story of Frier Bacon's brazen head. Black letter, without date.

THIS tract, containing the traditional history of this celebrated Friar, the source of many a fable, is

indeed " very pleasant to read," and is interspersed with many *chansons à boire*, and jocund ballads. My reason for introducing it as an object of literary attention is to copy the following chapter; which I take to be the origin, whence the author adopted the plot of the popular farce of " No Song no Supper."

" *How Miles, Friar Bacon's man, did conjure for meat, and got meat for himself and his host.*

" Miles chanced one day upon some business, to go some six miles from home, and being loath to part with some company he had, that he was belated and could get but half way home that night: to save his purse he went to one's house, that was his master's acquaintance: but when he came, the good man of the house was not at home, and the woman would not let him have lodging. Miles seeing such cold entertainment, wished that he had not troubled her, but being now there, he was loath to go any farther, and therefore with words he persuaded her for to give him lodging that night. She told him that she would willingly do it, if her husband were at home, but he being now out of town, it would be to her discredit to lodge any man. " You need not mistrust me," (said Miles) " for I have no thought to attempt your chastity; lock me in any place where there is a bed, and I will not trouble you till tomorrow that I rise." She thinking her husband would be angry if she should deny any of his friends so small a request, consented that he should lye there, if that he would be locked up: Miles was contented, and presently went to bed, and she locked him into the chamber where he lay. Long had not

he been a bed, but he heard the door open; with that he 'rose, and peeped through a chink of the partition, and saw an old man come in: this man set down his basket that he had on his arm, and gave the woman of the house three or four sweet kisses, which made Miles his mouth run with water to see it. Then did he undo his basket, and pulled out of it a fat capon ready roasted and bread; with a bottle of good old sack; this gave he unto her, saying, "Sweet-heart, hearing thy husband was out of town I thought good to visit thee. I am not come empty handed, but have brought something to be merry withall; lay the cloth sweet honey, and let us first to banquet, and then to bed." She kindly thanked him, and presently did as he bid her: they were scarce set at the table, but her husband returning back, knocked at the door. The woman hearing this was amazed, and knew not what to do with her old lover; but looking on her apron strings, she strait found (as women use to do) a trick to put herself free from this fear; for she put her lover under the bed, the capon and bread she put under a tub, the bottle of wine she put behind the chest, and then she did open the door, and with a dissembling kiss welcomed her husband home, asking him the reason why that he returned so quickly. He told her that he had forgot the money that he should have carried with him, but on the morrow betimes he would be gone. Miles saw and heard all this, and having a desire to taste of the capon and the wine, called to the good man. He asked his wife who that was: she told him an acquaintance of his, that entreated lodging there that night. He bid her open the door,

which he did, and let Miles out. He seeing Miles there, bid him welcome, and bad his wife set them some meat on the table: she told him that there was not any ready, but prayed him to keep his stomach till to-morrow, and then she would provide them a good breakfast.

"Since it is so, Miles" (said the good man) "we must rest content and sleep out our hunger;" "Nay, stay," said Miles, "if that you can eat, I can find you goodmeats: I am a scholar and have some art." "I would fain see it," (said the good man) "You shall," quoth Miles, "and that presently." With that Miles pulled forth a book out of his bosom, and began his conjuration in this fashion.

"From the fearful lake below,
From whence spirits come and go,
Streightway come one, and attend
Frier Bacon's Man and Friend."

"Comes there none yet?" quoth Miles, "then I must use some other charm.

"Now the Owl is flown abroad,
For I hear the croaking Toad,
And the bat that shuns the day
Through the dark doth make her way.
Now the Ghosts of Men do rise,
And with fearful hideous Crys,
Seek revengement (from the good)
On their heads that spilt that blood:
Come some spirit, quick I say,
Night's the Devil's Holy Day:
Where e'er you be in dens or lake,
In the Ivie, Ewe, or Brake:

Quickly come and me attend,
That am Bacon's Man and Friend.
But I will have you take no shape
Of a Bear, a Horse, or Ape:
Nor will I have you terrible,
And therefore come invisible."

"Now he is come," quoth Miles, "and therefore tell me what meat you will have, mine host." "Any thing Miles," said the good man, "what thou wilt." "Why then," said Miles, "what say you to a capon." "I love it above all meat," said the good man. "Why then a capon you shall have, and that a good one too. Bemo, my spirit that I have raised to do me service, I charge thee seek and search about the earth, and bring me hither straight the best of capons ready roasted." Then stood he still a little, as though he had attended the coming of his spirit, and on the suddain said, "it is well done Bemo, he hath brought me, mine host, a fat capon from the king of Tripoli's own table, and bread with it." "I; but where is it, Miles," said the host. "I see neither spirit nor capon." "Look under the tub," quoth Miles, "and there you shall find it." He presently did and brought (to his wife's grief) the capon and bread out. "Stay," quoth Miles, "we do yet want some drink that is comfortable and good: I think, mine host, a bottle of Malego sack were not amiss; I will have it. Bemo, hast the to Malego, and fetch me from the governour a bottle of his best sack."

"The poor woman thought that he would have betrayed her and her lover, and therefore wished that he had been hanged, when that he came first

into her house. He having stood a little while as before, said, " well done Bemo, look behind the great chest mine host;" he did so, and brought out the bottle of sack. " Now," quoth he, " Miles, sit down and welcome to thine own cheer. You may see, wife," quoth he, " what a man of art can do, get a fat capon and a bottle of good wine in a quarter of an hour, and for nothing, which is best of all: come, good wife, set down and be merry; for all this is paid for, I thank Miles."

" She sate, and could not eat one bit for anger, but wished that every bit they did eat, might choak them: Her old lover too that lay under the bed all this while, was ready to bepiss himself for fear, for he still looked when that Miles would discover him.

" When they had eaten and drunk well, the good man desired Miles, that he would let him see the spirit that fetched them this good cheer. Miles seemed unwilling, telling him that it was against the laws of art to let an illiterate man see a spirit, but yet for once he would let him see it; and told him withall, he must open the door and soundly beat the spirit, or else he should be troubled hereafter with it: and because he should not fear it, he would put it into the shape of some one of his neighbours.

" The good man told him that he need not to doubt his valour, he would beat him soundly: and to that purpose he took a good cudgel in his hand, and did stand ready for him. Miles then went to the bed side, under which the old man lay, and began to conjure him with these words.

" Bemo, quickly come appear,
Like an old man that dwels near;
Quickly rise, and in his shape,
From this house make thy escape:
Quickly rise, or else I swear,
I'll put thee in a worser fear.

" The old man seeing no remedy, but that he must needs come forth, put a good face on it, and rose from under the bed: " behold my spirit," quoth Miles, " that brought me all that you have had. Now be as good as your word and swaddle him soundly." " I protest," said the good man, " your devil is as like good man Stumpe the tooth-drawer, as pome-water is like an apple. Is it possible that your spirit can take other men's shapes? I'll teach this to keep his own shape." With that he did beat the old man soundly, so that Miles was fain to take him off, and put the old man out of door; so after some laughing to bed they all went: but the woman could not sleep for grief, that her old lover had had such hard usage for her sake."

The next chapter relates " how Fryer Bacon did help a young man to his sweetheart, which Fryer Bungey would have married to another; and of the mirth that was at the wedding;" and contains the following song, which I shall extract as a specimen of the poetry. " And there an end!"

To the tune of " I have been a Fidler, &c."

And did you not hear of a mirth that befell
the morrow after a wedding day,
At carrying a Bride at home to dwell;
and away to Twiver, away, away.

The Quintin was set, and the Garlands were made,
'tis pity old customs should ever decay:
And woe be to him that was horst on a Jade,
for he carried no credit away, away.

We meet a Consort of Fiddle-dedees—
we set them a cock horse, and make them to play
"The winning of Bullen," and "Upsyfrees,"
and away to Twiver away, away.

There was ne'er a lad in all the Parish,
that would go to Plow that day:
But on his fore horse his Wench he carries,
and away to Twiver, away, away.

The Butler was quick, and the ale he did tap,
the Maidens did make the Chamber full gay:
The Serving men gave me a Fudling Cap,
and I did carry it away, away.

The Smith of the Town his Liquor so took,
that he was persuaded the ground look'd blue,
And I dare boldly swear on a Book,
such Smiths as he there be but a few.

A Posset was made, and the women did sip,
and simpering said they could eat no more:
Full many a Maid was laid on the lip:
i'll say no more, but so give o'er.

O. G.

ART. DCCCXL. *The fairest Fairing for a schoole-bred sonne; whereby praise, ease, and profit may be wonne. That is to say—The Schoole-Master's Precepts, or Lillie's Lesson to his Schollars. Translated by I. Penkethman, lover, of learning. 4 leaves.*

THE publisher of these trifles seems to be spoken of by Wood, as having made additions to Hopton's Concordance of Years, 1635. Vid. Ath. Oxon. I. 396.

ART. DCCCXLI. *Saint Thomas a' Waterings.*

THIS place is mentioned as the place of execution of Penry the puritan, and is repeatedly alluded to by the early dramatic writers. In the Puritan, or Widow of Watling Street, Mary, the danghter says, "Alas! a small matter bucks a handkerchief! and sometimes the 'spital stands too nigh Saint Thomas a Waterings." On this passage there are two notes from Mr. Malone and Mr. Steevens, the last conjecturing it to be "the name of the church which was burnt in the fire of London." See the Supplement to Shakspeare, published by Mr. Malone, 1780, Vol. II. p. 540. Upon the appearance of that work the late Mr. Whalley addressed a long letter to Mr. Steevens on various subjects incident to it, which I am not aware of having yet appeared in print. The following portion, particularly alluding to the above passage, may be considered curious.

"What Mrs. Mary intends to say, I do not perfectly understand. The spital, corrupted from hospital, is frequently taken to mean an hospital for the cure of foul patients. I believe it is to be understood so here. St. Thomas a Waterings is not the name of a church: and, indeed, there never was a church of that name in or near the city. It is the name of a watering-place, so called from Thomas a Becket, in the Kentish road, about half way between

the end of Kent Street, where stood the Lock Hospital, and new cross turnpike, as you go to Deptford. It is in Surrey, and was antiently the place for the execution of criminals. You will find it, I believe, in some of the maps of the environs of London. It is in the map of Kent in Camden's Britannia, placed on the borders of that county; and it was mentioned in the Votes of the House of Commons last sessions; so that it still bears the same name. Chaucer mentions it in the prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

> And forth we riddin all a litel space
> Unto the Watering of S^{t}. Thomas.

It occurs in the old morality of Hycke Scorner, p. 105.

> For at saynt Thomas of Watrynge, and they stryke a sayle,
> Then must they ryde in the haven of hempe without [fayle.

And Jonson also has it in the New Inn:

> He may, perhaps, take a degree at Tyburn,
> A year the earlier; come, to read a lecture
> Upon Aquinas at S^{t}. Thomas à Waterings,
> And so go forth a laureat in hemp circle.
> Act. i. S. 3."

Though Mr. Whalley was dubious as to the meaning of the speech from Mary upon her mother, yet his note confirms the observation of Mr. Steevens of its being "a wretched quibble between spittle, the moisture of the mouth, and spital, a corruption from hospital;" and Mr. Malone's observation is also confirmed of "a poor quibble on the word *waterings*." Certainly conjecture too frequently clogs the foot of

the Shaksperian pages, but should remain until apposite passages can be adduced from contemporary writers, that give better explanations. The above note, while it supports the double quibbling, may ground the surmise that the speech, reduced to common idiom, is in character, by applying the allusions in the following manner: " a small matter wets a handkerchief, and sometimes spittle serves the widow [of a delinquent who suffers] at Saint Thomas à Waterings." J. H.

ART. DCCCXLII. *Extract from a Manuscript of Dr. Simon Forman.*

THE following transcript, which cannot but be allowed of a curious if not interesting nature, considering the publicity of the character from whom it proceeds, may not be unacceptable to the readers of CENSURA LITERARIA. It is taken from a manuscript in the hand-writing of the celebrated doctor Simon Forman, whose base conduct with Mistress Turner in the affair relative to the depraved although beautiful Countess of Essex, is too well known to be here repeated.* The manuscript was discovered prefixed to a volume of very old and valuable tracts formerly in Dr. Forman's possession, to which he has added a vast number of notes: it is here copied literally, and should the perusal prove interesting, the trouble of deciphering will be amply repaid to the person who now communicates it.

* For a very satisfactory account of this shameful, or rather shameless transaction, see Brydges's Memoirs of Peers, Vol. I. pp. 96, 97, et seq.

" *Of Lucifer's creation, and of the worlde's creation.*

" Lucifer was the first angel that God created, and was created by the Father the first person in Trinity, and was an angel moste brighte, and gloriouse; and wente before all other, and was the greateste among them, and was created before this wordelie the term of 5004 yers.

" Lucifer staid in glory, before he fell, the space of 500 years.

" He fell before the creation of this wordle 4504 yeres, and

" He and his compani remayned in the darknes of chaos included in the mundo intelligibili 2004.

" And after they had bin included in that perpetuall darknes of chaos aforsaid the space of 2004 yers, then the Lord created the celestialle wordle, and out of the beste and suprem matter of the chaos he drue out and made the prima mobile, the watri firmamente, the christallen heauen, the * and all the fixed stars, and orbes, and all the plannets in order as they ar. And included them into a leess rom for their prid and arrogancy. And ther they remained 1800 years more in that darkness, before the Lord created the sonn or mone, and made them to giue lighte over all the wordle, or y^{t} the Lord seperated the earth and the waters: for yt is said, that darknes was over the face of the whole earth, and this darknes remained after the heauens were created the space I say of 1800 yers. And the Lord

* After much trouble and fruitless endeavour, I am compelled to pass over two words here, which I can by no means discover. The whole is written very unintelligibly.

made the sonn to governe the dai, and the mone and the stars to governe the night. And then the earth he saith was void and empty: That ther was nether tre nor herbe nor any thing ells theron; for yt was naked and bare, and the Lord bad the earth bring forth trees, herbes, and grasse, and all things necessary. And then he created beastes, fish, foulle, wormes, and divers other thinges, and put them on the earth, and in the ayer and waters. And this was done 200 yers before Adam was created. For the birdes, the beastes, the fish, the foulle, y^e^ wormes and every thing on the earth, or in the earth necessary for man, were mad and created 200 yers before man was created, and the breath of lyfe put into him.

"The heauens were created before Adam 2000 yeres.

"The beasts, birds, and all other things were created 200 yers before Adam.

"Yt is from the tyme of the creation of Lucifer vnto the year of Christ 1593, the 4 of May 15541 yers.

"Lucifer staid in glory 500 yers.

"He fell before the creation of the heauens or prima mobile 4504 yers.

"The heauens, as the prima mobile, watri firmament and christalen heaue̅, were created before Adam 2000 yers.

"From the creation of Adam vnto this day, viz. the first of October 1593, are 8537 years, and almoste 6 months, for yt was created in Aprill as yt seams."

Thus ends this singular production of Simon Forman. P. B.

ART. DCCCXLIII. *Ane godlie Dreame, compylit in Scottish meter be M.* [Mistress] *M.* [Melvill] *Gentlewoman in Culros, at the requeist of her Friendes.*

Introite per angustam portam, nam lata est via quæ ducit ad interitum.

Edinburgh: Printed be Robert Charteris, 1603, 4*to.*

A subsequent edition of this rare book bears the following title:

A godly Dream, by Elizabeth Melvill, Lady Culros, younger: at the request of a speciall friend. Aberden. Imprinted by E. Raban, Laird of letters. 1644. 8*vo.*

MR. PINKERTON, in his second Dissertation prefixed to Scottish Tragic Ballads, 1781, has cited several passages from an edition printed at Edinburgh, in 1737. A marginal note in his reprint of the same work, 1783, adds the following information.

"The Lady Culross here meant, was Elizabeth daughter of Sir James Melvil of Halhill, and wife of John Colvil, commendator of Culross. She is believed to have been the mother of Samuel Colvil the satirical poet, author of the Scots Hudibras,* &c."

In his preliminaries to Scotish poems, 1792, the same writer says—"it seems very *doubtful* that this lady could be the mother of Colvil the poet, who

* "A poor piece of Nonsense;" says Mr. P. in his list of the Scotish poets, prefixed to Maitland poems, p. cxxvi.

wrote it is believed about the year 1690; nor could her name be Elizabeth Melvil."

This doubt of Mr. Pinkerton, was strongly opposed by Ritson, who declared "it was absolutely *certain* Lady Culros *was* the mother of Colvil the poet, and that her name *was* Elizabeth Melvill." The positivity of this declaration he grounded on Douglas's Peerage, p. 146. But it has since been questioned by Mr. Irving, whether this female author (who by courtesy was styled Lady Culros) is likely to have been the mother of Colvil, as he flourished at the distance of nearly eighty years.* "To the faithfull and vertuous Ladie Elizabeth Melvill," Alexander Hume inscribed his Hymnes or Sacred Songs in 1599, and eulogized her compositions as copious, pregnant, and spiritual. Lady Culros's Dream, "one of these compositions, (says Dr. Leyden† was long popular among the Scotish presbyterians; and Armstrong relates in his Essays, that he recollected having heard it sung by the peasants to a plaintive air." What air it could be, which was applied by the Scotish peasantry to so unlyrical a composition, it may now be difficult to decide: but a few stanzas will shew that no metrical production could be less adapted to vocal recitation. The whole poem indeed is a gloomy religious vision, dull as it is dismal, and dismal as an ascetic could devise in the cell of a devotee. The author holds discourse with her Saviour during this day-dream, and in the following passage is led to make inquiry concerning the purgatory of the Romanists.

* See Lives of the Scotish Poets, ii. 299.

† See Scotish Descriptive Poems, p. 198.

" I luikit* down and saw ane pit most black,
Most full of smuke, and flaming fyre most fell:
That uglie sicht maid mee to flie aback;
I feirit to heir so manie shout and yell;
I him besocht that hee the treuth wold tell:
' Is this (said I) the Papist's purging place;
Quhair thay affirme that sillie saulles do dwell,
To purge thair sin, befoir thay rest in peace?'

' The braine of man maist warlie† did invent
That purging place; (he answerit me againe:)
For gredines together thay consent
To say, that saulles in torment mon remaine
Till gold and gudes releif them of thair paine.
O spytfull spreits, that did the same begin!
O blindit beists, your thochts ar all in vaine!
My blude alone did saif thy saull from sin.

' This pit is hell; quhairthrow thou now mon go;
Thair is thy way that leids thee to the land;
Now play the man: thou neids not trimbill so;
For I sall help and hald thee be the hand.'
' Allace! (said I) I have na force to stand:
For feir, I faint to see that uglie sicht:
How can I cum among that bailfull band:
Oh, help mee now; I have na force nor micht.

' Oft haue I heard, that thay that enters thair,
In this greit golfe, sall never cum againe:'
' Curage, (said hee) have I not bocht thee deir?
My precious blude it was nocht shed in vaine:
I saw this place, my saull did taist this paine,
Or ever I went into my father's gloir.
Throw mon thou go; but thou sall not remaine
Thou neids not feir; for I sall go before."

T. P.

* Looked. † Worldly.

ART. DCCCXLIV. *The Bible-bearer. By A. N. sometimes of Trinity College, in Oxford. De Hipocritis hæc Discutatis est: Qui mihi irasci voluerit, ipse de se, quod talis sit, confitebur. Ierom. de vita Clerec. Printed at London by W. I. for I. C. and are to be sold at the North Doore of Paules.* 1607. *4to. b. l. 23 leaves.*

BY the index to the Athenæ Oxoniensis the above initials do not refer to any writer recorded by the indefatigable Wood. The dedication is "to the right worshipfull, maister Hugh Browker, one of the prothonotories of his Maiesties court of Common Pleas," then a preface to the reader. The work is written in dialogue between Theotimvs and Poliphemvs, of whose theological disputation the following may suffice:

Poli. Leaving to be thus criticall, doe you condemne them which beare the bible about them.

Theo. No, but as he that did beare Christ was called Christofer; so you of bearing your byble, shall be called Bibliofer a bible-bearer.

Poli. Do you not thinke it then an holy thing to carry the bible?

Theo. No, unlesse you will confesse that asses bee holy.

Poli. Why so?

Theo. For one asse will carry 500 such bookes, and I think you are as well able to carry as many, beeing as well bridled, and sadled, and spurred forward as commonly an asse is.

Poli. Yet is it no absurdity, to attribute holynesse to the asse which carried Christ.

Theo. I do not envy you this holinesse, if therefore you will, I will giue you a relique of the same asse.

Poli. You give at mee, yet your gift should not displease me, for that asse by touching Christ, was consecrated and made holy.

Theo. Then belike they were holy that buffetted him, for no doubte they toucht him.

Poli. But iest not; is it not a holy thing to beare about one the bible or god's holy word.

Theo. It is, if be truly done, without Hypocrise— If you carry on your shoulders a bottle of good rhenish wine, or swete muscadine, what other is it than a burthen?

Poli. Nothing els.

Theo. If you hold it in your mouth, and presently spit it out, what then?

Poli. It doth no good.

Theo. But if you drink well of it?

Poli. There can be nothing more heavenly, or better.

Theo. It warmes your bodie, cheeres your countenance, and makes you merry, and ioyfull, doth it not?

Poli. It doth so.

Theo. Such is the gospel or godsworde, for being once digested it changeth the whole habit of a man, and reuiveth, or rather reneweth him.

ART. DCCCXLV. *Newes from Italy of a second Moses, or the life of Galeacivs Caracciolvs the noble Marquesse of Vico. Containing the story of his admirable conversion from popery, and his forsaking of a rich Marquessedome for the Gospels sake. Written first in Italian, thence translated into Latin by Reuerend Beza, and for the benefit of our people put into English: and now published by W. Crashavv Batcheler in Diuinitie, and Preacher at the Temple. In memoria sempiterna erit Iustus. Psalme* 112. *The iust shall be had in euerlasting remembrance. Printed by H. B. for Richard Moore, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstans Church-yard in Fleete streete.* 1608. *4to. pp.* 82.

THIS translation is by WILLIAM CRASHAW, a learned divine, and father of the poet. It is dedicated to Edmund Lord Sheffield, the Lady Dowglasse his mother, and Lady Vrsula his wife; and commences with a short relation of the tenor of the work. "Give me leave (right honourable), to put you all in one Epistle, whom God and nature haue linked so well together: Nature in the neerest bond, and God in the holiest religion. For a simple new-yeares gift, I present you with as strange a story, as (out of the holy stories) was euer heard. Will your Honoures have the whole in briefe afore it be laid down at large? Thus it is.

Galeacius Caracciolus, sonne and heire apparent to Calantonius, Marquesse of Vicum in Naples, bred, borne [Jan. 1517] and brought vp in Popery,

a Courtier to the Emperour Charles the fift, nephew to the Pope Paul the fourth, being married to the Duke of Nucernes daughter, and hauing by her six goodly children; at a sermon of Peter Martyrs was first touched, after by reading Scripture and other good means, was fully conuerted: laboured with his Lady, but could not perswade her. Therefore that he might enjoy Christ, and serue him with a quiet conscience, he left the lands, liuings, and honoures of a Marquesdome, the comforts of his Lady and children, the pleasures of Italy, his credit with the Emperour, his kinred with the Pope, and forsaking all for the loue of Jesus Christ, came to Geneua, and there lived a poore and meane, but yet an honourable and an holie life for fortie yeares. And though his father, his Lady, his kinseman; yea the Emperour, and the Pope did all they could to reclaime him, yet continued he constant to the end, and liued and died the blessed seruant of God, about fifteene yeares agoe, leauing behind him a rare example to all ages."

"The storie itselfe, (says the translator) I first found in the exquisit library of the good Gentleman Master Gee; one that honours learning in others, and cherisheth it in himselfe; and hauing not once red it, but often perused it, I thought it great losse to our church to want so rare a iewell; and therefore could not but take the benefit of some stolne houres to put the same into our tongue.——But I wrong your honours to trouble you with these my too many and too ragged lines; and I wrong this noble Gentleman to clothe his golden story with this my rude and home-spun English style; and I

wrong you all to keepe you so long from being acquainted with this noble Marquesse. From my studie, Jan. 12. 1603. Your honours in all Christian duety, *W. Crashavv.*"

An address to the reader, dated Temple, September 30, 1608, describes the translation made divers years ago and only communicated to private friends, but unavoidable reasons had given it to the public, and that the Latin story was enlarged upon as circumstances required and warranted by other stories. The work is divided into thirty chapters, and the incidents of the life of the Marquis are principally those of his communications with Peter Martyr and Calvin, and not likely to either amuse or gratify curiosity.

ART. DCCCXLVI. *Certeine selected praires of divers and sondrie matters, very Godlye and necessarie to bee dailie accustomed of the reverente and right faithful Christian: to the purchacinge vnto himselfe (thorowe Christ), the grace and favoure of God. MS. 12mo. 42 leaves.*

THIS little Manual of prayers, from the methodical arrangement, appears to have been intended for the press, if not printed, by the dedication "to the Right Honourable and his verie good Lord the Earle of Warwicke, his humble and dailie Oratoure Thomas Pawlfreyman," wissheth the grace and favoure of Almightie God, healthe, long lyfe, honoure and prosperitie; and as the same writer published a similar work this may have also been printed,

but it is not mentioned in the Typographical Antiquities.

The prayers are twenty-one in number, on various subjects of personal and public recommendation. The language is plain and simple, often copied from the scriptures; as a specimen I shall transcribe

"*A praire for the Queenes Majestie.*

"O Almightie God, Kynge of Kings and Lorde of lordes: whiche by thi diuine ordinaũnce hast appointed rulers and gouvernoures, to rule and gouerne thi people accordinge to æquitie and justice, and to live among theim as a lovinge Father or Mother amonge theire natural childrene, for that advauncemente of the good, and sharpe ponisshement of the eeuel (as y^e^ zealouse and faithful servaunte of God) wee most humblie beseeche thee, fauourablie to beholde thine humble seruante and hãdmaiden Elisabeth our Queene and Gouernoure: and to breath into hir Roial harte thorow thine holie spirite, that wisdome, whiche is onelie divine, abidyng for euer abought y^e^ throne of y^i^ high maiestie: wherebie shee maie bee prouoked, mooved, and stirred, to love, feare, and serue thee: to seeke thine honoure and glorie: to banishe idolatry, supersticion and hipocricie, out of al hir Realmes and Dominions: and vnfeignedlie tadvaunce thine onelie holie and most pure religion, amongest vs hir loving subiects, vnto the moste godlye example of other forayne nations. O Lord, defende hir frõme hir enemies, sende hir a long and prosperouse lyfe amongst vs: and geeue her grace not onelie in hir

owne persone godlye and justelie to rule: but also tappointe suche maiestrates vnder hir, as maie bee likewise affected, bothe towardes thine heauenlie wourde, and also towardes the Commẽwealthe; that wee hir subiectes lyvinge vnder hir Dominion, in al godlynes, peace, and wealthe, maie passe our time in this our shorte pilgrimage in thi feare and godlie seruice, vnto the glorie of thi moste blessed name: which alone is worthie al honoure, prayse, and immortal glorie, for euermore. Amẽ. J. H.

ART. DCCCXLVII. *Two Centuries of Epigrammes: written by John Heath, Bachelour of Arts, and Fellow of New Colledge, in Oxford.*

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus; nostri farrago libelli est.

London: Printed by John Windet. 1610. 12*mo.*

WOOD * has described this author as born in 1585 at Stalls, in Somersetshire, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1607,† where he took his degrees in arts, and became famous for his poetry, at least as an epi-

* Athenæ, I. 403.

† Heath having carped at "the unreasonable Epigrammatist of Hereford," as Fitzgeffrey charactered him, Davies retaliated in the following and in other similar jerks of wit.

"Thou lawd'st thine epigrams for being chaste;
No marvell:—for the *dead* are neer embrac'd.
And penal 'twere to offer light abuses
'Mong doctors, proctors, and grave heads of houses.
Scourge of Folly, p. 251."

grammatist. The above appears to have been his only publication, and is inscribed to Mr. Thomas Bilson, only son to the bishop of Winchester. The following are favourable specimens.

CENT. I.—EP. 4.

In solem occidentem.

" Oft did I wonder why the setting sunne
Should looke upon us with a blushing face;—
Is't not for shame of what he hath seen done,
Whilst in our hemisphere he ran his race?

EP. 63.

In Syllam è bello reducem.

I questioned Sylla, being all alone,
What store he slew in warre? he answer'd, '*nine.*'
Had he said *none,* as the truth was that time,
So had the tale been true, and eke the rime.

EP. 77.

In Lanionem medicum.

When Lanio heard the plague increast so sore,
Alas! good man, how he took on therefore:
Fearing, belike, if it continued still,
'Twould rid us all, and leave him none to kill.

EP. 84.

Ned will not keep the Jewish sabbath, hee,
Because the church hath otherwise ordain'd:
Nor yet the Christian, for he does not see
How alt'ring of the day can be maintain'd.
Thus, seeming for to doubt of keeping either,
He halts between them both, and so keepes neither.

EP. 90.

To make a face.

Wreathing the visage from his proper place,
We commonly call *making* of a face;
Which, by a divers speech methinkes more fit,
Ought rather to be tearm'd—the *marring* it.

EP. 95.

Will, ask't how's sick wife did—said, 'who, my Jone?
She'll come abroad ere long, I do not feare.'
And so she did, before two dayes were gone,
With her heeles forward, mounted on a biere.

CENT. II.—EP. 10.

In Chrysalum.

The miser Chrysalus will hardly spend
One crosse * on his own use, much lesse will lend,
Or give ought to the poore of all his pelfe:
Blame him not,—for he loves them as himselfe.

EP. 20.

In Quintum ad Academicos.

Urge Quintus with a text of any weight;—
'This text answers it selfe—' he answers straight.
If it doe soe, 'tis well:—else, all his wit,
For aught I see would hardly answer it.

EP. 44.

In Lalum.

Mark Lalus, when he doth a tale begin,
And say—whether 'd'ye see'—do not come in.

* Crosses were formerly stamped on pennies. See Leake on English Money.

See or see not—all's one, what neede he feare?
'Twere better for him if we did not *heare.*

EP. 64.

In Amorphum.

Amorphus steps not out of doors a nights,
For feare of meeting some mishapen sprights;
Whereas, saw they his face so grisly grim,
The sprights they would be more afraid of him.

EP. 73.

In Gallam.

Galla's as foul a wench, the truth to say,
As one shall light on in a summer's day;
Yet Scylla faine would match her with his heyre;
She's rich and sickly, though she be not faire.

EP. 81.

In Rufum.

Rufus got's nose so full of fiery wheales,
By studying presently upon his meales.
You credit not this tale; I pray, Sir, why?—
It sounds not to my hearing like a lye:
For straight on meales still you may see the man
In a browne study at an ale-house can.

EP. 91.

In Linum.

Linus (what e're it is disturbs his pate)
Is, as they say, growne out of's wit a late.—
How can it be, that he should now begin
For to be *out* of that he ne'er was *in?*

T. P.

ART. DCCCXLVIII. *The Treasurie of auncient and moderne times. Containing the learned collections, judicious readings, and memorable observations. Not only divine, morall and phylosophicall, but also poeticall, martiall, politicall, historicall, astrologicall, &c. Translated out of that worthy Spanish Gentleman, Pedro Mexio, and M. Francesco Sausovino, that famous Italian. As also of those honourable Frenchmen, Anthonie Du Verdier Lord of Vauprivaz: Loys Guyon, Sieur de la Nauche, Counsellor unto the King: Claudius Gruget, Parisian, &c. London, Printed by W. Jaggard,* 1613. *Fol.* 965 *pages.*

THERE are two dedications, the first by Du Verdier to "the magnanimous and virtuous Lord, Anne D'Urfé, Marquesse of Bauge," &c. &c. The second to "the right worshipful, learned, and most judicious gentleman, Sir Thomas Brudenell, Baronet," by his "namelesse wellwisher, desirous to be known to none but yourself." The work is a collection of anecdotes, facts, events, and reasonings of all sorts. It was probably the prototype of "Wanley's Wonders," and perhaps many of the narratives related in that work are taken from it. But it is by no means equal to Wanley's celebrated collection in the arrangement of its matter, in which indeed it is rather deficient. It is divided into books and chapters; both modern and ancient, sacred and profane history, anecdotes, of different kinds and persons, follow each other without order or connection. It contains, however, much curious

matter, the result of various and extensive reading, related in the quaint style of that age. P. M.

ART. DCCCXLIX. *The Orthographiall Declaration: containing a briefe Aduertisement of two new inventions called Lineage and Fortage, whereby writing-paper and parchment are decently ruled and inlined, for to ingrosse or write upon, after a more dextrous and beneficiall manner than is done or performed by the ordinary way of hand-ruling with plummet, ruler, or brasse-pen. Examples satisfactorie for paper books in quarto are annexed. Paper, parchment, and writing bookes thus Forted and Inclined, are sold in the King's Bench in Southwarke. Nulla dies sine Linea. Cum Privilegio.* 1616. 4*to.*

"*The Advertisement to the Curteous Reader.*

"IN the state of innocencie (gentle reader) man was naturally indowed with singular imminencie of angel-like perfection, and vnderstanding: but since the fall of Adam, by which man lost this integritie, and therewith that clearnesse of good knowledge which was inspired by the Almightie, the same hath beene, in some small measure, recouered by man's invention and industry; and all ages haue added something for the increase of the generall knowledge: to which end new inventions, which have but the least shew of tending to the publique good, haue from time to time beene cherished in all good commonwealths; and the inventers encouraged, by being licenced and priuiledged for certain yeares, to

haue the sole producing of such arts and mysteries, as they by their studies and indeuors haue found out. Forasmuch therefore as the author hath attained vnto diuers new and profitable inventions, amongst the rest to two deuices which he calleth linage and fortage, whereof his Maiestie hath beene gratiously pleased to graunt a priviledge for yeares: the linage being an art to rule paper, parchment, and writing-bookes, in all volumes, with all manner of lines, in any colour or distance, vsefull for yoong schoolers, which learne to write, and helpefull for such as would pen any bookes faire and euen convenient and expedient also in all kinde of shoppe-bookes, and bookes of accompts and reckonings, which are ruled with redde lines, for the fitter distinction of the numerall places of pounds, shillings and pence: and fortage being an art to strengthen, fortifie and amend all weak and spungeous paper the better to beare incke; examples of divers sorts of ruling and inlining as also bettering and amending of paper are annexed heereunto; I haue thought good to let thee vnderstand, that at the stationers and booksellers, in Paules Church-yard, and elsewhere in London, as also at chaundlers that sell and retaile writing paper, all such ruled paper, parchments and writing bookes, are, and may be sold at a reasonable rate and price: and also at the King's Bench you may have your paper and parchment ruled and impressed, after what manner and distance you please, either merely with white lines, or else with marginall incke-lines, and with white lines to write on them. But if in case you desire to see further into the nature and vse of these businesses,

the larger Orthographiall Treatises (which are now also vnder hand) doe more fully and amply intreate, and handle all the linearie and fortarie workes and arts, whereof this briefe declaration hath onely giuen a small glimpse, or taste.

" Examples for paper-bookes in folio are annexed to the Orthographiall declaration in folio."

J. H. M.

ART. DCCCL. *Manvale Catholicorum: Sive, Enchiridion piarum precum & Meditationum. Ex vetustissimis Manuscrip. pergamenus descripta. Per Guliel. Crash. Londini, Ex officina Georgij Purslow; sumptibus Leonardi Becket.* 1616.

A Manvall for true Catholicks, or a handfvll or rather a heartfull of holy Meditations and Prayers. Gathered out of certaine ancient Manuscripts, written 300 *yeares agoe, or more. By William Crashaw. London. Printed by G. P. for Leonard Becket, and are to be solde at his shope in the Temple neere the Church.* 1616. *pp.* 115. The printer's letter continued from " the Complaint," &c.

THE first division contains orthodoxical confessions and meditations in verse, afterwards " followeth the meanes and manner how our forefathers in the time of popery prepared themselues and others to dye, consisting first of the confession of their faith, and secondly of the prayers which were made by them and for them in their last sicknesse.—Truly and verbatim Englished out of the Latine, being an

ancient copie." At the conclusion are two copies of verses in praise of the authour, signed W. Lort, and B. L. J. H.

Art. DCCCLI. *Histoire de Lovys XI. Roy de France et des choses memorables aduenues de son regne, depuis l'an* 1460 *jusques à* 1483. *Autrement dicte la Chronique Scandaleuse. Escrite par un Greffier de l'Hostel de Ville de Paris. Imprimee sur le vray original, M.DC.XX. Small* 4*to.* 338 *pages.*

These scarce and singular annals of the reign of Louis XI. the worst as well as the wisest of all the Kings of France, were written by Jean de Troyes, Secretary of the Hotel de Ville (i. e. Town-clerk) of Paris, and first printed in black-letter towards the end of the fifteenth century. They are also added to some editions of the Memoirs of Philip de Comines. Brantome speaks of it as a sharp and severe history; in which, says his last editor, he only follows the vulgar prejudice. It is not indeed easy to say why it is termed a *Scandalous Chronicle*, for it is merely a harsh and dry narrative of facts chronologically arranged, neither interspersed with reflections, nor enlivened by anecdotes. It contains, however, many curious circumstances related with great simplicity, and every internal mark of truth. As a specimen I subjoin part of the description of the king's triumphal entry into Paris after his coronation in August 1461. "Et un peu avant dedens ladicte ville estoient a la fontaine du Ponceau hommes et femmes sauvaiges, qui se combatoient &

faisoient plusieurs countenances : et si y avoit encore trois belle filles faisans personnaiges de Seraines *(Sirens)* toutes nues, et leur veoit on le beau tetin droit separé, round & dur, qui etoiet chose bien plaisant, & disoient de petits motets & bergerettes."

P. M.

ART. DCCCLII. *Aluredus, sive Alfredus Tragico Comœdia ter exhibita in Seminario Anglorum Duaceno ab eiusdem Collegii Juuentute, Anno Domini MDCXIX. Authore Gvlielmo Drvreo Nobili Anglo. Duaci, ex officina Iohannis Bogardi* 1620. 18*mo. pp.* 158. *With one page of errata.*

IT appears from the dedication that the author (of whom I am unable to procure the slightest intelligence, and concerning whom I shall feel obliged to any intelligent correspondent who can inform me) was in 1618 with other catholicks in some place of confinement, from which, through the mediation of his patron, the count de Gondemar, he was liberated, and in gratitude to whom he writes this drama.

"DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

"S. Cuthbertus.
Aluredus Rex Angliæ.
Edeluitha Regina.
Osburga mater Regis.
Eduardus filius maior Aluredi.
Adeluoldus filius minor Aluredi.
Elfreda filia maior Aluredi.
Elgina filia minor Aluredi.

Humfredus Magister Equitum.
Athelredus Dux Peditum.
S. Neothus Eremita.
Deneuulphus senex subulcus.
Crabula vxor Deneuulphi.
Strumbo filius Deneuulphi.
Milites. Saltatores.
Gothrunnus Res Danus.
Osbernus frater Gothrunni.
Gormo Cognatus Gothrunni.
Rollo Centurio.
Miles gloriosus.
Pimpo seruus Militis gloriosi.
Pipero. } Pueri Regii.
Titmus. }
Nuntii quatuor.
Milites."

The plot is, as may be supposed, taken from our English history. Alfred, compelled by adverse fortune, seeks refuge in an obscure island, and is entertained at the hut of a cottager. Here, after many events, he is found by his faithful generals, and after making an excursion to the camp of the enemy, in order to gain intelligence of their motions, he regains his kingdom, and his adversary being converted to Christianity becomes his ally. The comic part consists in the cowardice of the Miles gloriosus, who, like another Bobadil is ever bravest when danger is at the greatest distance; with the quarrels of the rustic Strumbo, with his mother, and their ridiculous behaviour on being introduced at the palace. The

soliloquy of Strumbo on the manners of the courtiers I shall transcribe.

" Jam sum ego trium literarum homo, vel scientiarum potius.
Scilicet aulicus, miles, rusticus : sed præter rusticum
Nihil adhuc didici. Arma hæc me dicunt militem :
Sed nescio pugnare, nec scire quidem cupio.
Hæ vestes me aulicum affirmant, sed nondum perfecte didici et
Aulice mentiri, adulari, fæminas alloqui,
Dormire in medium diem, jurare, perjerare, ludere,
Amare, nugari, gesticulari, multum olere, simiam agere,
Superbire, nauseare, pauperibus nihil dare,
Et mille alia facere, quæ vix possum complecti memoria.
Unum hoc solum meopte ingenio scio, et hoc
Scilicet in multam noctem, atque etiam profundius bibere.
Iturus ego jam cum matre sum, ad Regis invisendam matrem et filiam.
Sed mallem ego quidem rusticari, quam tantas struere ineptias,
Quantas Aulici solent."

I should have said that "Alfredus" takes up only 96 pages; it is followed by "Mors Comœdia." The Dramatis Personæ of which are,

" Chrysocangrio, senex.
Scombrio, adolescens.
Crancus, servus.
Grampogna, venefeca.
Gringo, filius veneficæ.
Frangicostonides, miles.

Mors.
Granbufo, diabolus.
Judex.
Apparatores.
Coqui.
Musici."

ARGUMENTUM.

" Avaro Mortem in famulum adoptat Patri
Scombrio, et subornat illum ut interficiat:
Spondetque certis sub conditionibus
Huic se futurum deinde deditirium.
Diabolus interea superveniens
Bona se daturum in manus promittit Patris,
Si sibi in prædam Scombris post mortem cederet.
Acceptat ille. Mox, non invento sene,
Uterque ab illo jus, et æquum postulant.
Sed ejus una et servi illusi dolis
Uterque causa ex judicis dicto cadunt."

To this is added " De venerabili Eucharistia ab Apibus inventa, et mirabiliter servata, de qua scribit Cæsarus, lib. 9. cap. 8. Carmen Elegiacum." This contains 176 lines, and concludes the volume.

P. B.

ART. DCCCLIII. *The Epigrams of P. Virgilius Maro and others; with the praises of him and his Workes: also his Epitaphs, composed by divers illustrious persons: and lastly, the Argument of his Workes. London.* 1624. 12*mo.*

DEDICATED to Nathaniel Gurlin by JOHN PENKETHMAN.

ART. DCCCLIV. *A treatise of Patience in tribulation; first preached before the right honourable the Countesse of Southampton in her great heauines for the death of her most worthy husband and Sonne: afterward inlarged for the helpe of all that are any way afflicted crossed or troubled. By William Iones B. of D. and P. of Arraton in the Isle of Wight. Psal. cxxvi. 5. They that sowe in teares shall reape in ioy. Herevnto are ioyned the Teares of the Isle of Wight shed on the tombe of their most noble Captaine Henrie Earle of Southampton, and the Lord Wriothesley his sonne. The tombe and epitaph.* [On the slab] *Henrye Iames Wriothesley. Anagram. Here I see many worthies ly.* [On the side]

Here yee see two but two's not all; for why
In these two Worthyes many Worthyes dye;
O what a generation's here surprized
Of noble bloud which was in them comprized?

Printed at London by William Iones dwelling in Redcrosse-streete. 1625. 4*to.* *pp.* 48.

THE name of a patron of Shakspeare must ever be hallowed.—Title-pages are somewhat similar to the canvas rolls that decorate the outside of a showman's booth, and delineate some strange or interesting subjects, to decoy the inquisitive multitude, while all within are stuffed skins and moppets. The Epistle Dedicatory is addressed to the Countess of Southampton, but the treatise, for the little it contains relative to the deceased heroes, might have been preached over the body of Jack Cade, as ad-

monitory precepts of patience to check his riotous followers. The text is from "Rom. xii. 12. Patience in tribulation." After quoting a short saying of Saint Augustine, the sermon commences. "First, to open the words. The word translated tribulation, comes of a verbe which signifies to pinch, as the foote is pinched in a strait shooe; or to presse as grapes are squeezed in the wine-presse. Metaphorically tis vsed for to afflict, or to bring into any strait of body or mind; and so the substantiue signifies any thing which is hard and crosse to the nature of man;—yea any euill which we suffer in bodie or mind."—*Quan. suff.*

The teares of the Isle of Wight, shed on the tombe of their most noble, valorous, and louing Captaine and Gouernour, the right Honourable Henrie, Earle of Southampton; who dyed in the Netherlands, Novemb. 10-20 *at Bergen-vp-Zone. As also the true image of his person and vertves, Iames, the Lord Wriothesley, Knight of the Bath, and Baron of Titchfield; who dyed Novemb.* 5-15 *at Rosendaell. And were both buried in the sepulcher of their fathers at Titchfield, on Innocent's day,* 1624. *They were louely and pleasant in their liues; and in their death they were not diuided. 2 Sam. i. 23.*

——— Quis talia fando
Temperat à lachrymis?———
Honoris, Amoris, Doloris, Ergô.

[Representation of tomb, inscriptions, printed, &c. ut sup.]

At the back of the title is a short prose address to Thomas Earl of Southampton, who was a diligent observer of his father's virtues, and therefore exhorted to "behold the shadow of them delienated here," sig. W. Jones. An address to the reader from the same pen.

"An Epicede vpon the death, &c." of the father, sig. Fra. Beale, Esq.

"An Elegie vpon, &c." both father and son, and probably by Jones, as the poetry and prose bear kindred similarity.

"O that I could suppose my selfe to bee
True poet, rap't into an extasie!
And speaking out of a redundant braine,
Not what is simplie true, but what I faine,
That I might thinke the storie I impart
But some sad fiction of that coyning art!
How pleasing would th' adult'rate error bee?
How sweet th' imposture of my poesie?
What euer true esteeme my life hath gain'd,
I would haue false, that this were also fain'd.
But griefe will not so leaue the hould it had,
But still assures me, 'tis as true, as sad.
You bonds of honour, by th' Allmighties hand,
Seal'd and deliuer'd, to this noble land,
To saue her harmlesse from her debt to fate;
How is't, that you so soone are out of date?
You promis'd more, at your departure hence,
Than to returne with your deere liues expence
Defac't, and cancell'd. You most glorious starres,
Great ornaments both of our peace and warres,
Than which, there moues not, in Great Britain's spheare,
Sauing the Mouer's selfe, and his great heire,

A brighter couple; when you left our shore
In such great lustre, you assur'd vs more,
Than to returne extinct. O vaine reliefe!
To fill that state with ioy, your owne with griefe;
You were not with Dutch ioy receiued there,
As now, with sorrow, you are landed here."

At the end of the elegy are "certain touches vpon the life and death of the Right Honourable Henrie, Earle of Southampton, and his true Image, Iames, the Lord Wriothesley his eldest sonne," in fifteen short pieces of poetry, with some lines to the reader, as introductory, signed "*W. Pettie.*" A piece entituled "the least part of the shadow of Southampton's worth; with signature, "Ar. Price." Five short pieces finally subscribed "Gvlielmvs Iones, *Capellanus mestissimus fecit invitâ Minervâ.*"

There are several attempts by Jones of laborious trifling in the forming of anagrams, of which there is sufficient specimen in the title.

J. H.

ART. DCCCLV. *Onomatophylacium: or the Christian Names of Men and Women, now used within this Realme of Great Britaine; alphabetically expressed, as well in Latine as in English: With the true interpretations thereof: digested in three severall Tables, &c. By 1. P. publike writer. London.* 1626. 12*mo.*

ART. DCCCLVI. *Supositiones terminorum legum Anglorum. Et natura brevium cum diversis casibus*

regulis & fundamentis legum tam de libris Magistri Littletoni quam de aliis legum libris collectis et breviter compilatis pro juvenibus valde necessariis. Colophon. *Impressum xv die Julii Anno Domini M.V^c.XXVII. Cum privilegio regali.* (No place, bookseller, or printer's name.) Small 18mo. but in a 4to. shape, 103 leaves, b. l.

This is a law-dictionary, with an alphabetic index, written in old French, with some mixture of Latin and English, probably the language introduced into our courts of law by the Normans. The following is an extract from the *Prohemium.*

"Lykewise as the universall worlde can never have hys continuance but onely by the order and law of nature which compellyth every thinge to do hys kinde."—"And for as myche as the lawe of this realme of England is ordeyned and devysed for the augmentacion of justyce and for the quietness of the people, and for the commyn-welth of the same, ergo it is convenient that divers bokes be made wherby the studentis of thys law may the soner come to the knowlege therof."—"Whyche knowlege of the law so had and the trew execution of the same law shall be gretly to the augmentation of the commyn-welth of this realme whyche the eternall God increase and presserve to his grete honour and glory. Amen."

Art. DCCCLVII. *Picturæ Loquentes: or Pictures drawne forth in Characters. With a poeme of a Maid. By Wye Saltonstall. Ne sutor ultra crepidam. London: Printed by T. Cotes, &c.* 1631. 12*mo.*

A SECOND edition of this little volume was printed in 1635, with twelve additional characters. In Wood's Athenæ, I. 640, some account is given of the author and his work. The plan of the latter was undoubtedly derived from that of Overbury: but the execution is greatly superior. Four selected stanzas are here subjoined, from the poem entitled "A Maid."

"Maidens have no advancement to derive
Unto themselves, but when they match aright;
For 'tis their marriage must them honour give,
They shine but with a mutaticious light:
For women's honours from their husbands come,
As Cynthia borrows lustre from the sun.

And since that marriage is a strict relation,
Methinks good counsell were not here in vaine,
That they be sure to make a good foundation,
Since that they cannot play their cast again:
From hence, their future good is lost or won,
And once to err, is still to be undone.

'Tis no cold walls or nunnery, no false spies
That can secure a maid that's once inclin'd
To ill; though watch'd by jealous Argus' eyes,
To act her thoughts a time yet will she find:
There is no way to keepe a maid at all,
But when herselfe is like a brazen wall;

That can repell men's flattereyes, though afar,
And make her looks her liking soone to show
Which, like a frost, such thoughts as lustfull are
Nips in the blossom ere they ranker grow.
Since then the eye and gesture speak the heart,
A maiden carriage is a maid's chief art.

ART. DCCCLVIII. *A Hue and Crie after Cromwell or the Cities Lamentation for the Losse of their Coyne and Conscience. Ordered by the Supreme Authority that this hue and crie be speedily directed to all the People's Officers, whether Mayors, Sheriffs, Constables, &c. to be proclaimed in all Cities, Counties, Towns, Boroughs, in England and Wales. Henry Scobet, Cler de Com.—Nol nod. Printed in the year of no liberty,* 1642. *4to. four leaves.*

THIS placard against the Usurper describes him as "a beast, like a town bull, with a triangular jesuiticall head, a toting red nose, a long meagre face, red fiery eyes, iron-streaked on the sides, a broad back, long runnagate legs, bloody pawes, a burnt bob-tayle, an hollow hypocriticall heart, &c."—"lately strayed from his fellowes out of their fat pastures at Westminster, though he had free choice either to stay there and be hanged, go to Scotland and be killed, or to Ireland and be drowned:" and concluding directs "that all Butcher's boyes doe set their Mastiffs to his Nose"—"and, in case they can tame him, to convey his loathed Carkasse in a Wheel-barrow to the Bear-garden in London, that all the Butchers in Middlesex and Surrey may play a match at the Town-bull of Ely." The gallant-minded souldiers are called on to stick close to King Charles the Second, with a loyal ditty "To the tune of Faire Fidelia."

ART. DCCCLIX. *A few Anecdotes and Observations relating to Oliver Cromwell and his Family; serving to rectify several errors concerning him published by Nicolaus Comnenus Papadapoli, in his Historia Gymnasii Patavini, 4to. London.* 1763.

PAPADAPOLI states that the Protector, Oliver, was born in Wales: and asserts that he became a member of the university of Padua in 1618, referring for evidence not only to the list of the English students kept there, but to the arms of Oliver, as painted on one of the piazzas. He afterwards adds, that having in the younger part of life lessened his small patrimony by dissolute conduct and the length of time he passed in his travels, that he returned to England in 1625. Toward the close of Papadapoli's account, Oliver's ambition is attributed to his wife: and he is stated to have died the fourth of the ides of September, 1658, upwards of sixty years of age.

Such are the errors which this little pamphlet serves to rectify. Oliver was born at Hinchinbrooke; appears never to have left his native country; died Sept. 3, 1658; and seems to have been incited to no ambition by his wife.

H. E.

ART. DCCCLX. *A Treatise of the Nobilitie of the Realme, collected out of the body of the common Law, with mention of such statutes as are incident hereunto, upon a debate of the Barony of Aburgavenny. With a Table of the heads contained in this Treatise. London, Printed by A. N. for Matthew Walbanke, and Richard Best, and are to be sold at*

their shops at Grayes Inne gate, 1642. *Duod. p. p.* 157.

I do not recollect that it has been noticed, that this pretended treatise is nothing more than an inaccurately-printed note of the Argument of the learned Serjeant Doddridge, (afterwards knighted, and a judge,) in the disputed question, regarding the Barony of Abergavenny, between Edward Neville, the heir male, and Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Fane, the heir general.

Sir John Doddridge argued in favour of the heir male, in which he finally succeeded. And the whole argument is reprinted in "Collins's Cases of Baronie by Writ, (Lond. 1734, Fol.)" without notice of this former publication. The main question was, whether, under the circumstances, the possession of the Castle of Abergavenny carried the Barony along with it. It seems that the other side had argued against the existence of Baronies by the tenure, from the inconveniences and absurdities that would attend alienation. But Doddridge in reply laid it down "That by alienation without licence, the Barony is forfeited: but that the alience of such Barony, nobly descended, is Baron. But if such alienation with licence be made to any person ignoble, though the burden of the tenure doth remain on him for the King's best advantage, yet he may not take upon him the dignity without the King's special favour upon his merit." p. 83.

In another place, p. 69, he says, "If a baron by tenure doth aliene the same, either he doth it without licence, or else with licence obtained. If without

licence, then the conclusion is certain, that it is forfeited, and to be siezed to the King, and the dignity extinguished in the Crown, whence it was derived."

Henry Lord Abergavenny died 1587, leaving Mary his sole daughter and heir, who became wife of Sir Thomas Fane, who challenged the Barony of Abergavenny against Edward Neville, son of Sir Edward, younger brother of her grandfather George Lord A.; on which Sir Edward, the Castle of Abergavenny was settled both by testament and act of parliament. But the dispute was not determined till May 25, 1 James I. when, after great arguments, the title of Lord Abergavenny was, both by judgment of the House of Peers, and order of the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England, decreed for the heir male; and, to make some amends to the heir female, the Barony of Le Despenser was confirmed to her and the heirs of her body.

ART. DCCCLXI. *What Peace to the Wicked? or an Expostulatorie Answer to a Derisorie Question, lately made, concerning Peace. By a Free-man, though a Prisoner.*

"The Author spares his name; not, that he dares not
To let you know it; but, because he cares not."

Printed in the Yeer 1646, *pp.* 6. *Double columns.*

THIS is one of the tracts by that "old puritan satyrist," (as Wood calls him) GEORGE WITHER, consisting of above 500 lines; and appears to have been written at the time he was suffering imprisonment on account of some reflections on Sir Richard Onslow,

of Surry, Knt. inserted in an apologetical discourse in English, published with the "Justiciarus justificatus," in 1646: and upon which Wood says "arose a debate in April the same year, in the House of Commons, and at length in August following, it was voted by them, that G. Wither, author thereof, should pay to the said Sir R. Onslow 500l. for damages, and that the book be burnt by the hand of the common hangman; at which time Wither was in prison for it, and continued there about a year."

This poem begins with putting the question.

"One, who hath, seldom, in his daies,
From fooles, or knaves, had love or praise;
And, who, throughout this isle, is knowne,
With cheerfulnesse, to have bestowne
His wit, paines, person, and estate,
The publike rights to vindicate;
A long imprisonment hath had,
For calling of a spade, a spade;
Which (if a court-card) might have been
Next to the King, except the Queen.
As he, in his confinement lay,
Some asked him, the other day,
'When he supposed this Warre should end,
Or what successes should attend
Our hopes of peace?' Which Question, tho'
From levity it seem'd to flow,
Or, scoffingly, to be exprest,
Receiv'd this answer, not in jest."

Of the various factions that divided the kingdom at that period, he gives the following description.

"If waste Jerusalem was made,
Who, therein, but three factions had,

This island how may we deplore,
Wherein are three times three, and more!
Some, with the Parliament partake,
Some, for rhe King a party make,
As he is king; and some, that he
A tyrant might become to be:
Some would a popular estate,
Some Aristocracy create;
Some are a faction for the pope;
Some, to maintain the prelates' hope;
Some, for the presbyterians vote;
Some Independency promote;
Some, strive for this, and some for that;
Some, neither know nor care for what:
So wars go on, and get they may
Free-quarter, plunder and their pay.
Some fight their liberties to save,
Some, that they others might enslave;
Some, for Religion, and for Christ,
Some, that they may do what they list;
Some, for the Common-wealth's availe,
Some, for themselves, with tooth and naile;
And they that have the basest end,
As fairly as the best, pretend;
Not caring whether their desire
Obtained be, by sword or fire,
By truth or lies, with love or hate;
By treachery or fair debate.
This is our posture; and, whilst we,
So foolish false and factious be,
(Or whilst affaires continue thus)
Who knows what will become of us?
Or, when the man, who these lines pen'd,
Shall find good usage, or a friend."

The author concludes his poem with what may be the foundation of peace, by the parliament getting rid of its faction, making one hecatomb of the Committees, &c. Then

" ——— if in one year,
Peace be not firmly settled here;
My loans and losses yet unpaid,
(With my arrears, three years delay'd)
Ile forfeit wholly to the state;
And live still, as I've done of late,
By swallowing wrongs, by empty aire,
And, patience kept, through faith and prayer.
Thus to the question made, you have
That answer which our Prisoner gave;
Who other tales will tell, if he
Much longer shall imprison'd be.
A Spaniel beaten, at your foot will lie;
An English Mastive, at your face will flie."

J. H.

ART. DCCCLXII. *Certeine serious Thoughts which at severall times and upon sundry occasions have stollen themselves into verse, and now into the publike view, from the author* [In a circle of laurel, arms on a shield bearing a crescent, vaire, or & azure; with nine cross crosslets and three cinquefoils argent.] , *Esquire. Together with a Chronologicall Table denoeting the names of such Princes as ruled the neighbor States and were con-temporary to our English Kings, observeing*

throughout ye. number of yeares which every one of them reigned. London: Printed by F. B. for George Badger, aud are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstons Church-Yard, Fleetstreet. 1647. Title in an ornamented tablet, engraved by W. Marshall. 12mo. *pp.* 88.

THE author of this little collection of religious poems received part of his education of Master Wroth of Epping, in Essex; to whom some lines are addressed, and whose pithy sermons, doubling in number the Sundays in a year, appear to be described as posthumously known. There is a trace of the author's age in another piece, the "third part of seventy years having already slipt," a period from which to expect the *Esquire* would have thought haughty dames and feats of chivalry fittest subjects to clang the Muses lyre; but the dulcet notes sound only in divine praise of the Superior Being; and of war he seems to have considered his own apparent imbecility of character at that period in some lines on Feb. 8, 1642, beginning,

> "'Tis not base trembling, cowardice and fear,
> That makes me in this fighting age forbear
> To draw my sword———"

but he would have marched through seas of blood to serve the country, invoking curses on those who did not honour Charles and his princely son, yet suspecting many unsound adopted similar dialect.

> "The form—obtrudors may deform and make
> Eneruous, whilst the church of Rome doth take

Advantage, and supplant religion,
I'le not thrust in my hand to help them on."

The volume is inscribed briefly "to the Right Honourable and truly vertuous Lady the Lady Katharine D'Arci," who is pourtrayed in the address to the reader as "exemplarily eminent in every reall perfection." Of the work the author simply ventures to assure "it will neither wound nor defile the hand that takes it up," and with this character it will be sufficient to add specimens. The running or continuing the sense beyond the line appears an art studiously adopted.

"*On the Death of our vertuous and deare friend Mistris Dorothy Warwick at Marsk Aug. 6th.* 1644.

"If only light griefs find a tongue, and those
That are extream, cannot themselves disclose
Immur'd by stupid silence, surely then
Nothing but flowing tears must from my pen
Be-blur this paper: 'tis beyond the art
Of language to express the smallest part
Of our deep sorrows for her loss, whose age
Scarce to the summer of her pilgrimage
Attayned had; yet so ripe fruit, but few,
After the autumn of their years, can shew.
No act of hers could be esteemed less,
Then one step forward to that place of bliss,
Where now her faith is crowned, and we find
Her sweet and pretious memory behinde."

"*Decemb.* 10, 1644.

"How many contradictions dayly come
Born on the wings of lying fame! By some

We hear of battles, stratagems, and sleights,
Whilst others make them victories, or flights.
All various rumors struggle for belief,
Whilst varying humours feed the present grief.
Once more, the hopefull terms of happy-peace
Salutes our greedy ears: O, may it please
The all-disposing power aboue, to frame
Our fitted hearts, to entertain the same."

"*May* 10, 1645. *Hearing the birds sing after the departure of our deare Mother.*

"And can you sing poor birds? Do you not see
A mourning countenance on every tree?
Doth not each stone in this sad fabrick, tell
What sable thoughts within these walls do dwell?
Since she who added sweetness to the spring,
To summer glory, she whose care did bring
More fruit than autumn, and from whom it was
That icy-winter undiscern'd did pass,
Hath left these habitations, my-thinks you
Should leave henceforth your warbling sonnets too,
Yet sing, but change your note and joyn with me,
Tune your loud whistles to an elegy."

There is a second title for a Chronological catalogue of such persons as ruled, &c. wherein it is described as "collected by C. W.* Esqueir." The table commences with William the Conqueror, and ends with James the First. It appears an accurate enumeration of sovereign pontiffs and monarchs that "ruled the neighbour states." J. H.

* Perhaps Warwick.

ART. DCCCLXIII. *The Secrets of Angling: teaching the choicest Tooles, Baits, and Seasons, for the taking of any Fish, in Pond or River. practised and familiarly opened in three Bookes. By J. D. Esquire. Augmented with many approved experiments. By W. Lauson. London: Printed by T. H. for John Harison, and are to be sold by Francis Coles, at his shop in the Old Bayly.* 1652. 12*mo.*

THE first edition of this work, a copy of which may be found in the Bodleian Library, appeared, of the same size, in 1613.

J. D. is usually considered as *John Davors:* and indeed is mentioned at length in the fifth edition of Walton's "Complete Angler," 1676. Though in the two first editions, 1653 and 1655, *Jo. Da.* only occurs.

The following verses, however, at the back of the title "*In due praise of his praise of his praiseworthy skill and worke,*" seem to leave a doubt whether *Jo. Da.* may not mean the very person by whose signature they are followed.

"In skils that all do seek, but few do find
Both gain and game; (like sun and moon do shine)
Then th' art of fishing thus is of that kind;
The angler taketh both with hook and line,
And as with lines, both these he takes, this takes
With many a line, well made, both ears & hearts,
And by this skill, the skil-lesse skil-full makes:
The corpes wherof dissected so he parts,
Upon an humble subject never lay,
More proud, yet plainer lines, the plain to lead.

This plainer art with pleasure to survay.
To purchase it with profit by that DEED:
Who think this skill's too low than for the high,
This Angler read, and they'le be taine thereby.

JO. DAVES."

The Dedication, signed R. I. which is in prose, is "To the worthy, and my respected friend, Mr. John Harbone of Tackley, in the county of Oxford, Esquire." After which is Lauson's address to the reader upon the short comment by which many of the stanzas are accompanied.

The following is the opening of

"*The First Booke.*

"Of Angling, and the art thereof I sing,
What kiud of tooles it doth behove to have;
And with what pleasing bait a man may bring
The fish to bite within the wat'ry wave:
A work of thanks to such as in a thing
Of harmlesse pleasure have regard to save
Their dearest soules from sin, and may intend
Of pretious time some part thereon to spend.

You nimphs that, in the springs and waters sweet,
Your dwelling have, of every hill and dale,
And oft amidst the meadows green do meet
To sport and play, and hear the nightingale,
And in the rivers fresh do wash your feet,
While Progne's sister tels her wofull tale:
Such ayd and power unto my verses lend,
As may suffice this little worke to end.

And thou, sweet Boyd, * that with thy wat'ry sway
Dost wash the Cliffes of Deington and of Week,

* The name of a brook.

And through their rocks with crooked winding way,
Thy mother Avon runnest soft to seek;
In whose fair streams, the speckled trout doth play,
The roch, the dace, the gudgin, and the bleike:
Teach me the skill with slender line and hook
To take each fish of river, pond, and brook."

A still more favourable specimen may be found in the stanzas which relate to the Angler's "*severall tooles, and what garment is fittest;*" for, formerly, even the angler had his appropriate dress.

"And let your garments russet be or gray,
Of colour darke, and hardest to discry,
That with the raine or weather will away,
And least offend the fearfull fishes eye:
For neither scarlet, nor rich cloth of ray,
Nor colours dipt of fresh Assyrian dye,
Nor tender silkes of purple, paule of gold,
Will serve so well to keepe off wet or cold.

In this array the angler good shall go
Unto the brooke to find his wished game;
Like old Menalchas wand'ring to and fro,
Until he chance to light upon the same,
And there his art and cunning shall bestow,
For every fish his bait so well to fome,
That long ere Phœbus set in western frame,
He shall return well loaden to his home."

"*Objection.*

"Some youthful gallant here perhaps will say
This is no pastime for a gentleman;
It were more fit at cards and dice to play,
To use both fence and dancing now and then,

Or walk the streets in nice and strange array,
Or with coy phrases court his mistris fan:
A poor delight, with toyl and painfull watch,
With losse of time a silly fish to catch.

What pleasure can it be to walk about
The fields and meads in heat or pinching cold,
And stand all day to catch a silly trout,
That is not worth a teaster to be sold,
And peradventure sometimes go without:
Besides the toyls and troubles manifold:
And to be washt with many a showre of rain,
Before he can return from thence again?

More ease it were, and more delight I trow,
In some sweet house to passe the time away,
Amongst the best, with brave and gallant show,
And with fair dames to daunce, to sport, and play,
And on the board the nimble dice to throw,
That brings in gain, and helps the shot to pay;
And with good wine, and store of dainty fare,
To feed at will, and take but little care."

"*A worthy Answer.*

"I mean not here men's errours to reprove,
Nor do envy their seeming happy state;
But rather marvell why they do not love
An honest sport, that is without debate;
Since their abused pastimes often move
Their mindes to anger, and to mortall hate:
And as in bad delights their time to spend,
So oft it brings them to no better end.

Indeed it is a life of lesser pain,
To sit at play from noon till it be night:

And then from night till it be noon again,
With damned oaths pronounced in despight,
For little cause, and every trifle vain,
To curse, to brawle, to quarrell, and to fight,
To pack the cards, and with some coz'ning trick
His fellow's purse of all his coyn to pick.

Or to beguile another of his wife,
As did Ægistus Agamemnon serve:
Or as the Roman Monark led a life,
To spoyle and spend, while others pine and starve,
And to compell their friends with foolish strife
To take more drink then will their health preserve.
And, to conclude, for debt or just desart,
In baser tune to sing the counter-part.

O let me rather on the pleasant brinke
Of Tyne and Trent possesse some dwelling place,
Where I may see my quill and corke down sinke,
With eager bit of Barbell, Bleike, or Dace:
And on the world and his Creatour thinke,
While thy proud Thais painted sheet embrace,
And with the fume of strong tobacco's smoke,
All quaffing round are ready for to choke!

Let them that list these pastimes then pursue,
And on their pleasing fancies feed their fill;
So I the fields and meadows green may view,
And by the rivers fresh may walke at will,
Among the dazies and the violets blew:
Red hyacinth, and yellow daffadill,
Purple Narcissus like the morning rayes,
Pale Ganderglas, and azor Culverkayes.

I count it better pleasure to behold
The goodly compasse of the loftie skie,

And in the midst thereof like burning gold,
The flaming chariot of the world's great eye;
The wat'ry clouds that in the ayre uprol'd,
With sundry kinds of painted colours flie;
And faire Aurora lifting up her head,
All blushing rise from old Tithonus bed.

The hills and mountains raised from the plains,
The plains extended levell with the ground,
The ground divided into sundry vains,
The vains enclos'd with running rivers round,
The rivers making way through Nature's chains,
With headlong course into the sea profound;
The surging sea beneath the vallies low,
The vallies sweet, and lakes that lovely flow.

The lofty woods, the forests wide and long,
Adorn'd with leaves and branches fresh and green,
In whose cool brows the birds with chanting song
Do welcome with their quire the summer's queen,
The meadows fair where, Flora's guifts among,
Are intermixt, the verdant grasse between,
The silver skaled fish that softly swim
Within the brooks and chrystal wat'ry brim.

All these and many more of his creation,
That made the heavens, the angler oft doth see,
And takes therein no little delectation,
To thinke how strange and wonderfull they bee,
Framing thereof an inward contemplation,
To set his thoughts on other fancies free:
And whiles he looks on these with joyfull eye,
His mind is wrapt above the starry skie!"

The angler's direction "*for the Gudgion*" will afford another specimen.

" Loe in a little boat where one doth stand,
That to a willow bough the while is ti'de,
And with a pole doth stir and raise the sand,
Whereas the gentle stream doth softly slide,
And then with slender line and rod in hand,
The eager bit not long he doth abide.
Well loaded is his line, his hooke but small,
A good big cork to bear the stream with all.

His bait the least red worme that may be founde,
And at the bottome it doth alwayes lie;
Whereat the greedy gudgion bites so sound,
That hooke and all he swalloweth by and by:
See how he strikes, and puls them up as round,
As if new store the play did still supply:
And when the bit doth die, or bad doth prove,
Then to another place he doth remove.

This fish the fittest for a learner is,
That in his art delights to take some paine;
For as high flying haukes that often misse
The swifter fowles, are eased with a train,
So to a yong beginner yieldeth this
Such ready sport as makes him prove againe,
And leades him on with hope and glad desire,
To greater skill and cunning to aspire."

The haunts of the different fishes are afterwards described in eight stanzas of considerable merit, followed by

" *The best houres of the day to angle.*

" From first appearing of the rising sun,
Till nine of clock low under water best
The fish will bite, and then from nine to noon;
From noon to four they do refrain and rest;

From four again, till Phœbus swift hath run
His dayly course and setteth in the west:
But at the flie aloft they use to bite,
All summer long from nine till it be night.

Now lest the angler leave his tools behinde
For lack of heed, or haste of his desire,
And so inforced with unwilling minde,
Must leave his game, and back again retire
Such things to fetch, as there he cannot finde
To serve his turn when need shall most require:
Here shall he have to help his memory
A lesson short, of every want's supply.

Light rod to strike, long line to reach withall,
Strong hook to hold the fish he haps to hit:
Spare lines and hooks, whatever chance do fall,
Baits quick and dead to bring them to the bit,
Fine lead and quils, with corks both great and small,
Knife, file, and thread, and little basket fit,
Plummet to sound the depth of clay and sand,
With pole and net to bring them safe to land.

And now we are arrived at the last
In wished harbour where we mean to rest,
And make an end of this our journey past:
Here then in quiet road I think it best
We strike our sailes and stedfast anchor cast,
For now the sun low setteth in the west,
And yet boat-swains, a merry carroll sing
To him that safely did us hither bring."

At the end of the third book are the following lines.

Wouldst thou catch fish?
Then here's thy wish;

Take this receipt
To annoint thy bait.

Thou that desirest to fish with line and hook,
Be it in poole, in river, or in brook,
To blisse thy bait, and make the fish to bite,
Loe, here's a means, if thou cans't hit it right;
Take gum of life, fine beat, and laid to soak
In oyle, well drawn from that which kills the oak:
Fish where thou wilt, thou shalt have sport thy fill,
When twenty fail, thou shalt be sure to kill.
Probatum.

It's perfect and good,
If well understood:
Else not to be told
For silver or gold. R. R."

Sir John Hawkins attributes these initials to the R. Roe mentioned by Walton. H. E.

ORIGINAL PIECES, &c.

Art. DCCCLXV. *Retirement, a Poetical Fragment.*

In Vol. VI. p. 346 of this Work I have given some account of Evelyn's *Essay on Solitude:* the following fragment of a long poem, begun in 1803, would have found a place there, had not the article been already too long.

RETIREMENT.

The fragment of a poem in blank verse.

Ye woods, that underneath your covering wings,
Hide my tir'd frame, all hail! Here Noise and Toil,
Hollow-eyed base Intrigue, and Envy pale,
Black Malice, and envenom'd Calumny,
Dare not disturb the silence of your reign:
Here I can woo lone Quiet, here collect
My scatter'd thoughts, and to my enfeebled mind
Call back new vigour; here can re-arrange
The forms, that now in wild confusion float
On my tumultuous brain. Be present, Muse!

And as the mist withdraws, and every thought
Takes its due shape before the mental eye,
Aid me to paint it in the living song!
Green fields, and whispering trees, and living streams,
And hills and vales, where graze rich herds, and frisk
The new-born lambs, before my fancy play.
O for the pencil dipt in Nature's hues,
Which, guided by sweet Thomson's magic hand,
Touch'd with due brilliance all their glowing charms:
Or thine, more varied Cowper, in whose strain,
Now moral and now gay, now rural scenes
Burst with enchantment on the raptur'd sight!
Where yonder shepherd's hut, that on the knowl
Crown'd by those ancient elms, which overhang
Its low thatch'd roof, just peeps, there dwell a race
Who see the morning dawn and evening set
In all their glories. Thro' the livelong day
Heaven's purest breezes brace their vigorous limbs:
Labour makes rest delightful: to coarse fare
Keen appetite gives zest; and sound their sleep
On the hard pallet, while the rocking winds,
That whistle thro' their crazy tenement,
But lull them to a more profound repose.
For me had Providence that humbler lot
Decreed, methinks my days had happier been,
Than now to sickly Indolence a prey,
Wasting with cares, and torn with worldly wrongs.
Then Health had nerv'd my feeble form, and bloom'd
My pallid cheek; and in this languid eye
Sweet Cheerfulness her dancing rays inspir'd.
Gay had I bounded o'er the distant hills,
Breasted the piercing blast, or with the wind
In equal race contended unfatigued!
O then how grateful had the close of Eve

Return'd me to my little shed, the hearth
Bright-blazing, and the lowly couch of straw!
But now, alas, to vain anxiety
I wake, and as the minutes drag along,
Curse the long day, yet no relief at night
Find; for, tho' weary, feverish heats deny
Rest to my aching frame; and Sleep aloof
Hovers, as if in mockery of my prayers.
Ambition treads not in these peaceful haunts,
But Innocence is leagued with truest Joy.
And what can life afford compared with these?
Can rank and riches, splendid palaces,
The gaudy equipage, the liveried slave,
Appease the anxious cares, the guilty pangs,
That lurk within the heart; or lull to rest
Corporeal sickness?—Short, alas, the reign
Of worldly greatness! Death comes unprepar'd,
Perchance e'en while you stretch the arm to grasp
The bauble, for which years of toil, and crime,
And suffering, have been wasted; when your heir
By a short course of folly undermines
The tottering column of your hard-earn'd fame,
And sinks it in the dust from whence it rose!
Happy is he, who 'cross yon sloping field
Directs the labouring ploughshare, and inhales
The fragrance of the fresh-turn'd soil, till noon
Relieves his weary team, and brings him back
To th' antique hall, which in our grandsire's days
Own'd loftier habitants, and has beheld
Many a bold race of feudal lords expire
'Neath its fantastic roof; for there the board
Spread by the frugal dame affords a feast
More exquisite to him, whom healthy toil
Invigorates, than regal banquets seem

To the poor sickly minion of a court.
O never may I in the tainted air
Of crowded cities, where the din of trade
And the loud clamours of corrupted mobs
Assail my senses, be again immur'd!
I seek these shades to hide my tortur'd head
From an unjust, oppressive, hated world.
The gloom of dark umbrageous boughs; the fresh
And perfum'd odour that the loaded breeze
Bears from the quivering leaves; the pathway cool,
That takes with soft embrace my aching feet,
Soothe my worn spirit, calm my trembling steps,
And to existence rays of hope recall.
I hear no shout of mobs; I hear no roll
Of rattling cars, bedaub'd with new-got wealth,
And deck'd with purchas'd blood-stain'd coronets,
Thund'ring along the streets, and threat'ning loud
To crush such poor and humble worms as I.
I hear no more the coarse obstreperous din
Of puff'd up lawyers, venal, stupid, fierce,
Blind to all merits but their own, and arm'd
With all a pleader's subtle tricks to close
The door, which thence has open'd to themselves.
I hear no coxcomb Lord, who, having climb'd
By the base arts a tool and minion loves,
Babbles his finical and frothy stuff,
And strives to legislate for all the world.
But wand'ring silent on, a gradual calm
Spreads o'er my heart, "there is yet peace for me,"
I cry; and quick my buoyant spirit springs,
And throws in scorn its load of cares away.

* * * *

* * * * *

Then Fancy rises from lethargic chains,

Beneath whose weight long time oppress'd she lay;
And as she lifts her hand, and waves her rod,
Up the long vistas, on the opening lawns,
I see gay Hope, with all her brilliant train,
Weave the quick dance, and spread the splendid show.
But, as the rays from her refulgent locks
Glancing, invest the distant scenes in light,
O let no more the falsely-glittering toys
Of curst Ambition with delusive gleam
Attract my sight; but be its choice some cot,
Where in the gentle sunshine of Content
Domestic privacy endears the day;
Where Learning spreads her inexhausted tomes,
And deep Reflection cheats the toil of time.
O what are now to me the rancorous looks
Of scornful Rivalry; the sordid tricks
Of selfish Artifice; the glance oblique
Of Slander, spitting, coward-like, its gall
On the poor victim's undefended back?
What is the sneer of bloated riches? What
The ideot toss of Titles, which the spoils
Of Fraud, Extortion, Rapine, have acquir'd?
They agitate my heart no more; they cast
A gloom no more upon my alter'd mien.
Intent on other themes, that calm my soul,
And elevate my thoughts with dauntless eye
I look on all the ills of life, and view
Unmov'd " the ministers of human fate,"
That still around me lurk.—O balmy breeze,
That fann'st this bosom with thine odorous wings,
Still blow, and let me bare it to thy breath.
It beats not now with wild tumultuous throbs:
But thrills with sweet serenity, while calm
Hangs the cerulean canopy of Heaven,

And Silence the soft light enchanted wooes.
Now wakes the poet's strain; from yonder shades
Methinks I hear the rapturous notes pour'd forth.
O hail, ye gifted masters of the Lyre!
If, long an alien to your holy rites
Lost I have wander'd, once again admit
A sad repentant votary to your shrines!
From you he seeks for genuine joy; from you
He asks the charm that bids the gloomiest depths
Of solitude to smile, and peoples all
The frowning wilderness with heavenly forms.
O thou from whose inspired lips arose
The tale of "Fairy castles, of brave Knights
And gentle Ladies—whose immortal song
Fierce wars, and faithful loves have moraliz'd,"
O say, while haunting savage soils,* amid
Barbaric clans, whose discords rude, and yells
Of hideous tone, might e'en appall the hearts
Of stoutest heroes, say, enchanting Bard,
What but the Muse could soothe those anxious days
Of never ceasing peril—She, who bad
E'en Mulla's murmuring waters, as thou lay'st
Calm on her banks, while Murder stalk'd around,
Nurse thy sweet dreams, and cherish for thy lyre
The brilliant scenes of visionary worlds!
And thou, sublimest Milton, from whose tongue
Flow'd holy inspiration, when beset
With poverty, with sorrow, blame and scorn,
"With darkness and with dangers compass'd round,"
What but the Muse, thy dreary rooms could light
With glories of seraphic brilliancy?
But where, O Nymph, dost thou delight to dwell?
What are the scenes, that seem to foster most

* See Spenser's Sonnets to Lord Ormond, and Lord Grey of Wilton.

Thy day-dreams? High-o'erarching bowers, the song
Of birds, and lapse of rivers, and the sigh
Of Zephyr in the leaves!—On grassy banks
The poet throws his careless limbs, while cool
Beneath his feet the rippling current runs,
And, as before his half-shut eyes appear
Ten thousand glorious shapes, he weaves the lay,
And feels unutterable joy, as grow
The fairy forms of his creative brain.
Thou, who could'st ope the fountains of the heart,
At whose pathetic eloquence the eye
Streams with big tears, and sobs the heaving breast,
Unhappy Otway! as on Arun's marge
Thine infant form was stretch'd, what airy imps
Of pure angelic softness hover'd o'er
Thy young imagination! what sweet notes
Of inexpressive tenderness and joy
With exquisite vibration thrill'd thine ear!
O cruel was the fate, that led thy steps
From these the Muse's haunts, (where still she deigns
To linger, and inspire her priestess, her
From whose enchanting lyre awake the tones,
That touch the bosom and the fancy fill,*)
Led thy young steps to camps and courts impure,
Where selfish Luxury and low-born Vice
And sensual manners brutaliz'd the soul:
Where mean degenerate thoughts beneath the pomp
Of glittering vests debas'd the shape of man.
Ah! ill-starr'd child of genius, could'st thou waste
Thy voice inspir'd on groveling tribes like these?
How did they press the fragrance of thy mind,
Pluck off its flowers, and rifle all its sweets
To veil the poison of their fetid thoughts,

* Mrs. C. Smith.

Then " throw thee like a nauseous weed away,"
For very want in loathsome dens to die.*
Would, thou hadst never left thy native fields,
But heard the woods, that whisper'd o'er thy birth,
And streams that prattled to thine infant lips,
Still to thy manhood murmur! Then perchance
Some new Monimia with yet softer voice,
Some Belvidera in pathetic tones
Of tenderness e'en yet more exquisite,
Had pierc'd our hearts, and lifted up our souls!
O form'd of texture too refin'd, of thought
Too nice for worldly intercourse, no groves
Had been too thick for thee; the chequer'd gloom
Had sooth'd the coming phantoms of thy mind,
And rang'd them in new visions, beautiful
As tints of air-drawn castles! But the fiend
Ambition cross'd thee; thy inspired voice
Was chang'd to mortal; and an early grave
Was the best gift thy hapless lot could gain!
Mother of Virtue, Empress of the lyre,
O lovely Solitude, with whom alone
Sweet Sensibility is safe, to thee,
Only to thee is my tumultuous heart
Fit guest! Beneath thy peaceful wing subsides

* " Thomas Otway, son of Humphry Otway rector of Wolbeding in Sussex, was born at Trottin in that county, March 3, 1651, sent to Winchester school, and thence to Oxford; but deserted the University 1674. He died at a spunging-house, known by the sign of the Bull on Tower-hill, on April 14, 1685, aged about thirty-five years." From Oldys's MSS;—who adds, that " in the collection of Familiar Letters of Lord Rochester, &c. 1697, there are six of Otway, written to Mrs. Barry, the actress, in a very passionate and pathetical stile, and much more eloquent than any other of his writings." " Otway," says Oldys, " was more beholden to Capt. Symonds, the Vintner, in whose debt he died 400l. than to all his patrons of quality. See Les Soupirs de la Grand Bretagne, or the Groans of Great Britain, 8vo. 1713, p, 67."

The wild confusion, which the shout of mobs,
The din of company, the jest, the sneer,
Envy's scance look, and Hatred's savage frown
Upraise. With thee vanish the empty wish
Of mean distinction, the degrading sigh
For empty honours; each unholy thought,
Ungenerous hopes, malignant prophecies,
Resentment, Scorn, Disguise—Yet there are griefs,
Not all the calm of silent woods, and streams
Scarce murmuring, can ever soothe. Intent
Upon the heart the blood-stain'd vultures fix,
Gnawning with greedy appetite their prey!—
How oft with eyes upon the ground I sit
From hour to hour, while still th' incumbent weight
Heavier and heavier grows! I wish for night,
But thro' the night the cowering demons ply
With maw insatiate, nor does th' opening dawn
Bring ease! Exhausted, lifeless, I again
Sink on my couch, and wish again for night.
Blow all ye winds! Ye spirits of the storm,
Direct the shrieking blast, at which the grove
Shakes all its branches, and the forest groans!
O let me mingle in the roaring war
Of elements; and rouze this languid frame!
Then may the fiends perchance, that torture me,
Affrighted fly; and once again my lips
Sound undisturb'd the gentle pastoral pipe!

ART. DCCCLXVI. *Verses expressive of the author's regret, at not having sufficiently cultivated poetry in the proper season of youth.*

THE days that are past, and for years have been o'er,
I wish I could seem by my song to restore;

Let me bring back the hours when Hope danc'd in my eye;
And heav'd in my bosom the rapturous sigh!
I seize the lov'd lyre: O how tremble its strings:
Hark! What are the notes that so faintly it rings!
" 'Tis in vain: the gay visions that beam'd in thy sight;
" The rich hues, that arrayed every scene in delight,
" Are vanish'd; and coldly thy hand will be laid
" On my chords, on which exquisite sounds were once made.
" Wild dreams of young Fancy that swell'd thy full breast,
" Forms of beauty angelic that haunted thy rest,
" To thy chill sober fingers no longer give fire;
" Thy bosom's dull feelings no longer inspire:
" Too idly thy moments of youth didst thou lose:
" Too seldom attendedst the voice of the Muse:
" Destroy'd is the charm now; and broken the spell;
" No dances of Fairies now hast thou to tell;
" But gloomy the hues are Experience has wrought,
" And severe is Truth's lore, which Time's circuit has taught.
" O hadst thou but breath'd on my tremulous breast,
" When young Rapture thy fancy all-glowing possest;
" Perchance to far ages our names had gone down,
" And thy lyre might have gain'd thee immortal renown.
" It is past: now all tuneless decay my sad strings;
" And faint is the thought, in thy bosom that springs!
" O have not thy hopes been in sorrow all drown'd;
" And Despair's withering shadows envelop'd thee round?
" Then withdraw thy rash hand: nor, with feeble essay,
" Again thy lost power, and vain efforts betray!"
I submit. O thou Nymph of my earliest delight,
Whom, tho' often I treated with many a slight,

Yet I never forsook; thou art fled; and in scorn
Hast left thy sad votary thine absence to mourn!
Lov'd Muse, I well know my repentance is vain;
The dreams, that are past, I can never regain;
Yet, tho' weak be the glance of thine eye on my heart,
One ray of the joys that are vanish'd impart!

July 21, 1805.

ART. DCCCLXVII. *Lines by Dr. Cowper, Father of the Author of the Task.*

DR. COWPER addressed a poetical Epistle many years ago to the first Duke of Chandos, from whence the following extract* is taken. (Dr. Cowper is said to have excelled in ballad writing.)

Good-natur'd wit, a talent is from heaven,
For noblest purposes to mortals given:
Studious to please, it seeks not others' harm,
Cuts but to heal, and fights but to disarm.
It cheers the spirits, smooths the anxious brow,
Enlivens industry, and chaces woe:
In beauteous colours dresses homespun truth,
And wisdom recommends to heedless youth.
At vice it points the strongest ridicule,
And shames to virtue every vicious fool!
Like you, my Lord, it all mankind invites;
Like you instructs them, and like you delights.

ART. DCCCLXVIII. *Extracts from the Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, by her nephew, the Rev.*

* Duncombe's Letters to Archbishop Herring, p. 69, 70.

Montagu Pennington, just published, in one vol. 4to.

WHATEVER matter the following extracts may exclude, the Editor feels that he cannot gratify his readers more than by giving them an early place. In the Letters and other relics, which are contained in the Memoirs of MRS. ELIZABETH CARTER, will be found treasures of moral and intellectual wisdom, such as the public can seldom receive. The first, which I shall select, I cannot doubt, will receive all the praise it deserves: from me, I am not ashamed to confess, that, when its amiable and able editor shewed it to me in MS. some months ago, it drew tears of the most exalted gratification. It is part of a letter addressed to Miss Sutton, to whom Mrs. Carter's fine lines, beginning "*Heir of immortal Being*," *&c.* are addressed, and is on the same subject as that poem, which was written a few months afterwards. Miss Sutton, it seems, had low spirits, and was too apt to see the evils of human life in a desponding light.

Mrs. Carter to Miss Sutton.

Oct. 27, 1762.

"It is by our own fault, if human improvement ever stands still. The languors of illness are as much the subject of life, as the vigorous spirits of health; and the powers that are insufficient for active exertions of understanding, and for high attainments, are equal to the duty of unrepining submission to the disappointment of favourite aims, and of thankful enjoyment of every permitted good.

"No: it is impossible that it could be from serious conviction; it must be merely an accidental

transient thought, that made you speak of annihilation, as 'preferable to staying always in such a world as this.' Surely, my dear Miss Sutton, life with all its portion of toils and sufferings, is mercifully diversified with such a mixture of ease, and even of positive delight, as must render it greatly preferable to non-existence. Was every prospect to be limited by the grave, what inexpressible horrors must one feel at the thought of quitting such a system of creation, as engages the attention by every form of variety, strikes by every wonder of magnificence, and charms with every grace, and every elegance of beauty! How terrible to close one's eyes upon the flow'ry earth and radiant sun, to 'leave the warm precincts of the chearful day,'* and sink into a cold, dark, eternal night! Then to think of losing all sense of intellectual pleasure, all the tendernesses of affection, and all the excellencies of virtue.†

"From this dreadful extinction, God be thanked, we are graciously secured; and as much as I have said in profession of my attachment to this world, I heartily join with you in rejoicing, that it is not to last for ever. Yet I have but little curiosity concerning any other particulars about a better, than those which are revealed to us. Content and thankful for the promise, which HE, 'who cannot lie,' has

* Gray.

† "These mournful ideas are evidently only on the supposition of there being no life after this; for the thoughts of the passage from this state of existence to another (usually called, but improperly, *death*) never affected Mrs. Carter's mind with melancholy. She used to say, that in all her meditations upon that subject, she never suffered her mind to dwell on the shroud and the coffin, but passed at once from this life to a better."—*Pennington.*

made, that all who endeavour to fulfil, the conditions of happiness shall infallibly be happy, and convinced, that he alone knows what will make us so. The general ideas of perfect health, perfect security, and perfect virtue, are sufficient to support the mind in the hours of pain and languor; to console it amidst the anxieties of precarious good; and to elevate and encourage it amidst the humiliations of mortal frailty, vainly struggling for an entire conquest over those corruptions of a disordered nature, which can never be completely subdued, but in that state, where alone the 'spirits of the just will be made perfect.' * * * * *

The following is an extract from a letter to Mrs. Vesey, containing an account of

The death of George Lord Lyttelton, 1773.

"It is impossible for me to begin my letter with any other subject than that which I am sure must at present be so near your heart, as the loss of our excellent and dear Lord Lyttelton. To his friends alone this is a melancholy event; to himself, I trust, it proves most joyful. From a world which so little deserved his virtues, he is removed to the applauding society of saints and angels, and to the righteous Judge, who will reward them. Except the testimony of a good conscience, a long series of disappointments in every human pursuit, left him a very small portion of happiness below. His great integrity, his amiable simplicity, and the gentle temper of his mind, rendered him unfit for the advancements of public life, which in this bad world are procured

and supported by arts, to which his soul was an utter stranger, and the affections of his heart were disappointed in every scheme of that domestic comfort, which he was so peculiarly qualified to impart, and to enjoy. He was a noble and edifying example of the power of Christian principles, in many instances, and very particularly in that absolute resignation to the Divine Will, which calmed his mind amid all its storms, which, with most unremitted violence beat upon him. In all the conversations upon his misfortunes, to which I have been a witness, I do not recollect ever to have heard him utter a single murmur or complaint. It pleased God to try him in the furnace of affliction; and, like gold, he came out with the brighter lustre and the greater purity.

"The concluding scene of his life was conformable to all the first. The account is very affecting, but very delightful. His sun set in calm splendour without a cloud. His mind was supported by Christian faith, and his hopes were full of immortality. I had a letter from Mrs. Montagu last night upon this subject. She appears as deeply affected by it as one would naturally suppose her to be: and expresses herself with as much piety as sensibility on the loss of such a friend."

In another letter to Mrs. Talbot she says,

"The newspapers must have informed you of the death of good Lord Lyttelton. He was indeed an Israelite without guile. Never, I believe, was a human heart more free from every bad inclination, or more filled with the kindest and most benevolent dispositions. He was a sincere Christian; and

amidst the many and various afflictions which he suffered, he always preserved the most absolute and uncomplaining submission and resignation. The trial of his virtues is now over, and he is called away to the reward of them. All who intimately knew him must regret their loss of so excellent a friend: but most severely in all probability will it be felt by his daughter-in-law, to whom he afforded so kind a protection."

May 25, 1807.

ART. DCCCLXIX. *Further Extracts from Mrs. Carter's Letters just published.*

I EMBRACE with eagerness the opportunity of giving some detached extracts, containing the opinions of Mrs. Carter on celebrated cotemporary authors and their works. The judgments of this most excellent woman appear to have been at once original, candid, and sound. They are expressed in language perspicuous, strong, and elegant; and are the result of a mind acting on the most mature deliberation, and enlightened by the nicest powers of distinction.

Miss Talbot's thoughts were more quick; and I think it cannot be denied that her feelings were more acute; indeed morbidly acute, had they not been controlled by her angelic goodness of principle and of heart. The contrast adds strikingly to the interest of the correspondence. A mind more clear, more extensive, and better regulated than Mrs. Carter's does not occur in the annals of genius and

learning. And I feel confident that every one who has any sense of religion, or a gleam of taste or fancy, will agree with me that the amiable Editor could not have answered it to his conscience to have withheld from the public letters so eminently calculated to mend the heart and exalt the understanding. The scruples he once felt must have long since subsided; and left, in their stead, a conviction that by giving them to the world he is greatly aiding the cause of virtue and piety, and increasing the fame of the admirable relative, for whom his affection and his pride are so deeply interested.

I have on the present occasion selected nothing but what relates to the characters of books and authors. The passages of sentiment and description, are still more beautiful, and equally just. But I have to regret that ill health, low spirits, and an excess of private business have consumed so much of my time in this month, as to render me utterly incapable of doing justice on the present occasion either to Mrs. Carter, or to the public. But it is said that complaint only exposes one to the contempt of the hard-hearted; and I have nothing to do therefore but to "steer right onward, in defiance of obloquy and injustice. I have, as my enemies have experienced, a dauntless spirit; and the good time perhaps will yet come!

June 23, 1808.

Pope and Warburton.

"Our present after supper author is Mr. Pope, in Mr. Warburton's edition. Is it because one's strong-

est partialities, when in any point deceived, turn to the strongest prejudice of dislike, that I read those admirable poems and letters with a considerable mixture of pain and indignation? At some uncharitable moments one can scarce help looking upon all those eloquent expressions of benevolence and affection as too much parade, while one sees them overbalanced by such bitterness and cutting severity. I wish I knew the true history of Patty.* Till I do, I cannot read the letters of friendship to her father with any satisfaction. I am afraid you will be angry with me for all this, but while every reading makes me more admire his genius, every one makes me more doubt his heart. One thing I am extremely offended at in his poems, and of which I never took so much notice before, his frequent quotations of scripture phrases in much too ludicrous a way. The notes are worth any body's running over; some very wild, some very ingenious, some full of amusing anecdotes, some bitterly but not wittily satirical, but merely rough, unjust, and angry, and the greatest number, true commentator-like, explaining what needs no explanation, and wire-drawing for meanings that the author never thought of.". †

Tom Jones and Clarissa.

FROM A LETTER TO MISS TALBOT.

" I am sorry to find you so outrageous about poor Tom Jones; he is no doubt an imperfect, but not a

* " Mrs. Martha Blount, to whom Pope left great part of his fortune. A more just piece of criticism, both upon the author and his commentator has not often occurred, or been conveyed in fewer words." *Pennington.*

† Vol. I. p. 277.

detestable character, with all that honesty, good nature, and generosity of temper. Though nobody can admire Clarissa more than I do; yet with all our partiality, I am afraid, it must be confessed, that Fielding's book is the most natural representation of what passes in the world, and of the bizarreries, which arise from the mixture of good and bad, which makes up the composition of most folks. Richardson has no doubt a very good hand at painting excellence, but there is a strange awkwardness and extravagance in his vicious characters. To be sure, poor man, he had read in a book, or heard some one say, there was such a thing in the world as wickedness, but being totally ignorant in what manner the said wickedness operates upon the human heart, and what checks and restraints it meets with to prevent its ever being perfectly uniform and consistent in any one character, he has drawn such a monster, as I hope never existed in mortal shape; for to the honour of human nature, and the gracious author of it be it spoken, Clarissa is an infinitely more imitable character, than Lovelace or the Harlowes." *

Young's Night Thoughts.

FROM MISS TALBOT.

1744.

"Dr. Young has now, I suppose, done with his *Night Thoughts:* he has given us one for every night in the week. I do not know whether you critics and fine folks will allow them to be poems; but

* Vol. I. p. 207.

this I am certain of, that they are excellent in their kind, though they may be of a kind peculiar to themselves. He shews us the Muse in her ancient dignity, when she inhabited temples and spoke an immortal language,* long before sing-song came into being."†

From Mrs. Carter in reply.

"I think I am next to proceed upon Dr. Young, who well deserves the beautiful encomiums you give him: I really regret there are no more than seven nights in a week, instead of exclaiming, as I heard a lady when she was told of a fifth, 'What will that man never have done complaining?'

"But as greatly as I admire this book, and as trifling as most of the criticisms on it appear, I cannot help making one objection: that the author has given too gloomy a picture of life, and too bad a character of mankind; who, upon the whole, I am much inclined to believe, are a much better set of beings than some moralists, from a partial view, think proper to represent them. Indeed this melancholy turn of thought runs through all Dr. Young's writings, but in no where so much as in what he calls his *True Estimate of Life*, one of the most

* "With respect to Dr. Young's poetry, Mrs. Carter, as will be seen, agreed with Miss Talbot; but the editor has heard Mrs. Carter say, that she was much disappointed in his conversation. It appeared to her light, trifling, and full of puns. The last part of this character might have been expected. The quaint expressions, and tendency to wit, even in his most serious and affecting compositions, would naturally lead to playing upon words in cheerful and easy discourse." *Pennington.*

† Vol. i. p. 45.

sombre pieces surely that ever a splenetic imagination drew."*

Lord Lyttelton's Monody.

FROM MISS TALBOT.

1747.

"Have you seen the Monody? To see it, and admire it, will, I imagine, be, with you, the same thing; if sentiment the most affectionate, images the most natural, expressions elegant and poetical, and all the soft varied harmony of numbers, have charms enough to make you overlook some inequalities! I never saw any thing that seemed to flow more from the heart—though whether the heart would be apt to print and publish I cannot determine; people's ways of thinking are so very different, that in those sorts of things there is no judging of others by oneself. For myself, wherever I feel the most, I am incapable of saying any thing."†

Montfaucon.

FROM MISS TALBOT.

1751.

"I am sick of all human greatness and activity, and so would you be if you had been turning over with me five great folios of Montfaucon's French Antiquities, where warriors, tyrants, queens and favourites have passed before my eyes in a quick succession, of whose pomp, power, and bustle, nothing now remains but quiet gothic monuments

* Vol. I. p. 49. † Ibid. p. 156.

vile prints, and the records of still viler actions. Here and there shines out a character remarkably good or great; but in general I have been forced to take refuge from the absolute detestation of human nature that was coming upon me, in the hope that the unillustrious in every age, the knitters, the triflers, the domestic folks, had quietly kept all that goodness and happiness among themselves of which history preserves so few traces."*

Horace Walpole, late Earl of Orford.

1768.

" I fancy you were not greatly edified by the study of Mr. Walpole's book. There is always some degree of entertainment in what he writes; but less I think in this than usual; and it is rather more peevish and flippant.† It is great pity, that he should ever write any thing but Castles of Otranto, in which species of composition he is so remarkably happy. He would, I think, succeed much better as an historian, if he could feel as strong an interest in living excellence as in the characters of his own creation: and this would make him represent a Sydney or a Falkland, as beautifully as he has done a Theodore and Hippolyta. Would it be too refined or uncharitable to attempt to solve this inconsistency, by the supposition that ideal perfection may seem to leave an entire liberty to people not disposed to regard it; while really-existing virtues are such awakening and painful calls to imitation, as strongly incline some minds too lively not to feel

* Vol. i. p. 286. † Probably the Royal and Noble Authors.

their force, and too little inclined to yield to it, to make use of every art to stifle and obscure them? You will think me out of humour with Mr. W——, and so I am. His going out of his way to indulge a sneering contempt of subjects, which, whatever may be his own unhappy opinion of them, he knows to be held sacred by the greater part of his readers, is (to say no worse of it) such violation of decency, as gives very just cause of offence."*

Lord Chesterfield's Letters.

1774.

"Lord Chesterfield's Letters are, I think, the most complete system of French morality that ever disgraced the English language. A system founded neither on principles of virtue, nor sentiments of heart, but upon those selfish motives, which aim at nothing higher than mere bienseance, and which never yet through the general course of life, procured to any character confidence or esteem or love. It is in vain that Lord Chesterfield would disguise the intrinsic imperfections and deformities of the composition which his instructions would produce, by so strongly recommending the graces. The world is always quick-sighted enough to distinguish between the mere rouge and enamel of artificial good breeding, and those genuine graces which naturally spring from principles and dispositions, of which unhappily his Lordship seems to have been totally ignorant. All this may I think be fairly said on many of the most specious and plausible

* Vol. II. p. 164.

parts of the collection: others are more openly detestable. That a father should seriously, and earnestly counsel a son to endeavour to make his fortune, by betraying the families into which he is admitted, destroying domestic connections, and violating the most sacred rights of society, is a degree of profligacy which it is to be hoped, even in this bad world, is not to be found."*

Bryant's Mythology.

1774.

" I do not recollect any late productions in the literary way, except a little volume of very pretty Essays by Miss Aikin, and Mr. Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology, of which I have read one volume in quarto. It is a work of immense learning, and very great ingenuity, but has to me the fault of almost all the mythological systems I ever read, the want of sufficient proof. When one is professedly invited into the regions of fiction, the further one travels the better. Imagination has a natural right to take the lead, and reason very quietly falls asleep, and never interferes in the progress. But whenever an address is made to the understanding, and fancies and conjectures take the place of proofs, I know few kinds of reading so unprofitable and teazing, however ingenious the writer may be. Mr. Bryant is a man of excellent character and acknowledged abilities, and the tendency of his studies to the highest degree respectable: all this I have a pleasure in mentioning; and perhaps the

* Vol. II. p. 274.

fault is in myself that I do not feel more convinced of the truth of his system. I am told the second volume is much more satisfactory than the first. I find it is a fashionable book, from which one would infer that this is an age of most profound literature; and from the very nature of his subject it is scarcely possible to discover what he means but by the assistance of Greek and Hebrew."*

Voltaire.

"I am not surprised at any blunder in Voltaire's arguments. Wit is a squint of the understanding, which is mighty apt to set things in a wrong place. I have not seen any of his writings, nor from the character of them do I ever design it. I should as soon think of playing with a toad or a viper, as of reading such blasphemy and impiety, as I am told are contained in some of his works.†

Hume and Rousseau.

1766.

"Have you heard of a strange quarrel between David Hume and J. J. Rousseau? Poor Rousseau to be sure was undone by the unmolested repose, to which he has been doomed in England;‡ and it was

* Vol. II. p. 272. † Ibid. p. 272.

‡ "Mrs. Carter seems to have formed a very just idea of Rousseau's character, though she always refused to read his, Voltaire's, or any other works of a similar tendency; which might, she said, do her hurt, and could do her no good. Perhaps it might be well, if other persons whose faith and practice were not established upon so firm a foundation as hers, had formed a similar resolution. Rousseau indeed has done much more harm to society than either Hume or Voltaire have done. They attacked Christianity, which, even without the very able defenders it has had, can

very fit he should relieve himself by making some bustle, as nobody was charitable enough to disturb him. Hume is extremely angry, and wants to print the correspondence, but is advised to forbear. When they were together, he humoured Rousseau like a peevish child, to which certainly he had no right, unless he could have pleaded the understanding of a child in excuse for its humours. Natural infirmities of temper are to be treated with tenderness and compassion; but when people work up perverseness into a philosophical system, and contrive to make themselves as troublesome as they possibly can, they forfeit all claim to indulgence, and every encouragement to their unreasonable humours is an injury to society."*

Sterne.

1768.

"I thought the tone of one paragraph in your letter did not seem your own, even before you gave an intimation that it belonged to the Sentimental Traveller, whom I neither have read, nor probably ever shall; for indeed there is something shocking in whatever I have heard either of the author, or of his writings. It is the fashion, I find, to extol him for his benevolence, a word so wretchedly mis-

defend itself; but Rousseau endeavoured to destroy the boundary between good and evil, vice and virtue; and by allowing the freest scope to the passions, without the imputation of any guilt to the indulgence of them, he has confounded the right and wrong of moral actions, and done incalculable mischief." *Pennington.*

* Vol. II. p. 146.

applied, and so often put as a substitute for virtue, that one is quite sick of hearing it repeated either by those who have no ideas at all, or by those who have none but such as confound all differences of right and wrong. Merely to be struck by a sudden impulse of compassion at the view of an object of distress, is no more benevolence than it is a fit of the gout, and indeed has a nearer relation to the last than to the first. Real benevolence would never suffer a husband and a father to neglect and injure those whom the ties of nature, the order of providence, and the general sense of mankind have entitled to his first regards. Yet this unhappy man by his carelessness and extravagance has left a wife and child to starve,* or to subsist on the precarious bounty of others. Nor would real benevolence lead a clergyman to ramble about the world after objects with whom he has no particular connection, when he might exercise the noblest duties of a benevolent heart in a regular discharge of his proper function, instead of neglecting and disgracing it by indecent and buffoon writings.†"

* "Sterne had died in the beginning of this year 1768. It were to be wished that these observations of Mrs. Carter were bound up with every edition of his works as a proper antidote to their poison. Few writers have done so much mischief to the world: for by setting up feeling in opposition to principle, and casual benevolence as an excuse for the neglect or the breach of positive duty, he has done more towards confounding the limits of right and wrong, than perhaps any other author except Rousseau. His descriptions of the power and the effects of benevolence are beautiful; but a more ancient writer has described it at least as well. See St. Paul's first Epist. to the Corinthians, chap. xiii." *Pennington.*

† Vol. II. p. 166.

Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.

1766.

"Be so good to tell Mrs. Handcock that I do like the *Vicar of Wakefield;* and likewise that I do not: by which means in any case I hope I am secure of being of her opinion. Indeed it has admirable things in it, though mixt with provoking absurdities;* at which one should not be provoked if the book in general had not great merit. A small alteration in the author's plan might have furnished I think a very useful lesson. The character of Burchell as it now stands is entirely out of nature, whether we suppose him to be guided by good principles or bad. If the author had strongly marked him as acting by no principles at all, every instance of his behaviour would have been natural: for every contradiction and every absurdity is natural to a humourist; and the satirizing a character of all others perhaps the most destructive to the peace of human society, would have been a very instructive performance."†

Swift.

1766.

"I have never read Swift's last published Letters; but am glad to find that they help to justify me in always having had a more favourable idea of his character than most people seemed to think he deserved. There always appeared a rectitude and

* "Is not that also the exact character of its author?" *Pennington.*

† Vol. II. p. 143.

sincerity in him, much superior to the greater number of his cotemporary geniuses. His wit, I cannot help thinking, was mere distemper, and for many instances of shocking impropriety and levity into which it hurried him he was perhaps as little accountable as for the delirium of a fever. Lord Corke I think somewhere speaks of his deplorable ideotcy as a judgment: surely it would have been more charitable to have considered it as the last stage of a long madness, which very frequently terminates in this conclusion."*

Art. DCCCLXX. *Address to Time.*

INSCRIBED TO THE EDITOR OF "CENSURA LITERARIA."

Oh! Time, thou shadow of enormous growth,
Pacing with silent stride this checquer'd world,
A giant unperceiv'd!—in thy swift march
What havoc hast thou seen of men and things,
Of states and cities; cities great as our's
Bow'd to the earth, entombing their proud founders.
With them the living mass that throng'd the streets,
The active crowd, the breathing multitude!
The dust of desolation covers all!
* * * * *
Time on his hasty pilgrimage hath mark'd
The dismal change, and blush'd as he sped on,
Too conscious of th' irremeable deed;
From Memory lock'd all knowledge of th' event,
And given the key to Ignorance! Mother Earth,
How many a scornful beauty dost thou clasp;
How many a pompous thing of titles vain,

* Vol. II. p. 38.

Bloated with pride and gorg'd with luxury,
Lies huddled in the narrow house of death,
A sav'ry banquet for the glutton Worm!
How many heroes crimson'd o'er with blood,
A spectacle abhorred of their God;
How many kings of sable character,
Whom scarce this globe's vast limits could contain,
Clipt in the grave and happily forgot!
These we lament not!—but shall Genius die?
Is there no distance 'twixt the common mind,
The worldling's, cumber'd with its native clay:
And his who, shaking off this mortal coil,
Soars on the wings of high inspired thought,
Full of the emanation of his God?
There is:—the philosophic sage feels *this*,
When cheer'd by Truth's bright rays, he penetrates
In quest of lone Obscurity's dun vale,
And tracing Science to her inmost depth,
Reveals to man the hidden cause of things.
The Patriot feels it, fir'd with just disdain
To see his country's senate sunk in vice,
And strains his lungs, confronting the foul tribe,
Boldly asserts an injur'd people's cause,
Spite of their venal bickerings!
And yet the Poet feels it greater still!
Say, oh ye amiable Sons of Song,
How vast the distance 'twixt your bliss and theirs?
Whether meek slaves to Pity's dewy eyes
Ye drop the tear upon your plaintive harps,
Melting in all the ecstacy of love;
Or wak'd to higher theme exalt your strains,
Coasting imagination's boundless field,
Ethereally sublime!—how far aloof
Sit those who glory in the minstrel's lore,

Glad to appreciate his genuine worth;
Belov'd enthusiasts! who delighted woo
The raptures flitting from the well swept string!
Theirs is the transport, pure as gifted bards,
As round their heads angelic visions float,
The sweet illusions of embody'd thought
Shook from ten thousand symphonies!
Dear to the Muse is ev'ry honor'd name
That calls to light the long forgotten Bard,
And gives the guerdon to his merit due;
Plucks the dark veil from Time's retentive grasp,
And plants eternal laurels on his tomb!

Finis.

T. J.

ART. DCCCLXXI. *Continuation of Auld Robin Grey.*

"THE spring it was past, it was simmer, nae mair,
And thinly were scatter'd the leaves in the air:
Oh winter, says Jenny, we kindly agree,
For the sun he looks wae, when he shines upon me.

Nae langer she grat, for her tears were a spent,
Despair it was come, and she thought it content:
She thought it content, but her cheek it look'd pale,
And she droop'd like the snow-drop broke down by the hail.

Her mither was vex'd, and her father was wae;
What ails you, my bairn? they would oftentimes say;
Your wheel ye turn round, and ye come little speed,
Your hand it grows feeble, and weak is your thread.

She smil'd, when she heard them, to banish their fear;
But sad looks the smile, that is seen through a tear,

And bitter the tear that is forc'd by a love,
Which virtue and honour can never approve.

Her faether was vex'd, and her mither was wae,
But dowie, and silent sat auld Robin Grey;
He spake not a word, and his cheek it grew lean,
Like the side of a brae, where the torrent had been.

Nae questions he ask'd her, concerning her health,
He look'd at her often, but aye 'twas by stealth;
Then his heart it grew grit, and often he feign'd,
To gang to the door, to see if it rain'd.

Syne he took to his bed, no physick he sought:
He ordered his neighbours around to be brought,
While Jenny supported his head in its place,
Her tears trickled down, and fell on his face.

Oh! kill me not, Jenny, said auld Robin Grey,
I have not deserv'd this—I have something to say:
I knew not, dear Jenny, I knew not your vow;
In mercy forgive me,—'twas I stole the cow.

I valued not crummy, I thought but of thee,
I thought it was her, stood between you and me,
While she fed your parents, oh! did nae ye say,
Ye never would marry that auld Robin Grey."

Art. DCCCLXXII. *Two short Trifles in Verse, by the late Professor Porson.*

Though charades may be deemed too trifling for this work, yet surely a trifle from the late lamented Porson will be worth preserving.

I.

My first from the thief tho' your house it defends,
Like a slave or a cheat you abuse or despise;
My second, tho' brief, yet alas comprehends
All the good, all the great, all the learn'd, all the wise.
Of my third I have little or nothing to say,
Except that it marks the departure of day.*

II.

My first is the lot, that is destin'd by fate
For my second to meet with in every state;
My third is by many philosophers reckon'd
To bring very often my first to my second.†

ART. DCCCLXXIII. *Sonnet on the Neglect of Virtue.*

SLEEPLESS as I lie tossing on my bed
Thro' half the midnight hours, while thro' my brain
This vile world's base affairs revolve with pain,
I sigh and weep to think, in Virtue's stead
How mean Intrigue and Falsehood lift the head;
And every palm that Valour ought to gain,
All that the toils of Genius should sustain,
Corruption's rav'nous appetite has fed!
O state of sharp probation, where the good
Meet disappointment, sad neglect, disgrace;
And only in retreat can comfort find!
O wretched world, on whose affairs to brood,
Is woe and madness to my troubled mind!
Where thro' black clouds no gleam of hope I trace.

X.

Nov. 2, 1808.

* Curfew. † Woman.

ART. DCCCLXXIV. *Sonnet on the Trade of Book-making, and its consequences.*

AH! were the Muses more than but a name,
Those they would rescue from the harpy claws
Of sordid booksellers, who love their laws,
Rehearse their dulcet chants, and spread their flame.
Hence there is room for pity more than blame,
That loveliest POESY few votaries draws;
That few remain to guard the sacred cause
Of Art, Taste, Genius, Wisdom, Virtue, Fame:
That now to MAKE,* that high CREATIVE power
Which nam'd the POET, is become a trade;
Monsters obscene the hallow'd groves invade:
Ignorance, Folly, Vice, profane the bower,
Where all the Graces dwelt in laureate shade;
And blasts of senseless scorn the gentle bloom devour.

C. L

18 Nov. 1808.

ART. DCCCLXXV. *Salle Tragedie di Vittorio Alfieri, da Asti.*

SONNET.†

1.

O HAIL, ALFIERI!—To thy tragic tone
The GRECIAN BARDS, a band sublime appear,

* Makers, Poets. *Spenser.* Ποιειν, Ποιητης, *Plato.* Though *to create*, in its proper sense, be incommunicable, yet the analogy is enlarging and exalted.

† I prefer the arrangement of the Sonnet which marks the recurrence of the rhimes by correspondent indentings.

SIENNA 1783 Qualtro Tragedie. Quindci Traged: EDIMBORGO 1806. 3 vols. 12mo. Editore il Dott^re^: ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

And with a pleas'd and deep attention hear
A voice and spirit ah how like their own!
Far was that spirit from our regions flown.
But Dante's self, the aweful, the severe,
Bends to thine accents the approving ear:
Nor SHAKESPEARE breathes his energies alone.

2.

Light-rob'd SIMPLICITY, and keen-ey'd ART,
And high-ton'd GENIUS, in thy labours join,
And philosophic VIRTUE calm and free.

PITY and AWE fill the expanding heart;
Exalt and purify!—such works divine
Merit the glorious name of TRAGEDY.

C. L.

Troston, 21 Oct. 1808.
Die NELSONI ultimâ Victoria & Morte insigni.

ART. DCCCLXXVI. *The Ballad of an Idle Hour.*

WHEN pensive, cold and wan,
The world oppressing me,
Life seem'd a lengthen'd span
Of hard necessity;
Then hope sought where to find,
Who heeds not cloudy morn,
That marks the lowly born,
And there to ease my mind;
'Twas woman, woman kind!

On travel worn and faint,
Mine host the surly lord,
With brow of harsh restraint,
Unbidding to the board;

O'er rough uncostly rind,
As blossoms fair expand;
Some timid maiden, bland,
In the circle pleas'd my mind;
With woman, woman, kind!

'Tis not the monarch's smiles
Alone make courtiers gay!
Nor toys of splendour's wiles
That envy's course bewray?
Though fortune scatters blind
The little gifts of state,
Where beggar pride may wait;
Pomp must with humble mind,
Seek woman, woman, kind!

'Tis not the forged chains,
The noisome dreary walls,
Where tyrant power reigns,
And solitude appals;
Let wrath vain galling bind,—
The soul in freedom starts,
Truth undismay'd imparts;
Nought can depress the mind,
Save woman, woman, kind!

Let early-tufted spring
Bring joys by linnets told;
And little crickets sing
Within their beds of gold;
They ne'er would please the hind,
Nor village bells ring blythe,
When resting on his scythe,
Save fleeting o'er the mind
Comes woman, woman, kind!

When sound the notes of joy,
When giddy pipe and drum,
Gives eccho new employ
To bid rude labour come:
Though wreaths the May pole bind,
What foot will mock the ground,
To rustic measure bound,
Till the swain's delighted mind,
Joins woman, woman kind!

Why sound the magic lute,
Or theme the wayward song;
If love, as blind, were mute,
Nor passion's notes prolong?
Why fancy's form design'd
Invoking Muse divine,
To swell Promethean line;
'Tis one enthrals the mind,
Of woman, woman, kind!

When cold and clammy damps
Moist my half-fever'd brow;
When hope nor pleasure vamps
The world's delusive show;
Slow thro' my veins may wind
Death, with congealing art,——
Yet the last tear shall start,
Grateful tribute of my mind,
Thine, woman, woman, kind.

AGUECHEEK.

Art. DCCCLXXVII. *Notices respecting Massinger's Works.**

Mr. Gifford, in the late edition of this author, has indulged himself in some severe notes on the preceding editors. Their supposed incapacity may be equalled in one instance by his own hasty inattention, and a future editor, with less spleen than himself, might fairly attach a note of ridicule upon his elaborate labour. The *Virgin Martyr*,† the first play edited according to the new arrangement, has at p. 65 the following note. "The first two quartos have a stage direction here, which Coxeter and M. Mason follow: *Enter* Artemia *laughing*. But Artemia continues on the stage: the error was seen and removed by the quarto 1661, which reads as I have given it." After this triumvirate of editorial investigation, who have not been able to discover and correct, what was originally a glaring *error* in the press; I shall take the liberty, with all deference, of requesting the reader to insert *Enter* Angelo *laughing*.‡ This will be found necessary from the ancient custom of all characters making an entrance upon the stage before they utter a speech; a task, as the text now

* "The fire of Massinger's genius, compared with Shakspeare, is like a wax-taper beside an Argand lamp. He has beauties, and those beauties have not yet obtained the full advantage usually derived from the attention of an editor." The remainder of an opinion sent me by a theatrical friend, it seems prudent to omit.

† Of this play there were *four* editions in quarto; the omitted date is 1651.

‡ Angelo, the good spirit, enters immediately on the exit of Harpax the evil one. "Not for hills of diamonds" could they meet; and that circumstance only occurs at the conclusion, upon the final triumph of Angelo. It is sometimes necessary to support, even proof by argument.

stands, unfortunately given to Angelo, who is not present, within about *eight lines* from the number referring to the above note. *Momentous trifle!**

The story of the Picture, upon which Massinger founded his play with that title, is also related by George Whetstone in "*the Arbour of Virtue*," or third part of the "*Rocke of Regard*," 1576. In the dedication he says, "I haue faithfully (though not curiously) translated the modest and noble life of a Bohemian lady, with the fall of two Hungarian barons: which vnaduisedly wagered the spoyle of her chastitie."

Vlrico is the name of the Bohemian knight who marries Lady Barbara, and "the cunning Negromancer, is called Polacco. Vlrico serves under "the King of Hungarie," and the barons are Lord Alberto and Lord Vdislao, and the wager being laid with the knowledge of the King and Queen, when,

"Indentures to assure this match, ingrossed were in haste,
The couenants as before exprest, were in the parchment plaste;
The King and Queen gsve free consent, the wager should be laid,
Th' indentures seal'd, by either part, and all things sure are made."

Alberto arrives first, and being confined, in hopes of liberty discovers the tenor of the wager to Barbara, who plots a similar imprisonment for Vdislao immediately on his arrival. Upon this being accomplished servants are dispatched to court with the news, when it becomes the office of the "Chauncelour and

* Some future editor may refer in act iv. s. ii. upon the speech of Hircius "I'll come upon her with rounce robble hobble and twick-twack thirlery-bouncing," to the well known lines of Stanyhurst's Virgil. This is not tracing a common epithet to "its imaginary source," according to Mr. Gifford's note on same play, at p. 10.

other Lords" to ascertain the fact. Their visit finds

"Alberto spinning thread,
And Vdislao reeling it, with fretting well nie dead.
The Lady shewde the new come Lords the matter all and some,
And how to tame their lawless loue, the barons bid this dome;
The Chauncelor what erst is shone, returned to the king,
Whose pleasure was, he should with him, with speede both parties bring,
They all arriued at the court, the King iudg'd out of hand,
Vlrico had the wager wonne, and he should haue the land,
And more against the spoiled Lords, with iustice to perseuer,
In penaunce of their lauish tongues they were exilde for euer;
Fair Barbara, for foyling them, did to this honour mount,
She was the chiefe abount the Queene, in credit and account,
Whereas she liued many dayes, and held her wish at will,
Nowe being dead in worthy fame, her vertues liueth still."

The incident of the Queen falling in love with the Knight, does not form a part of Whetstone's relation; and the picture also bears very little sway in the progress of the story. To obtain it, in the first instance, appears the principal object; as the Knight, confidently relying upon the shifting shadows, has not then any further obstacle to prevent his going to the wars. The gift by the magician, and its effect, is thus described.

"Anon he comes, with picture fram'de, much like Vlrico's wife;
So long (quoth he) this form keepes faire, she lives an honest life;
If yellowe, tempted then she is, if black with merrie gayles,
Unto the Cornish mount god buoy, in hast her honour sayles."

The colours vary with threatening aspect upon Alberto not returning, and before Vdislao's departure on the same errand, when the poet says;

———"I leaue a space,
To shewe what rumor in the court, in euery corner roung,
Some say Alberto's ioyes were such, as loth to part he soung;
Vlrico oft his image view'd, to see what hue it bare,
And all the while it yealowe seem'd, he liu'd in perilous feare;

But when it turn'd to white againe, what so the courtiers say;
He knewe Alberto had the foyle, and he had won the lay."

Barbara never appears to have obtained any knowledge of the effect or existence of the picture, neither is there any altercation upon the subject of jealousy between her and the Knight. Whetstone has also a poem of "*the Complaint of the Lorde Alberto, &c.*"

J. H.

ART. DCCCLXXVIII. *The Mysterious Mother.*

IN part reply to the inquiry of a correspondent it may be observed, that the story that forms the ground-work of this play was universally known in the sixteenth century. Its first appearance in the English language proves the original of a theological source, and traced to a period earlier than has yet been supposed. The following extract is from chapter the eleventh upon Incest of "*Beautifull Blossomes gathered by John Byshop.*"*

"Any auncient example of this beastlike lust [incest] wil I rehearse none, but one out of MANLIUS his common places, reported by him vppon Doctour *Martin Luther's* credit, to have been done in his time at Erphurst in Germanie. There was, saies hee, a maide of an honest stocke, and she herself also honest, which was servant unto a rich widdowe, whose sonne (a young man) being inflamed with the love and

* The whole title is given in a former volume of CENSURA.

beauty of this maide, hotly solicitated her to be naught with him. The maide, abhorring the foul facte, did often repell the furious youthe: but in the ende, when he became euery day more troublesome instant on her then other, the maide was forced for the safegarde of her honesty, to declare all the whole matter vp to his mother, desiring her to bridle and restraine her sonne that lay in continuall awaite for her. The mother after she had deliberated on the matter, tooke this order with the maide, that she shoulde consent to him, and prescribe him a certain place, and houre of the night, when and where she would be her selfe: that by that occasion she might represse and chastise the lewdnesse of her sonne. The maide liked very wel of the deuise, & made a sure promise unto y^e^. young man according vnto her mistres her minde. At the prefixed houre, the glad man went vnto the place appointed, where he found, in steede of his mayd, the mother, who had come thither to correct the leacherous rage of her sonne, but (out alas) she being ouercome with vnnatural lust, prostituted her wicked body to her owne sonne. Of this heynous incest was there a woman child born, which being for a time secretly brought vp abroade, at the lengthe the mother took home vnto her. The same vnhappie sonne, being altogether ignorant of all these things, began to fall in loue with his sister, and daughter, being growne vp, and made her also his wife." P. 51.

The late Lord Orford states his knowledge of the story as being heard when very young, "and that the guilty mother had consulted Archbishop Tillotson;" but, after the play was written, he "accidentally

discovered the origin of the tradition in the novels of the Queen of Navarre."* The same observation is repeated by the late George Steevens: "the remotest origin of the tale is to be met with in a collection of mock causes proposed for arguments at a mooting in France, a custom anciently observed in our own seminaries of law. From this publication it found its way into the Queen of Navarre's novels, and from thence into similar books of entertainment."†

Under the marvel of a supposed fable it became in general repute. That a confined distribution attended the writings of the theologist appears undoubted, as the learned Henry Stephens, in his preliminary treatise to an apology for Herodotus, has repeated the same story with no other authority than the novel. Stephens's work was also rendered into English, and a transcript of it, as there given, will satisfactorily prove that the whole was copied from Manlius.

"We reade in the Queene of Nauarre's narrations of one who lying with his mother (thinking he had laine with her gentlewoman) had a child by her, which was his sister and daughter, and afterwards his wife; and so from one simple incest fell into two other, though as ignorant thereof as he was of the former; which happened through his mother's default, presuming too much of her constancie; for she not crediting her gentlewoman's report, that her

* It is minutely detailed by Bandello (No. 35, part ii.) who heard it related by the Queen of Navarre to his patroness, Gostanza Rangona e Fregoza." Walker's Hist. Memoir on Italian Tragedy, 1799, p. 273.

† Suppressed leaves of the Biographia Dramatica.

sonne did intice and sollicite her to folly; to the end she might know the truth, went at the time appointed in her roome; weere, in stead of preuenting a lesse euil, by this meanes, she kept her roome so well (not making herselfe knowne) that she caused her sonne to fall into that so horrible and detestable a sinne: who afterwards (not knowing nor once suspecting any such thing) married her whom he had begotten in such incest."*

One of these sources probably suggested it to an anonymous writer as an interesting subject for a tragedy brought forward at Drury-Lane Theatre in 1698, as *The Fatal Discovery, or Love in Ruins;* which contains the only instance of variation from the original, in an attempt to soften the principal incident, by supposing the mother ignorant of the person of her son at the time of meeting.

In 1715 appeared the ninth volume of the Spectator, which contains the history as "delivered to us among the writings of Mr. Perkins," and has been several times reprinted. Mr. Perkins is stated to have been a Puritan, and his name generally substituted for that of Archbishop Tillotson.

A "worthless piece" written for the stage by Mr. Gould, called *Innocence distressed, or the Royal Penitents*, posthumously printed in 1737, is founded on the same event.

The next was a fictitious narrative by some unprincipled writer, published by Cooper in 1751, under

* A World of Wonders, or an Introdvction, &c. London, printed by John Norton, 1607." Again, "Edinburgh, Imprinted by Andrew Hart and Richard Lawson, 1608. Fo."

the title of *Eleanora, or a tragical but true case of Incest in Great Britain.* By enlarging upon every circumstance, attached to the original story, it became increased to a pamphlet, or novel, exceeding sixty full-sized octavo pages. With all the specious imposition of "a true case," the fabricator was sufficiently cautious not to venture upon placing the story at any recent period that might have led to detection. "I remember," says the preface, "(about the latter end of the last century, in my childhood) to have heard my father several times repeat the most material parts of the ensuing little history which he used to say that my grandfather had told him, he was a witness to the truth of, from the intimacy he had with all the actors in it save Arene, [the mother], whom he had never seen; and if I am not mistaken, my grandfather had informed him of the family, and the names of all the parties; though he never used to relate it under other characters than the mother, the son and the daughter. He said he had heard my grandfather talk of printing the account, as a caution against other persons falling into the like dilemma; though I do not remember to have heard him mention the manuscript of it." This improbable relation is continued with finding the manuscript in the hand-writing of the grandfather, and gives a supposed date of 1685.

The "Guernsey Garland" seems framed upon the same materials. By reversing the sex of each character, the offspring son of a father and daughter marries (I speak from memory) his mother.

"It is to be found also in Taylor's *Ductor dubitantium*, and in Mrs. Heywood's Novels."*

Lord Orford's tragedy was printed at Strawberry hill in 1768. The whole impression consisted only of fifty copies. Reprinted by Dodsley, 1781; Lemoine, 1796; and several times in Ireland, where the play was publicly represented.

"This dramatic piece," says George Steevens, "was printed by our author at Strawberry-hill, and distributed among his particular friends, but with strict injunctions that it should never be shewn to Mr. Garrick, or Dr. Samuel Johnson. Mr. Walpole could by no means stoop to the judgment of the former, who had preferred Agis to Douglas; and of the rigorous criticism of the latter he should seem to have encouraged the most unreasonable apprehensions. His play however, which we have often read, may, in our opinion, boast of a more correct representation of ancient manners, a nobler fund of morality, a stronger effervescence of the passions, and a happier enchainment of the mind in suspense, than are to be discovered in any other tragic effort of a modern date. The fable of it, which is similar to that in the Queen of Navarre's Novels, Vol. I. No. 30, is perhaps improper for the stage, as undoubtedly there are crimes which have owed their repetition to the very records that stated their enormity. The chief defects of the work before us, arise from

* British Critic, Vol. XII. p. 528.—*Secret Histories, Novels, and Poems*, written by Mrs. Eliza Haywood, 1732, in 4 vols. and third edition. Unless there was some omission, or a subsequent reprint with additions, it seems doubtful which story of this disgraceful detailer of lascivious passion, rapes, adultery, and murder, is referred to.

the choice of a tale so slender as not to furnish out a sufficient variety of business,—in the fourth act, from somewhat too like a stage trick to create astonishment,—and, occasionally, from an improper use of antiquated words and phrases. We have likewise heard it observed, that the moment to which the guilt of our heroine is confined was, of all others, such as could not fail to have unfitted her for the commission of the fact from whence her succeeding miseries were derived. But the critics, who suggested this remark, do not appear to have considered how impossible it is, when the disappointed passions of a daring and sensual female are once in motion, to determine on what object they may repose.

"Though the first of English critics has acutely observed, that single bricks are but bad specimens of a building, we shall venture to introduce the following descriptive speech, appropriated to the character of an airy soldier who begins the piece, together with the sensible and animated reflections on the church of Rome, which the Mysterious Mother delivers at her first exit." *

Such was the account intended for the Biographia Dramatica, but the pages were cancelled at the request of Lord Orford. "The article" (says Mr. Reed, in a manuscript note) "as it stands in the vo-

* Act. I. scenes 1 and 5, contains the passages selected. They were inserted in the Saint James's Chronicle, Nov. 10, 1781, as the communication of an anonymous correspondent, and as "the specimen of an unpublished performance, which in the dramatic world (says the editor) we are truly sensible, is held as a first-rate curiosity." Knowing there was a castration of the leaves in the Biographia Dramatica, it is not improbable the communication was made by Steevens, from whom that newspaper received frequent contributions.

lume, and prefixed [affixed] to this play, is mine, such as it is."

The story of this play, as a relation of united guilt and misery, stands unparalleled. The whole is replete with wretchedness, disgust, and horror; and the commencing crime smothers every sentiment of pity or commiseration. That contrast, so strongly conceived by Lord Orford to exist between "vice and virtue in the same character," can only be traced in his own poem; the merit of which is universally acknowledged. But no inconsiderable number of the readers of the drama regret its formation on a story repugnant to the feelings, and every dictate of humanity and religion, and too unnatural to carry probability. Individuals are seldom so depraved, or hacknied in the pursuit of vice, to consider such an assemblage of guilt without feeling the mind shudder and revolt as the thin shadow glides over the imagination; still it is a determined truth that frequent contemplation of crimes renders them too familiar and without lesson; as the visitor to a prison becomes associated with the scenes, and afterwards a careless inhabitant. To object to this production on account of the extent of wickedness displayed, may appear like conceits, closely allied to that delicacy or "ridiculous degree of affectation," noticed by Mr. Reed, whose soundness of principles, honesty of mind, and goodness of heart, will ever remain undoubted. He did not consider the play in any shape unfavourable to the interests of society. "Vices, (he says), of greater magnitude are daily represented, and without exciting the smallest disgust in the spectator." Here we pause—What tale

is known, or what events daily occur for vice to triumph in similar magnitude? The context and allusion seems to the stage, and curiosity is unavailingly excited to discover what particular pieces, attached to dramatic representation, formed the basis of such an opinion. Oedipus or Jocasta are only known in the closet, and the displaying the attempts of a tyrant to enslave a country, though more extensive in principle, is not equally seductive in effect. A political culprit falls a sacrifice by poetical justice, and the spectator is deterred from similar crimes by the failure of the attempt, while the commiserating principles of pity end with the performance. But the tale of domestic misery does not pass like a summer storm. However fatal and immoral, the attention becomes rivetted to the stage, and the spectators silently consider the picture before them as figures representing in a greater or less degree, that which may happen within the pale of kindred connection. Hence, as colours fade, mankind become too often imperceptibly graduated in that vice, which morality held forth upon precept, and taught by lessons and example to shun. No frequent or public representation should be permitted of a vicious character, whose domesticated crimes may owe "their repetition to the very records that stated their enormity." Whatever were the pieces alluded to by the critic, the acting of them is properly discontinued. Bad as the story is, let us turn to the pages of an *unprincipled boy*, and peruse it new modelled, without the disgusting images of the original.

"The tale of the drawers deserveth relation. Thomas de Blunderville, a preeste, although the preeste had no allows, lov'd a fair mayden, and on

her begett a sonn. Thomas educated his sonn; at sixteen years he went into the warrs, and neer did return for five years. His mother was married to a Knight, and bare a daughter, then sixteen, who was seen and lov'd by Thomas, son of Thomas, and married to him unknown to her mother, by Ralph de Mesching, of the minister, who invited, as custom was, two of his brothers, Thomas de Blunderville and John Heschamme. Thomas, nevertheless, had not seen his son for five years, kennd him instauntly, and learning the name of the bryde, toke him a syde and disclosd to him that he was his sonn, and was weded to his own sister.—Young Thomas toke on so that he was shorne."

Common fame may satisfy common minds; and a little sufficeth him who is content to trust to posterity for the posthumous gift. Horace Walpole thought otherwise, and ambition laboured for immediate exaltation. What way so easy as by the parsimonious distribution of a poem, the injunctions of secrecy, and the favourable whisper of friends? Or to disappoint the half-excited curiosity of the public by pertinaciously suppressing even two specimens of this "first-rate curiosity," selected for its amusement. "The sensibility of the author, (says Mr. Reed), would be wounded by such an exhibition." O, what a mockery is here! This man, or let truth speak, automaton of sensibility, is to stand extolled and admired, while industriously undermining the public opinion by such little arts! and which were also adopted in the publishing of the Castle of Otranto. Nay, at the very period he was practising this vanity of authorship, this trick to evade criticism,

we are to believe his cold frigid conduct was justifiable in not countenancing, what? Why, a similar piece of chicanery attempted by his superior in genius; I mean the forgeries of that *unprincipled boy*, CHATTERTON!——

If the length of this article requires apology, the best I can offer is the fact. It was to prove by investigation, that however the copies of this fatal Tale may not stand altogether upon fabulous origin, yet, in the variations to excite public notice, they are all branches of one stem.

J. H.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Art. DCCCLXXIX. LORD BACON.

Sir Henry Wotton has, in "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," assigned one of the poems to Francis Lord Bacon, upon what authority I know not.

O. G. G.

Art. DCCCLXXX. HENRY WOTTON.

I have in my possession an uncommonly scarce volume with the following quaint title: "A Courtlie controversie of Cupid's Cautels, containing five tragicall Historyes by three Gentlemen and two Gentlewomen, translated out of French by Henry Wotton, B. L. Impr. by John Caldock and Henry Bynneman, 1578: in which are many "songes," some of them by no means inelegant for the time when they were written: I will transcribe part of one as a specimen.

What hard mishap doth hamper youth,
When cursed Cupid list to frown;
And yet he will not credite truth
Till hard mishap doth throw him down;
He hath the power in his distresse
To see what may his smart redresse.

Must hoarie hairs needs make us wise
Discovering naked treason's hooke?
Whose glittering hue by sleight devise,
Doth make them blind that thereon looke,
And till into the trap they slide,
Believe that reason is their guide. Pa. 127.

Of this book, by the bye, I think Herbert had but an imperfect knowledge, and perhaps adopted the title from Bagfield's MS. Bibl. Sloan. In a translation of Cranmer's "Confutation of unwritten verities, &c." *b. l.* by E. P. without date or printer's name, is a metrical address of "the boke to the reader," of equal value with many similar compositions which *mister* Ritson has fortunately "retrieved from latent obscurity." O. G. G.

Art. DCCCLXXXI. THOMAS CAREW.

From Oldys's MS. notes.

"The first edition of Carew's Poems was in 1640; the second in 1642; the third in 1651. Among Sir Richard Fanshaw's Poems are two of Carew's Sonnets, translated into Latin. Carew's Sonnets were more in request than any poet's of his time; that is, between 1630, and 1640. They were many of them set to music by the two famous

composers, Henry, and William Lawes, and other eminent masters, and sung at court in their masques, &c.

"He was present at the dispute between Mrs. Crofts and Thomas Killegrew; and perhaps umpire between them. And this is the dispute which was finely painted by Sir Anthony Vandyke, and is *now*" (continues Oldys) "in the possession of the Prince of Wales. I cannot understand that the Prince is acquainted with the subject of this picture. Mrs. Crofts afterwards married *him* (qu. Killigrew?) See Tho. Carew's Poems, 8vo. 1640, p. 135. I think she is not in the picture."

ART. DCCCLXXXII. *George Withers' Patent.*

"JAMES by the Grace of God, &c. To all and singular Printers and Booksellers, &c. Whereas our well-beloved subject George Withers, Gentleman, by his great industry and diligent study hath gathered and composed a book, intituled "Hymns and Songs of the Church" by him faithfully and briefly translated into lyric verse, which said book being esteemed worthy and profitable to be inserted in convenient manner and in due place into every English Psalm-book, in metre; We give full licence, power, and privilege unto the said George Withers, his executors, to imprint or cause to be imprinted the said book for the term of fifty years. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 17th day of February, Regni 20, Anno 1622."

Rymer's Acta Publica, Tom. XVII. p. 454, cited in Kennett's Register, p. 649.

Art. DCCCLXXXIII. JOHN CHALKHILL.

John Chalkhill, the author of *Thealma and Clearchus*, has two songs in Walton's Complete Angler, part of one of which Dr. Johnson translated into Latin. His translation is printed in Murphy's Edition of his works, Vol. I. p. 190.

O. G. G.

Art. DCCCLXXXIV. *Notices and Fragments of English Poets and Poetry.*

[FROM TOFTE'S TRANSLATION OF VARCHI'S BLAZON OF JEALOUSIE.]

R. T. (believed to be Robert Tofte) who published "Two Tales from Ariosto," 1597; and "Orlando Inamorato," 1598; also translated "The Blazon of Jealousy," from Varchi, in 1615, and added "special Notes upon the same," from which the following Notices and Fragments of English poets are extracted.

"A country-man of mine, a stranger unto mee, called Mr. *George Wither*, hath penn'd divers witty Satyres, whereof one is of this subject [Jealousy] whereof you may read in his "Abuses stript and whipt." Indeede, I am of opinion that the most worthlesse persons are alwayes most subject to this infectious disease of jealousie, as Mr. G. Wither rightly saith:

> There is none jealous I durst pawne my life,
> But he that hath defilde another's wife.

And commonly *mala mens malus animus:* an ill disposition breeds an ill suspicion. I will tell them,

in their owne natural and mother tongue, what young master Wither writes:

(Whose pleasing satyres never shall decay,
But flourish greene, like laurell and the bay:)
'Tis grosse, sayth he, and vaine for to upholde
That all reports which travellers unfolde
Of forraine lands, are lyes; because they see
No such strange things in their owne parish be:
And if I may not tearme such fellowes vaine,
I'le say they're dull and of a shallow braine:
And him I count no wise man that imparts
To men of such base misconceiving hearts
Any rare matter; for their brutish wit
Will very quickly wrong both him and it:
For thus the saying is, and I hold so,
Ignorance only is true wisdome's foe.

Mine old acquaintance Mr. *Henry Constable**, having set downe this passion in her right colours, I could not chuse but acquaint the reader therewith.

Care, the consuming canker of the minde,
The discord that disorders sweet-hearts time;
Th' abortive bastard of a coward kinde,
The light-foot lackie that runs post to death,
The busie advocate that sells his breath,
Denouncing worst to him that is his friend.

This fiend Jealousie, a quondam kinde acquaintance of mine, Mr. *Thomas Watson*,† paynteth forth very lively in these verses:

* See Theatrum Poetarum, p. 228, last edit.

† See Theatrum Poetarum, p. 208, ut supra. It is observable that the verses here ascribed to Watson are, in England's Parnassus, attributed to Drayton.

Pale Jealousie, childe of Insatiate Love,
Of heart-sicke thoughts which Melancholy bred,
A hell-tormenting feare no faith can move,
By discontent with deadly poyson fed;
With heedlesse youth and errour vainely led;
A mortall-plague, a vertue-drowning flood;
A hellish fire, not quenched but with blood.

Love, according to Plato, is three-fold. The first embraceth virtue only; the second is infamous, which preferreth bodily pleasure: and the third is of the body and soule. Nothing more noble than the first; than the second nothing more vile; the third is equall to both. But he that will see a most lively description of this kind of love, let him read Mr. *Michael Draiton's* definition thereof, in "the Flowers of English Parnassus."

Controlling Love, proud Fortune's busie factor,
The gall of wit, sad Melancholie's school,
Heart-killing corsive, golden Time's detractor,
Life-fretting canker, Mischiefe's poysoned toole,
The ideot's ydle brother, wise men's foole:
A foe to friendship, enemie to truth,
The wrong misleader of our pleasing youth.

I will set down here the worth of a poet, as that sweet Muse of his, who not unworthily beareth the name of the chiefest Archangel [Michael] singeth after this soule-ravishing manner:

When Heaven would strive to do the best she can,
And put an angel's spirit into a man:
Then all her powers she in that worke doth spend,
When she a poet to the world doth send;
The difference only twixt the gods and us,
Allow'd by them, is but distinguish'd thus:

They give men breath, men by their powers are born,
That life they give, the poet doth adorn;
And from the world, when they dissolve man's breath,
They in the world do give man life in death.

Tofte speaks of having translated Ariosto's Satires out of Italian into English verse; which were printed, he avers, without his consent or knowledge, in another man's name,[*Gervase Markham's*, 1608, 4to.] In his address to the reader, he thus commendably pleads for the distinction which he paid to some of our elder poets:

"Though this nice age, wherein we now live, hath brought more neate and terse wits into the world; yet must not old *George Gascoigne* and *Turbervill*, with such others, be altogether rejected; since they first brake the ice for our quainter poets that now write, that they might the more safer swimme in the main ocean of sweet poësie."

To Robert Tofte are attributed, in Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica, "Laura. The Toyes of a Traveller; or, the Feast of Fancie;" 1597, 4to. "Alba, the Month's Minde of a melancholy Lover;" 1598, 8vo. and "Honour's Academy; or, the famous Pastorall of the faire shepherdesse Julietta;" 1610, fol. The bibliographer, however, has added in a note, that though the initials R. T. are constantly thought to be those of Robert Tofte, it may be just mentioned, that there was likewise a Richard Turner, who wrote "Nosce Te (Humours)," 1607, a collection of Epigrams; but nothing, it is believed, before 1600.

T. P.

ART. DCCCLXXXV. *Notices of, and Exhortations to Marlowe, Lodge, and Peele. From "Greene's Groats-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance." Printed in* 1592, 1617, *and* 21.

"To those Gentlemen, his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making Plays, R. G. wisheth a better exercise, and wisedome to prevent his extremities.

"Wonder not, for with *thee* [*Chr. Marlowe*] will I first beginne, thou famous gracer of Tragedians, that *Greene*, who hath said with thee (like the fool) in his heart, 'There is no GOD,' should now give glory unto his greatnesse: for penetrating is his power, his hand lies heavy upon me. Why should thy excellent wit, his gift, be so blinded that thou shouldest give no glory to the giver? O swinish folly! what are his rules but mere confused mockeries, able to extirpate, in small time, the generation of mankinde. I know the least of my demerits merit this miserable death; but wilfull striving against knowne truth, exceedeth all the terrors of my soule. Defuse not (with me) till this last poynt of extremity; for little knowest thou, how in the end thou shalt be visited.

"With thee I joyne young *Juvenal*, that biting Satyrist, [*Thos. Lodge*] that lastly with mee together writ a comedy. Sweet boy, might I advise thee, be advised, and get not many enemies by bitter words. Inveigh against vaine men, for thou canst doe it, no man better; no man so well: thou hast a liberty to reprove all; and name none: for one being spoken

to, all are offended; none being blamed, no man is injured. Stop shallow water, still running, it will rage; tread on a worme, and it will turne: then blame not schollers who are vexed with sharpe and bitter lines, if they reproove thy too much liberty of reproofe.

"And thou [*Geo. Peele*] no lesse deserving than the other two: in some things rarer, in nothing inferiour; driven (as myselfe) to extreme shifts, a little have I to say to thee: and were it not an idolatrous oath, I would swear by sweet St. George, thou art unworthy better hap, sith thou dependest on so meane a stay. Base-minded men, all *three* of you, if by my misery yee bee not warned: for unto none of you (like me) sought those burs to cleave; those puppets (I mean) that speak from our mouths; those anticks, garnisht in our colours. Is it not strange that I, to whom they all have been beholding; is it not like that you, to whom they all have been beholding, shall (were ye in that case that I am now) be both of them at once forsaken? Yes, trust them not: for there is an upstart Crow beautified with our feathers, that with his *tyger's heart*, wrapt in a *player's hyde*, supposes he is as wel able to bombast out a blank verse, as the best of you; and being an absolute *Johannes fac totum*, is in his owne conceit the onely *Shake-scene** in a country.

"But now returne I againe to you *three*, knowing my misery is to you no newes: and let me heartily

* Shakspeare, says Tyrwhitt. See Malone's Chronological Order of his Plays, and Chalmers' Supplemental Apology for the Believers of the Shakspeare MSS.

intreat you to be warned by my harmes. Delight not (as I have done) in irreligious oaths, despise drunkeness, flie lust, abhor those epicures, whose loose life hath made religion loathsome to your eares; and when they sooth you with termes of mastership, remember *Robert Greene* (whom they have often flattered) perishes now for want of comfort. Remember Gentlemen, your lives are like so many light tapers, that are with care delivered to all of you to maintaine: these, with wind-puft wrath may be extinguished, with drunkennesse put out, with negligence let fall. The fire of my light is now at the last snuffe. My hand is tyred, and I am forc't to leave where I would begin. Desirous that you should live, though himselfe be dying.

ROBERT GREENE."

ART. DCCCLXXXVI. *Gabriel Harvey's Character of Dr. Perne, Master of Peter-house, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely.**

[FROM PIERCE'S SUPEREROGATION, 1593.]

HARVEY stiles this D. D. the "Apollo Doctour," whose epitaph none can display accordingly, but some sprite of the air or the fire. For his zeal to God and the church, was an air triplicity; and his devotion to his prince and the state, a fiery trigon; and surely he was well advised, that comprised a large history in

* This Dr. Perne, who is reported (in Fox's Acts and Monuments) to have been a mutable man in his religion, and of a facetious nature, yet a great Mecænas of learning, died at Lambeth in Surrey, April 26, 1589. Vid. Fasti Oxon. I. 80.

one epithet, and honoured him with the title of the *thrice learned Dean.* He was an old soaker indeed, and had more wit in his hoary head, than 600 of flourishing green-heads and lusty-curled pates. No man could bear a heavy injury more lightly, or forbear a learned adversary more cunningly, or laud a wilful friend more drily, or circumvent a dangerous foe more covertly, or lullaby the circumspectest Argus more sweetly, or transform himselfe into all shapes more deftly, or play any part more kindly. He had such a patience as might soften the hardest heart, such a sober mood as might ripen the greenest wit, such a sly dexterity as might quicken the dullest spirit, such a scrupulous manner of proceeding in doubtful cases, as might put a deep consideration into the shallowest fantasy, such a suspicious jealousy as might smell out the secretest complot, and defeat any practice; such an inextricable sophistry, as might teach an Agathocles to hypocrise profoundly, or a Hieron to tyrannize learnedly. Whereas others carried their hearts in their tongues, and their heads in their pens, he liked no such simplicity; but after a smug and fleering guise, carried his tongue in his heart, his pen in his hand, his dagger in his sleeve, his love in his bosom, his spite in his pocket: nothing but the fact discovered his drift; not the beginning, but the end, was the interpreter of his meaning. Some of us, by way of experiment, assayed to feel his pulse, with tickling and glosing as handsomely as we could; but the bottom of his mind was a gulf of the main, and nothing could sound him deeply, but the issue. He could speak by contraries, as quaintly as Socrates; and do by contraries, as shrewd-

ly as Tiberius. Lewis, the French King, might have borrowed the Fox's satchel of him: Sir Stephen Gardener's fox or Machiavel's fox, are two young cubs, to compare with him, that would seem any thing rather than a fox, and be a fox rather than any thing else. He that worshipped *Solem in Leone*, after some few lectures in his astronomy, would have honoured *Solem in Vulpe*. Legendaries may record wonderments, but even Gargantua himself might have been his pupil, albeit his gown was furred with 2,500 fox-skinnes. He once kept a cub for his pleasure in Peter-House in Cambridge (as some keep birds, some squirrels, &c.) and ministered notable matter to St. Mary's pulpit, with stories of the cub and the Foxe, whose Acts and Monuments are notorious; but had the young one been as cunning an artist for his part, as the old one was for his, I believe all the colleges in both universities, or in the great university of Christendom, could not have patterned the young man with such another batchelor of sophistry, or the old master with such another doctour of hypocrisy. He was gentle without familiarity (for he doubled contempt); swore without rigour, (for he feared odiousness), pleasant without levity, (for he regarded his estimation); grave without solemnity, (for he curried popular favour); not rash, but quick; not hasty, but speedy; not hot, but warm; not eager in shew, but earnest in deed; no barker at any, but a biter of some; round and sound. No politician in England so great a temporiser as he, whom every alteration found a new man, even as new as the new moon. What an ambi-dexterity, or rather omni-dexterity, had the man, that at one and

the same meeting, had a pleasing tongue for a protestant, a flattering eye for a papist, and a familiar nod for a good fellow; and had yawned to be an archbishop or bishop, in the one or other church, in four alterations of kings and queens. I have seen vipers and serpents in sugar work, but to this day, never saw such a standing dish of sugar-work, as that sweet-tongued Doctour; who spake pleasantly, whatsoever he thought, and was otherwhiles a faire prognostication of foul weather. For his smug and canonical countenance, he might have been S. Boniface himself; for his fair and formal speech, S. Benedict or S. Eulaly; for his merry conceits, S. Hilary; for his good husbandry, S. Servatius; for his invincible sufferance, S. Vincent the Martyr; for his recanting, S. Augustine; for his preaching to geese, S. Frauncis, or S. Fox; for his not seeing all things, S. Bernard; for his praying, a S. Pharisee; for his fasting, a S. Publican; for his chastity, a *Sol in Virgine*; for his pastoral devotion, a Shepherd's Calendar; for his fame, an Almanac of Saints. But if ever any were patience incorporate, it was he; and if any were hypocrisy incarnate, it was he; unto whom I promised to dedicate an eternal memorial of his immortal virtues, and have payed some little part of my vows: *O felix Perni! tua solus ars vivendi.*"

T. P.

ART. DCCCLXXXVII. *Milton's Cypher, and Harleian Library.*

OLDYS in his MSS. says, "Milton's cypher for secret communication with others used by the

Republicans under Oliver, I had among the Royal Letters in Clarendon's Collection, which I redeemed from perdition, and presented to my late noble Lord of Oxford; and they are still preserved in the Harleian Library. But God knows how soon that magnificent collection of MSS. may undergo the same dispersion as the printed books, which were sold to Tom Osborne, my neighbour, for less than 13,000l.; though the binding only of the least part of them, by his lordship, cost him 18,000l."

From Oldys's Interleaved Langbaine.

ART. DCCCLXXXVIII. *Letter of T. Coryate the Traveller.*

TO THE EDITOR OF CENSURA LITERARIA.

SIR,

THE original of the following letter is now in my possession, and does not appear to have been printed. Considering the very singular and extraordinary character of the writer, I presume it may be sufficiently curious and interesting to lay before the readers of the CENSURA.

No. 37, St. James's Street. ROBERT TRIPHOOK.

"*To y^e^ right worsp^ll^ S^r^ Michaell Hixes, Knight, give these with all speede.*

"RIGHT WORSP^LL^. AND GENEROSE S^R^.

Though I feare I shall incurre y^or^. reprehension for p̃suming to write vnto y^or^. Worship, yet I hope y^t^ sup̃ficiall acquaintance which I had w^th^. y^u^. lately at Mr. Ingram's (where it pleased y^u^. after a very

debonaire and corteous manner to take notice of me), will in some sort dispense w^th^. my bouldnesse. I write vnto y^u^. partly, by way of deprecation, for my error com̃itted at y^t^. time, at Mr. Ingram's table; w^ch^ I beseech y^u^. to impute not to any voluntarie malipartnesse of mine, but rather to the merry prompting of y^e^ joviall black-bearded gentlema̅ y^t^ sat next vnto me, who, y^u^. knowe, is soe much given to his παρρ Hορα and libertie of speech y^t^ sometimes he will not stick b^t^. amicissimum quempiam p̃stringere, even to glaunce w^th^. some exquisite straine of witte at y^e^. dearest friende he hath; partly also for y^t^. I am soe bould to insinuate myselfe vnto y^u^. with a suite, wherevnto if it shall please y^u^. to condescend, not onely I my selfe shall be obliged vnto y^u^. for it in y^e^. strictest bonde of true observance till I suffer y^e^. fatall dissolution of my bodie and sowle, but p̃haps many notable me̅bers of o^r^. com̃onwealth may render no small thankes vnto y^u^. for y^e^ same; therefore, without any long introductions, to discover vnto y^u^ y^e^ sum̃e of y^e^. matter, it is thus; having travelled about 2 yeares since in these 7 famous countries France, Savoy, Italie, Rhetia com̃only called y^e^ Grisons countrie, Helvetia, alias Swicerland, some partes of high Germanie, and y^e^. Netherlands, I was disposed to turne my microcosme (a phrase y^t^. a certaine learned gentlema̅ not long since vsed of me) into eves, I meane to prie into all thinges of chiefest remarque y^t^ were obvious vnto my eyes, in every place where I travelled; in soe much y^t^. by my incessa̅t industrie and Herculean toyle, I wrote soe many observations in y^e^. foresayd countries as have filled very neere 4 quiers of pap^r^,

having in y^e. space of 5 moneths survayed 47 cities; and this my Itinerarie I have concealed soe long y^t. it seemed cu^m tineis ac blattis vixari (as eleg^a't Angelus Politianus writeth of certaine of his bookes in a^m epistle to Lawrentius Medices Duke of Florence) determining indeed rather, Thetidi aut Veneris eas sargire marito, then to evulge them to y^e. light of my countrie before y^e. consum^atio^n of my future travells, w^ch. I thinke will be very neere 10 yeares hence; but some of my deare freindes, especially a certaine learned gentlema^n one Mr. Laurence Whitaker, hath vsed such imporunitie of p^suasions vnto me, who, amongst other things, alleaged y^t. excelle^nt p^verbiall verse.

Πολλα μεταξυ πελει κολικω και κειλεω ακρα;

y^t. I have confidently resolved, by Gods gracious p^mission, to imprint y^e. observations of my past travells for y^e. benefite of my travelling countrie-men, before I goe abroad againe: for w^ch. cause determining to dedicate them to y^e. prince * I went lately to his Highnesse and p^nounced a^n oratio^n vnto him before a great assemblie of courtiers, and withall presented vnto him my iornall, who soe graciously accepted it y^t. he hath p^mised to entertaine y^e. dedication thereof. Since w^ch. time I have laboured very much about y^e. licencing of my booke y^t. it might be printed, first w^th. y^e. late Archbyshop of Canterbury, † whose sudden death hath much defeated my designme^nt; after y^t. w^th. some of y^e. high Com^is-

* Henry, Prince of Wales, died 1613.

† Dr. Richard Bancroft died 2 Nov. 1610.

sioners and y^e. Byshop of London,* of who^m I can not get a^n approbatio^n, seeing it is not in their power to allowe any bookes to be printed (as they affirme) but theologicall. So y^t. y^e. whole scope of my suite vnto y^or. Worship doth tend vnto this, y^t. y^u would vouch safe to intercede for me vnto my Lorde Treasurer † y^t. it would please his Lordship to give order it may be printed in London with some expedition: y^e. Prince not onely approving yea applauding it together w^th. all those selected flowers of gentilitie y^t. flourish in his Princely courte, but also earnestly expecting it; especially since there is not as much as one line contained in my whole iornall y^t. maketh against o^r. state, or any forraine Prince confederete w^th vs, or against religion or good manners; my booke containing principally y^e. most remarkable antiquities of those cities y^t. I have described, yea and soe many of them y^t. I hope y^u. will pardon me though I thinke y^t. no man of o^r. nation since y^e. incarnatio^n of Christe hath observed more for y^e. time in y^e. foresayd countries, w^ch. I hope y^u. would not hold to be vnlikely if y^u did but knowe what intolerable paynes I tooke in my travells both by day and night, scarce affoording myselfe 2 howers rest sometimes of y^e whole 24 in y^e. citie of Venice by reason of my continuall writing; wherevpo^n divers Englishme^n y^t lay in y^e same howse with me, observing my extreme watchings, wherew^th I did grievously excruciat my bodie, in-

* George Abbot, D. D. obtained the See of Canterbury in the following year.

† Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, ob. 1612.

stantly desired me to pittie my selfe, and not to kill myselfe w^th^ my inordinate labours. To conclude, if it shall ylease y^or^. Worship to gratifie me in this my earnest supplication, y^u^. will adde vnto me y^e^. very spurres of diligence, and give me wonderfull encouragem̃e't to observe such thinges in my future travells as I doubt not but shall be acceptable to y^e^. King and Queene themselves and all their royall children, as also to the greatest peers and nobles of this kingdome, in hope whereof I will com̃end y^or^. worship to y^e^. gracious clientele of y^e^. omnipotent Jehova.

Fro̅ my chamber, in Bowelane, this 15^th^. November, 1610.

Y^or^. Worships most suppliant beadesman,

THOMAS CORYATE."*

ART. DCCCLXXXIX. JOSEPH RITSON.

SINCE my return into the country I have looked into Ritson's Bibliographia, and am confident that in spite of all his grubbing he has left his book very imperfect. This might be excused by the nature of the undertaking, did he not call others "fool and rascal" in every page. O. G. G.

ART. DCCCXC. *The Names of those who assisted Bishop Gibson in his Edition's of Camden's Britannia, from a MS. in the handwriting of the celebrated Antiquarian, the Rev. William Clarke, of*

* Born 1577, died at Surat, 1617.

*Chichester, communicated by his grandson, the Rev. J. S. Clarke.**

PARTS of this work were translated by the following hands.

Cambridgeshire, by Dr. Echard.

Cumberland, Dr. Todd. and the Improvements.

Dorsetshire, Mr. Palmer. Improvements, Mr. Etrick.

Gloucestershire, Dr. Parsons, and the Improvements.

Hampshire, Mr. Worsley, and the Improvements.

Huntingdonshire, Dr. Echard.

Leicestershire, Mr. Wright.

Northumberland, Dr. Nicholson, and the Improvements.

Oxfordshire, Dr. Kennet, and the Improvements.

Rutlandshire, Mr. Wright.

Shropshire, Mr. Palmer.

Warwickshire, Mr. Newsham, and the Improvements.

Wiltshire, Dr. Tanner, and the Improvements.

Worcestershire, Dr. Hopkins, and the Improvements.

The Additions to the other Counties were chiefly from the following hands, besides the printed Surveys published.

Cornwall and Devonshire, Bishop Trelawney.

Durham, Mr. Mickleton, Dr. Kay.

Essex, Mr. Oosly.

Kent and Middlesex, Dr. Plott.

* To whom the Editor returns many thanks.

Naval Affairs, Mr. Pepys.
Norfolk, MS. Survey, by Spelman.
Surry, Mr. Evelyn.
Sussex, Dr. Harris.
Westmoreland, Mr. Machell.
Yorkshire, E. Riding, Mr. Thoresby, Dr. Johnston, W. Riding, Mr. Burnsall, Dr. Johnston
Wales, Mr. E. Lhwyd.
Scotland, Sir Robt. Sibbald.
Ireland, Sir Rich. Cox.

Improvements from printed books were chiefly from

Mr. Burton's Leicestershire, 1622.
Dr. Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, 1677.
Dr. Plot's Oxfordshire, 1677, and Staffordshire, 1686.
Mr. Wright's Rutlandshire, 1687.
Sir W. Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1656.
Carew's Cornwall, 1602.
King's Cheshire, 1656.

Besides the assistance of some gentlemen in every county.

Surveys of Counties published since this edition, or not mentioned, are;

Sir Rob. Atkins's Gloucestershire, 1712.
Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, 1719.
John Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, 1719.
Sir Henry Chauncey's Antiquities of Hertfordshire, 1700.

Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire, 1732.

S. Erdwicke's Survey of Staffordshire, 1717.

Dr. John Harris s Hist. of Kent, 1719.

Dr. John Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, 1723.

John Moreton's Natural History of Northamptonshire, 1712.

John Norden's Hist. Descript. of Cornwall, 2d edit. 1728.

——————— Middlesex and Hertfordshire, 2d edit.

Salmon's History of Hertfordshire, 1728."

ART. DCCCXCI. *Biographical Memoir of the late Mr. Isaac Reed.*

MR. ISAAC REED was born on Friday, the 1st of January, 1741-2, and died almost immediately after commencing his sixty-fifth year, on the 5th of January, 1807. He had a brother and sister, who both died in infancy; viz. Thomas, born 18th November, 1744, died 14th March, 1746; and Margaret, born 27th December, 1747, died 21st January, 1748; and were buried in the vault belonging to St. Dunstan's. In that parish his father followed the "useful occupation of a baker," who appears to have received a plain respectable education. His genuine character, and how the memory of him was estimated by his son, the following memorial will amply testify:

"20th August, 1793. This is the only book * I now possess which belonged to my father; whose memory is wholly lost (I believe, at this moment), except to myself. To him, nothing that can be now said can be of the least importance; but should this volume reach future times, the present possessor of it feels an exultation in the recollection, that he was the son of a man, whose precepts, he can say at this period, he never lost sight of; whose principles (he speaks with confidence), were those of undeviating rectitude, and whose approbation, could he flatter himself with it, would be a source of satisfaction which is not to be described. It is only to be felt!!"

The great bulk of his library consisted of tracts upon all subjects incidental to English literature.—Of early printed works, the pieces by Churchyard, Decker, Green, Lodge, Nash, and Barnaby Rich, considerably exceeded in number any former collection; yet, upon the whole, the black-letter did not amount to more than a sprinkling. The extent of a library is, in general, calculated according to the number of volumes; in the present instance, it is impossible to state with any degree of precision, what that number was, or what it might have been. A single tract bound, classes under that description; and fifty, in one binding, obtain no higher character. By a minute calculation, in which was apportioned ten quarto, or five octavo tracts, as the average to form a volume, it seems

* Woollaston's Religion of Nature.

reasonable to conclude, the whole amounted to about 14,000 volumes. That which he had never been able to behold personally, formed an interesting, if not a gratifying sight, to his literary friends, and the public; for, by a judicious arrangement, the whole of this extensive mass was brought on view at one period, and reference made as easy to the works of highest value, as the most trivial pamphlet. Though Mr. Reed never intentionally refused the inspection of a book, yet the gathering had so materially encroached on the chambers where he resided, that many curious articles became buried and forgotten by successive accumulation; and those who considered themselves best acquainted with all his collection, found hoards unveiled to which they were total strangers. As it overflowed like the Nile, so it may be described to have had a similar source in its derivation, the small continual spring; for this collection is confidently stated to have been purchased from an income never exceeding three hundred pounds per annum; a sum, that, to abstract from, appears to threaten a deprivation, if not of actual necessaries, at least of many of the reasonable comforts of human life. True it is, "man wants but little;" and to him have been applied the words of Prospero, with happiest appositive quotation:

"his library
"Was dukedom large enough."*

* Advertisement to the Sale Catalogue.

Had Mr. Reed fortunately possessed activity of body to second the energetic pursuits of his mind, it is probable the whole would have been formed into a complete classified arrangement; and as it was apparently commenced, it is much to be lamented and regretted, that it was left unfinished.

Mr. Reed was the intimate associate of men of science and letters, for near half the last century, to whom reference on literary subjects was universal, and information as universally given.

J. H.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

ART. DCCCXCII. *A Consideration of the Papist's Reasons of State and Religion, for toleration of Poperie in England, intimated in their supplication vnto the King's Maiestie, and the states of the present Parliament. At Oxford, Printed by Joseph Barnes, and are to be solde in Paules Church yarde at the signe of the Crowne, by Simon VVaterson.* 1604. *By Gabriel Powel, of St. Marie Hall. Pages* 128.

IT concludes with the "auctor's teares and humble petition unto Almightie God."

The Order of Equalitie, contrived and divulged as a generall directorie for common sessement, seruing for the indifferent defraying, taxing, and rating of common impositions and charges, lyable to citties, townes, or villages, that they may be done in some equall and proportionable order, for the benefit of the Common-wealth. Very necessarie for all persons, to whome the execution and apprehension of this businesse appertaine. Printed by John Legat, Printer to the Vniversitie of Cam-

bridge, 1604, *and are to be solde at the signe of the Crowne in Pauls Churchyard, by Simon Waterson. Pages* 32.

In the Preface, signed C. Gibbon, he thus addresses himself *to all jvdiciall and indifferent readers.* " It was no mervaile that the heathen man Xenophon willed euery one *æqualitatem colere*, to honour equalitie, seeing it serueth so much to the commending of a ciuill life, to the managing of common affaires, to the conseruing of popular vnitie, which is so excellent in comparison, so generall in comprehension, so necessarie in all actions, that no Commonwealth can doe well without it: yet such is the error of this age, that more are readie to confesse than to expresse this equalitie in any of their actions."

Anti-Coton, or a refutation of Cotton's Letter Declaratorie: lately directed to the Qveene Regent, for the apologizing of the Jesuites doctrine, touching the killing of Kings. A booke, in which it is proued, that the Jesuits are guiltie, and were the authors of the late execrable parricide, committed vpon the person of the French King, Henry the Fovrth of happy memorie.—To which is added, a Supplication of the Vniuersitie of Paris, for the preuenting of the Jesuites opening their schooles among them: in which their King-killing doctrine is also notably discouered, and confuted. Both translated out of the French by G. H. Together with the Translator's animadversions vpon Cotton's Letter. London. Printed by T. S. for Richard

Boyle, and are to be solde at his shop in the Blacke Fryers. 1611. *Pages* 88.

Extract, page 35.

"That in the yeare 1594, the 27 of December, John Chastell, clarke, brought vp in the colledge of the Jesuites, having giuen the late King a stab with a knife in the mouth, thinking to have giuen it in the breast, was taken and committed to the prouost of the King's house, and brought into the bishop's prison, where vpon an interrogatory, hee confessed, that *long agoe he had proposed in himselfe to giue this stabbe, and missing of his purpose, he would doe it yet if he could, being perswaded that it would be for the good of the Catholique Apostolique and Roman Religion.*"

The above curious political pamphlets of an early date, are in the library of the Earl of Egremont at Petworth, and have been bound up in several volumes. I. S. C.

ART. DCCCXCIII. *John Warburton's List of Old Plays; transcribed from his own memorandum in the Lansdowne MSS. No.* 849.

"MANUSCRIPTS.

"The Hon^{d} Loves, by Will. Rowley.
Henry y^{e} 1st by Will. Shakespear and Rob. Davenport.
The Fair Favourit.
Minervas Sacrifise. Phill. Masenger.

Duke Humphrey. Will. Shakespear.
Citty Shuffler.
S^r Io Sucklings Workes.
Nothing Impossible to love, T. C. S^r Rob. le Green.
The Forc'd Lady. A T. Phill. Massinger.
The Governer. T. S^r Corn^n Fermido.
The Lovers of Loodgate.
The Flying Voice, by Ra. Wood.
The Mayden Holaday, by Chris^r Marlowe.
The Fatal Love.
The Puritan Maid, y^e Modest Wife, and y^e Wanton Widow, by Tho. Middleton.
The London Marcha^t. A Com. by Jo. Ford.
The King of Swedland.
Love hath found out his eyes, by Tho. Jorden.
Antonio and Vallia, by Phill. Massinger.
The Dutches of Fernandina. T. Hen. Glapthorn.
Jocondo & Astolfo C. Tho. Decker.
S^t Geo^e for England, by Will. Smithe.
The Parliam^t of Love, by W^m Rowley.
The Widows Prise. C. W^m Sampson.
The Inconstant Lady. W^m Wilson.
The Womans Plott. Phill Massinger.
The *Marchants Sacrifice*,* Crafty Marchal. C. Shack^y Marmion.
An Interlude by Ra. Wood.—worth nothing.
The Tyrant. A Tragedy, by Phill. Massenger.
The Yorkshire Gentlewoman and her Son. T.*
The None Such. A C. W^m Rowley.
The Royal Combate. A C. by Jo^n Forde

* Erased from the list.

Philenzo & Hipolito. A C. by Phill. Massenger.
Beauty in a Trance, M^r^ Jo^n^ Forde.
The Judge. A C. by Phill. Massinger.
A good beginning may have a good end, by Jo^n^ Ford.
Fast and Welcome. C. by Phill. Massinger.
Belive as yo^u^ list. C. by Phill. Massinger.
His^t^ of Jobe, by Rob. Green.
The Vestall. A Tragedy, by H. Glapthorn.
The Noble Tryall. T. H. Glapthorn.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Yorkshire Gentlewoman and her son. T.
The Hon^r^ of Women. A C. by P. Massinger.
Alexias or y^e^ chast Glallant. T. P. Massinger.
The Vestal. A Tragedy. H. Clapthorn.
The Noble choise. T. C. P. Massinger.
A Mask. R. Govell.
*2^d^ Maidens Trag^y^. Geo. Chapman.
The Great Man. T.
The Spanish Purchas. C.
* The Queen of Corsica. T. by F. Jaques.
The Trag^y^ of Jobe.—Good.
The Nobleman. T. C. Cyrill Turnu^e^r.
A Play by Will. Shakespear.
* Bugbear. C. Jo^n^ Geffrey.
Orpheus C.
Tis good Sleeping in a Whole Skin. W. Wager.
Farry Queen.

"After I had been many years collecting these MSS. Playes, through my own carlesness and the ignorace of my Sir. in whose hand I had lodgd them,

they was unluckely burnd or put under pye bottoms, excepting y^e^ three * w^ch^ followes.

J. W."

This list of plays, enumerated as lost by the late Mr. Warburton, has been inserted in Reed's Shakspeare, Vol. II. p. 371, and in the second part of the Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS. In both publications it has been very inaccurately given; the first omitting the titles of three plays, and the last two, and both calling the first play the *Honourable* Loves, &c. The list is written on both sides of a long slip of paper, turning at the second title of "manuscripts;" and the account given by Warburton is subscribed at the bottom of the first side. The writing is in a very different hand from his, and did not the "many years collecting" imply their being obtained at various times, I should have supposed had been an index to them, made sixty years or more before his memorandum was written. The orthography is certainly of an earlier period than the strange diction of Warburton, which is not that of old spelling but that of false spelling. The list is wafered on the fly-leaf of a thin folio volume of MS. containing three plays; the first entituled "The Queene of Corsica, a Tragedy, written by Fran. Jaques. Anno Dom. 1642, Horr. Od. X. &c." The next, with only a title in the margin, written in another hand, is "The second Mayden's tragedy:" at the end, "This second Mayden's tragedy

* These three are denoted by an asterisk in the preceding list.

(for a * no nam inscribed) may w^th^ ye reformaceons bee acted publikely, 31 Octob^r^ 1611, G. Buc." On the last page is written "By Thomas Goff," erased: then "George Chapman," also erased, and by Will. Shakspear." Inserted last is "The Buggbears," which concludes with the music of a song for "Iphiginia."

To this account I shall add an extract from the "Catalogue of the late John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald, F. R. A. S. sold by Samuel Paterson at Essex-House, Essex-Street, Strand, on Monday, 19 Nov. 1759, and five following evenings." The following lots are inserted among the MSS.

"208. A Romance without a title. Fol.

209. A Tragedy without a title. Fol.

210. Demetrius and Marina, or the Imperial Impostor and Unhappy Heroine, a Tragedy. Fol.

211. The Tyrant, a Tragedy. 4to.

212. The Queene of Corsica, a Tragedy, written by Fran. Jaques, 1642. The second Maydens Tragedy. Licens'd by the Duke of Buckingham. †

31 Oct. 1611. The Buggbears, a Play, very ancient. Fol.

What 209 was, it would be ridiculous to attempt a conjecture, and of 210 the title is the most hitherto known. 211 was written by Massinger, and being enumerated in the above list; has been hitherto

* Being dubious as to the word, I have thought a blank preferable to hazarding a conjecture.

† This is a mistake for Sir George Buc.

supposed lost; but as it was evidently among the manuscripts sold at Warburton's decease, there is little doubt of its still being in existence. Could a marked catalogue of the sale be found, by obtaining the names of the purchasers of the plays, it might prove the means of discovering them; unfortunately the copy I have seen had only prices put to the articles purchased by the possessor.

J. H.

ART. DCCCXCIV. *Ancient Prices of Books.*

THE following curious items, relative to the prices of books, are extracted from an authentic Household Book of "the golden days of good Queen Bess."

Anno 1564.

Iteme, for booke of the dysease of horses,	iiij.*d.*
Iteme, for printing the xxv. orders of honest men - - - - -	xx.*d.*
Iteme, pd. for a Lytlton in English -	xij.*d.*
Iteme, for a Diologge betwine the cap and the heade - - - - -	ij.*d.*
Iteme, pd. for the booke of the ij Englishe lovers - - - - -	vj.*d.*
Iteme, for a Frenche booke called the historye de noster temes - - -	xvj.*d.*
Iteme, pd. for iij *French* bookes, the on called Pawlus Jovius - - -	xx.*s.*

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Art. DCCCXCV. *Republications of Old Works.*

A FRIEND having suggested the propriety of giving, either regularly, or as the matter required it, an article under this head, it is my intention to dedicate to it in future such room and attention as I can spare. It strikes me to be a very useful hint; and calculated to convey notices, especially to those who live in the country, which will assist their inquiries. We frequently lose much fruitless labour in searching for a copy of the original edition of some scarce book, being ignorant that it has been reprinted, and that we might procure the substitute, which may probably answer the purpose nearly as well to all but mere collectors, without much difficulty.

The room which I can spare, at least at present, will not permit either criticism or extract; which is the less necessary in books which have so lately been put into circulation, and which most readers, to whom they are pointed out, may obtain. It is not the mere price which forms the obstacle to procuring many old books; it is their total absence from the market. It must be some time, to speak generally, before new editions are out of circulation.

I shall not endeavour to confine myself to much method in the selection of books to be noticed under this head. It will be sufficient to take such as immediately occur to my memory, or are most at hand, without confining myself to the latest.

Art. 1. *Poetry by Richard Crashaw, who was a*

Canon in the Chapel of Loretta, and died there in the year 1650. *With some account of the author, and an introductory address to the reader, by Peregrine Phillips, Attorney at Law, author of the Brighthelmstone Diary, and many Tracts relative to the late Disputes between Great Britain and North America. Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. London: Printed by Rickaby, for the Editor, and to be had at Bell's British Library, in the Strand.* 1785. 12*mo.* *pp.* 158.

Art. 2. *The Poems of William Drummond of Hawthornden.*

> Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.
> Cœlo Musa beat . . . .
>
> Hor. Lib. iv. od. 8.

London: Printed for E. Jeffery, Pall Mall, 1791,* 12*mo.*

Art. 3. *The Poeticall Works of Sir David Lyndsay, of the Mount, Lion King of Arms, under James V. A new edition, corrected and enlarged; with a Life of the Author; Prefatory Dissertations, and an appropriate Glossary. By George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. In 3 vols. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, Paternoster Row; and A. Constable and Co. Edinburgh,* 1806, 8*vo.*

Art. 4. *The Poems of Richard Corbet, late Bishop of Oxford, and of Norwich. The fourth Edition,*

* See the character of this edition in Park's R. and N. A. V. 102.

with considerable additions. To which are now added, "Oratio in funus Henrici Principis," from Ashmole's Museum, Biographical Notes, and a life of the author, by Octavius Gilchrist, F. A. S. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, at the r noster Row, 1807, 8*vo. pp.* 260.

Art. 5. *The Complete Angler; or Contemplative Man's Recreation; being a Discourse on Rivers, Fishponds, Fish, and Fishing: in two parts; the first written by Mr. Isaac Walton, the second by Charles Cotton, Esq. With the lives of the Authors, and Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory. By Sir John Hawkins, Kt. The fourth Edition, with large additions. London: Printed for John, Francis, and Charles Rivington (No.* 62*), at the Bible and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard*, 1784, 8*vo. pp.* 267, *and* 111, *besides prefaces, lives, and index.*

Art. 8. *Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Politicall of Owen Felltham. Et sic demulceo vitam. A new Edition revised and amended. With a short account of the author, and his writings. By James Cumming, Esq. F. S. A. London: Printed for J. Hatchard. Bookseller to her Majesty*, 190, *Piccadilly.* 1806, 8*vo. pp.* 404, *besides preface.*

Art. 7. *Nugæ Antiquæ: being a Miscellaneous Collection of Original Papers, in prose and verse; written during the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Elizabeth, and King James: By Sir John Harington, Knt. and by others, who lived in those Times. Selected from authentic Remains, by the late Henry Harington, M. A.*

and newly arranged, with illustrative notes, by homas Park, F. S. A.

"We ought to judge of the editions of books, as we judge of men; none are perfect, and the best are good only by comparison." *Church.*

London: Printed by J. Wright, Denmark Court, Strand, for Vernor and Hood, Poultry; and Cuthell and Martin, Middle Row, Holborn. 1804. *2 vols.* 8*vo.*

Art. 6. *The Lives of Dr. John Donne; Sir Henry Wotton; Mr. Richard Hooker; Mr. George Herbert; and Dr. Robert Sanderson. By Isaac Walton. With Notes, and the Life of the Author. By Thomas Zouch. D. D. F. L. S. Prebendary of Durham.*

"These were honourable men in their generations."
ECCLES. xliv. 7.

The Second Edition. York: Printed by T. Wilson and R. Spence, in High Ouse-gate. Sold by T. Payne, No. 88, *Pall Mall, and J. Mawman, Poultry, London; and by Wilson and Spence, York.* 1807. 8*vo. pp.* 447, *besides Preface and Author's Life.*

Art. 9. *Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In Six Volumes. London: Printed for J. Johnson; F. G. and J. Rivington; Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; Cadell and Davies; and J. Mawman.* 1807, *&c.* 40.

N. B. The five first volumes are already pub-

lished; and the sixth nearly, if not quite ready for publication.

The original title ran thus:

"*The First and Second Volumes of Chronicles; comprising*, 1. *The Description and Historie of England.* 2. *The Description and Historie of Ireland.* 3. *The Description and Historie of Scotland. First collected and published by Raphael Hollinshed, William Harrison, and others; Now newlie augmented and continued (with manifold matters of singular note and worthie memorie), to the year* 1586, *by John Hooker, alias Vowell, Gent. and others. With convenient Tables at the end of these volumes.*

"Historiæ placeant nostrates ac peregrinæ."

The Third Volume of Chronicles, beginning at Duke William, the Norman, commonlie called the Conqueror; and descending by degrees of yeares to all the Kings and Queenes of England in their orderlie successions: First compiled by Raphaell Holinshed, and by him extended to the yeare 1577. *Now newlie recognized, augmented, and continued (with occurrences and accidents of fresh memorie), to the yeare* 1586. *Wherein also are contained manie matters of singular Discourse and rare Observation, fruitfull to such as be studious in Antiquities, or take pleasure in the grounds of ancient Histories. With a third Table (peculiarlie serving this third volume), both of names and matters memorable.*"

Art. *Hudibras. By Samuel Butler.*

" Non deerunt fortasse vitilitigatores, qui calumnientur, partim leviores esse nugas, quam ut Theologum deceant, partim mordaciores quam ut Christianæ conveniant modestiæ." *Erasm. Moriæ, Encom. Pref.*

London: Printed by T. Rickaby, 1793. 3 *vols.* 4*to.*

This edition is beautifully printed, and adorned with engravings. It was edited by Dr. Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, who has added a variety of entertaining notes, historical and critical; and of whom a portrait is prefixed to the 3d volume.

Art. 10. *Prolusions; or Select Pieces of Ancient Poetry, compiled with great care from their several originals, and offered to the publick as specimens of the integrity that should be found in the editions of worthy authors—in three parts; containing, I. The Notbrowne Maide; Master Sackville's Induction; and Overbury's Wife: II. Edward the Third, a Play, thought to be writ by Shakespeare: III. Those excellent didactic Poems, intitled, Nosce Teipsum, written by Sir John Davis: with a Preface.*

" Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit?
Barbarus has segetes?"

VIRG. Ecl. I.

London: Printed for J. and R. Tonson, in the Strand. 1760. *Sm.* 8*vo.*

This is well known as the publication of Capel, the editor of Shakespeare.

Art. 13. *The Plays of Philip Massinger, in four*

volumes. With Notes, critical and explanatory. By W. Gifford, Esq.

"Haud tamen invideas vati quem pulpita pascunt."

London: Printed for G. and W. Nicol, &c. by Bulmer and Co. 1805. 8*vo.*

Art. 12. *The Miscellaneous Works, in Verse and Prose, of Sir Thomas Overbury, Knt. with Memoirs of his Life. The Tenth edition. London: Printed for W. Owen, at Homer's Head, near Temple Bar.* 1756. 12*mo. pp.* 252.*

* It may not be ungrateful to the novice in English bibliography, to see the following notices of republications which hastily occur to me:

1. Gawen Douglas's Virgil, by Ruddiman, fol. 1710.
2. Daniell's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1718.
3. Donne's Poems, 8vo. 1719.
4. Drayton's Works, 4 vols. 8vo. 1753.
5. Hall's Virgidemiarum, Satires, 12mo. Oxf. 1753.
6. Marstone's Satires, by Bowles, 12mo. 1764.
7. W. Browne's Pastorals, 12mo. by T. Davis. 1772.
8. Carew's Poems, 12mo. by Do. 1772.
9. Sir John Davies's Poems, 12mo. by Do. 1773.
10. Oldham's Works, by Thompson, 3 vols. 12mo. 1770.
11. Marvell's, by Do. 3 vols. 4to. 1776.
12. Do. Poems, 2 vols. 12mo. 1772.
13. Sydney's Defence of Poetry, 8vo. 1787. by Dr. Warton.
14. Drayton's Epistles, by Hurdis, 8vo. 1788.
15. Barbour's Bruce, 3 vols. 8vo. 1790.
16. Hoccleve's Poems, by G. Mason, 4to. 1796.
17. Nisbet's Heraldry, 2 vols. fol. Edinb. 1804.
18. Roger North's Lives. 1808.
19. Quarles's Judgment and Mercy, 8vo. 1807.

ART. DCCCXCVI. *Description of the Codex Crippsianus, by Dr. Raine of the Charter-house.*

THE Codex Crippsianus is a MS. fairly written upon vellum (quarto size) and seems to be of the twelfth or, at the latest, of the thirteenth century. It contains nearly the same orations which are printed in the second part of the second volume of the works of the Greek Orators by Aldus, Venetiis, MDXIII. but it is very different in its readings from the MS. which Aldus printed from; and is, in all respects, of a very superior order. The contents are as follows :—

Four Orations of Andocides, viz.

1. περι των μυοτηριων
2. περι της εαυτ̄ καθοδ̄
3. περι της προς λακεδαιμονιους ειρηνης
4. και κατα αλκιβιαδ̄

Eleven Orations of Isaeus, viz.

1. περι κλεωνυμ̄ κληρ̄
2. περι τ̄ μενεκλεους κληρ̄
3. περι τ̄ πυρρ̄ κληρ̄
4. περι τ̄ νικοστρατ̄ κληρ̄
5. προς λεωχαριν και διογενην
6. περι τ̄ φιλοκτημονος κληρ̄
7. περι τ̄ απολλοδωρ̄ κληρ̄
8. περι τ̄ κιρωνος κληρ̄
9. περι τ̄ αστυφιλ̄ κληρ̄
10. προς ξεναινετον περι τ̄ αρισταρχ̄ κληρ̄
11. περι τ̄ αγνῑ κληρ̄ sic semper MS.

Upon the argument of the first of these Orations, as found page 1 of the 7th volume of Reiske's edition of the Greek Orators, Dr. Taylor has the following remark:—Pherenicus, Simon, quinam? Credibile est τον υποθετην (the author of the argument) in integram Orationem incidisse, quam nos non nisi dimidiam habemus, vide versus finem. The Codex Crippsianus verifies this remark: for after the word βεβαιοτεραν, page 13, l. 4, ed. Reiske, there are two asterisks, denoting a lacuna, and this lacuna is supplied by no less than four pages of the MS. making more than one half of the oration, which is complete, and the names of Pherenicus and Simon occur as stated in the argument.

The next Oration, περι μενεκλεους κληρου, is not in any edition of Isæus. It was printed by Mr. Tyrwhitt in the year 1785 from a transcript made of it from a MS. in the Medicean library; but the Codex Crippsianus furnishes some important various readings. The Peroratio of this Oration stands in the editions of Aldus and Stephens as the conclusion of the foregoing, to which it does not belong; nor is so acknowledged by the Codex Cripps.; in which it is found in its proper place.

Three Orations of Dinarchus.

1. κατα δημοσθενους
2. κατα αριστογειτονος
3. κατα φιλοκλεους

The first of these Orations I have collated, and

can certify its containing a great number of important various readings, as well as supplying a lacuna.

Fifteen Orations of Antipho.

1. φαρμακεια κατα της μητρυας. sic MS.
2. κατηγορια φονε απαρασημος.
3. απολογια εις το αυτο.
4. εκκατηγοριας ο υστερος
5. εξ απολογιας ο υστερος sic.
6. κατηγορια φονε ακεσις
7. απολογια εις το αυτο.
8. εκκατηγοριας ο υστερος.
9. εξ απολογιας ο υστερος.
10. κατηγορια φονε τε λεμοντος αγυνασθαι. sic MS.
11. απολογια φονε ον ως αμυνομενος εφονευσεν.
12. εκκατηγοριας ο υστερος.
13. εξ απολογιας ο υστερος.
14. υπερ τε ηρωδε φονε.
15. περι τε χορευτε.

One Oration of Lycurgus: the only one known to be extant.

κατα λεωκρατες.

I have collated this Oration, and can speak strongly to the importance of the various readings which the MS. furnishes, as well as to its supplying whole passages not found in any known edition.

Two Orations of Gorgias.

1. ελενης εγκωμιον
2. υπερ παλαμηδες απολογια.

The former of these Orations is found in the first volume of Aldus's Greek Orators, after the Orations of Isocrates, and one attributed by the title to Alcidamas, and in the next page to Gorgias.

The latter Oration is published by Aldus in the latter portion of his second volume, and follows Lycurgus.

One Oration of Alcidamas.

οδυσσευς κατα π παλαμηδες προδοσ[ι]ας.

Printed in the former part of Aldus's second volume, p. 177, and by Stephens, p. 184.

Three Orations of Lesbonax.

1. πολιτικος περι τε πογεμε των κορινθιων
2. προτρεπτικος τε αυτε
3. ετι τε αυτε περι των αυτων.

Published as above in Aldus, where however the 2 and 3 make one Oration under the title προτρεπτικος.

One Oration of Herodes.

περι πολιτειας.

Found also at the conclusion of the latter part of Aldus's second volume.

εισι των παντων οι λογοι
μα.

That is, the whole number of Orations of the different Orators is forty-one.

Such are the contents of this precious volume, precious I say, because I believe it stands alone as to its contents as a MS. in this country. What may be still lurking in the libraries of Italy, or to be found among the literary spoliations of Paris, it is not possible to say: but it is worthy of remark, that the Medicean MS. written on paper, seems of inferior note compared with this. A Dutch scholar of the name of Janus Otto Sluiter has lately published (i. e. 1804) at Leyden, an octavo volume, entitled LECTIONES ANDOCIDEÆ, interspersed with conjectural emendations from the papers of Valkenaer, and readings gathered from a MS. collation on the margin of a copy of Aldus. These readings are mostly corroborated by the Codex Crippsianus, as well as the greater part of the conjectures of the great Valkenaer.

M. R.

* This MS. was brought over by W. Cripps, Esq. and purchased by Messrs. Nicol, for 355 guineas.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

ART. DCCCXCVII. *Explanation of some obsolete English Words.*

TO THE EDITOR OF CENSURA LITERARIA.

SIR,

I AM tempted to explain some of the words of which *S.* desires to know the meaning in CENSURA, Vol. V. p. 214.

P. 217. "What are *gayes?*" *Gayes* is probably a corruption (as *S.* suspects in p. 225) or different way of spelling *gise*, a goad, or pike; but *guisarme* is not a "walking stick armed with an iron head," but is explained in Bailey's Dictionary as a "military weapon with two points or pikes," from Chaucer.

P. 217. "What are *baselardes?*" This is also said by Bailey from Chaucer, to mean "a dagger or wood-knife."

P. 220. "What is noone meate different from dinner?" Noone-meate is the same as *noonchion*, since corrupted into *lunchion*, originally an afternoon's repast, but now used for that taken between breakfast and dinner.

P. 221. "Curle or cockle." To *cockle* is explained by Bailey to mean "to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some cloth does;" to "curle" therefore in its common acceptation is nearly synonimous.

P. 221. "What is the nature of horse bread?" I dare say you are correct in your reference to the Northumberland Household Book, but horse bread is probably no longer used in this island. In Flan-

ders, and some parts of France, it is still common to give horses rye bread, which is cut for them in large slices from the loaf, and given them to eat in their mangers, mixed with beer. I have frequently seen it, even so lately as in the year 1791.

P. 222. "What are salets and pelletts?" *Salet, sallad*, or *salade*, is a helmet or skull cap. The word is still in use in Ireland, as Miss Owenson affirms in her novel of the "Wild Irish Girl." It is common in old French and English writers. Brantome and Du Belley both use it; and you will find in Shakspeare, Henry VI. Part II. act iv. scene 9, "but for a sallet my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown bill." Pellets are, according to Bailey, "little balls;" in the present case I take them to be such balls as were used to be shot from the cross-bow; for the cross-bow sometimes discharged short arrows, sometimes balls, and sometimes bolts, which last are frequently mentioned by Froissart.

P. 222. "What means by the borde?" I doubt whether *borde* means border or edge; if it does, the conjecture is probably just. But is not *borde* a corruption or abbreviation of *bordage*, (as "*bord*-halfpenny" is) a duty paid for selling in a market? If so, *by the borde* may mean "according to the custom of the market."

P. 223. "Foricis duploibus defensivis," I should be tempted to translate "a double breast plate for defence;" the Latinized Norman or English in old law proceedings is frequently incapable of being reduced to any rules of grammar. I think it has nothing to do with *doublet*, which did not use to be considered as a "coarse thick waistcoat," but was a part of a gentleman's apparel. Sir George Sondes

uses the word in his narrative, in 1656, in speaking of the dress of both his sons.

P. 224. " *Geasse* ne other enchantment." I find in Bailey, *geason*, an old word for " rare, uncommon ;" possibly *geasse* may have the same meaning, and be here applied to " rare or uncommon" arts: in the Acts of the Apostles (ch. xix. v. 19) we find *curious arts*, for magic or sorcery. *Geasse* can hardly mean *gayes* or *gys*, because no *weapon* seems to be alluded to in the oath, but only unlawful means of defence.

The vindication of Blackstone is very clear and satisfactory.

P. M.

ART. DCCCXCVIII. *Concerning the different classes in the kingdom of Denmark*, 1016. *By Baron Maseres.*

IN the fourth volume of this work, p. 147, I have given an account of the " *Emmæ Encomium*, &c." extracted from Duchesne's Scriptores Normanni, and edited by Baron Maseres. I have been favoured with two additional sheets, to that very learned and interesting volume, which, I hope, will soon be given to the public; and from which I am permitted to copy some important additions to the following words, at p. 3.

" Omnes enim erant nobiles, omnes plenæ ætatis robore valentes, omnes cuivis pugnæ satis habiles, omnes tantæ velocitatis, ut despectui eis essent equitantium pernicitates."

Additional note concerning the different classes of men

in the kingdom of Denmark in the beginning of the 11th century; or about A. D. 1016.

* * * * * *

The foregoing passage of the *Encomium Emmæ* plainly shews that there were at this time in Denmark several men in a state of slavery, called in this passage *servi;* and others that were freed-men, or that, after having been slaves, had been made free, *ex servis liberti;* and a third set of men who had always been free, but were not noble, and who are in this passage called *ignobiles*, and who probably were the husbandmen and handycrafts-men of the country; and, lastly, a fourth set, who were called noble-men, *nobiles*, and who seem to have been the warriors, or military part of the people, and who must have been very numerous since all the whole army of Canute the Dane, when he invaded England after the death of king Swein, his father, is said to have been composed of men of this class, *omnes enim erant nobiles*. And the people of England were, probably, at this period distinguished into different classes of nearly the same kinds. At least it is certain that, before the Norman conquest as well as after it, the great body of the cottagers and handycrafts-men, (such as blacksmiths, millers, and cart-wrights,) in country villages were slaves, or what our old law books call *Villains regardant*, or belonging, to the manor, or *servi adscriptitii glebæ*, and were alienated, as such, by name, together with their families, and all the goods and chattels they were possessed of, by their lords, or owners. Of this we have a notable example in the history of Crowland-Abbey in Lincolnshire, written by Ingulphus, (who was made

abbot of that celebrated monastery by king William, the Conqueror, in the year 1076,) in the grant of the manor of Spalding in Lincolnshire to the said abbey of Crowland, by Thorold, a (gentleman of high station and large possessions in that country,) in the year 1051, which was fifteen years before the invasion of England by William, Duke of Normandy. This grant is in these words:

" Ego, Thoroldus de Bukenhale, coràm nobilissimo Domino meo, Leofrico, Comite Leycestriæ, et nobilissimâ Comitissâ suâ Dominâ Godivâ, sorore meâ, cum consensu et bonâ voluntate Domini et cognati mei, Comitis Algari, primogeniti et hæredis eorum, Donavi et Tradidi Deo et Sancto Guthlaco Croylandiæ, in manibus Domini Wlgati, Abbatis dicti Croylandensis monasterii, ad fundationem Cellæ Croylandensium Monachorum, in honorem sanctæ Dei genitricis, sempérque virginis, Mariæ, in villâ de Spalding; totum manerium meum situm juxtà parochialem Ecclesiam ejusdem villæ, [inter manerium prædicti domini mei Leofrici Comitis, et ripam occidentalem fluminis ejusdem villæ] cum omnibus terris et tenementis, reditibus, servitiis, averiis, et utensilibus, quæ habui in dicto manerio, et in dictâ villâ, et in campis ejus, tàm in parte orientali fluminis quàm in ejus parte occidentali, cum omnibus appendiciis suis; scilicet,

" Colgrinum, præpositum meum, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus et mariscis, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento:

" Item Hardingum, fabrum, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in

dictâ villâ et in campis ejus et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Lefstanum, carpentarium, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus et in mariscis, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Ryngulphum, primum, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus, et mariscis, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Elstanum, piscatorem, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Gunterum Liniet, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et campis ejus et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Outy Grimkelson, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictavillâ et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Turstanum Dubbe, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ, et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Algarum nigrum, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ, et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Edricum, filium Siwardi, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habe in dictâ villâ, et in campis ejus, et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Osmundum, molendinarium, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Besi Tuk, et totam sequelam, suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis et mariscis ejus, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Elmerum de Pyncebek, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus, et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Item Gouse Gamelson, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis quæ habet in dictâ villâ et in campis ejus et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento :

" Istos servos meos, et omnia bona et catalla eorum, cum omnibus cotagiis quondam meis, situatis in orientali parte fluminis circà ligneam capellam sanctæ Mariæ in villâ de Spalding, ab antiquo,* Croylandensi monasterio pertinentem, cum omnibus juribus et aliis rebus appendentibus, Dedi Deo et Sancto Guthlaco, ad constructionem prædictæ cellæ, unà cum omnibus piscationibus meis tàm in mariscis adjacentibus quàm in mari ad dictam villam accedente, in liberam et perpetuam Ele-emosynam meam, pro salute animæ meæ et animarum omnium progenitorum et parentum meorum.

" Istud meum Chirographum apud Leycestriam, in præsentiâ multorum Christi fidelium ibidem in die sancto Pentecostes collectorum, anno Dominiciæ Incarnations M.L.I. Ego Thoroldus signo sanctæ Crucis confirmavi. †

* Id est, ut opinor, [ab antiquo tempore.]

" Ego, Wilfinus, Episcopus Dorcacestrensis, ratificavi. †

" Ego, Wlgatus, Abbas Croylandiæ, gaudens acceptavi. †

" Ego, Lefwinus, Abbas Thorneyensis, collaudavi. †

" Ego, Leofricus, Comes, concessi. †

" Ego, Godiva, Comitissa, diù istud desideravi. †

" Ego, Algarus, Comes, consensi. †

" Ego, Turnerus, Capellanus Domini mei Wlfini, Episcopi Dorcacestrensis, præsens affui. †

" Ego, Wulnarus, Capellanus ejusdem domini mei Wlfini Episcopi, auscultavi. †

" Ego, Sitricus, Capellanus dicti domini mei Wlfini, aspexi. †

" Ego, Stanardus, minister domini mei Comitis Leofrici, interfui. †

" Ego, Fulco, monachus Croylandiæ, applausi. †

" Ego, Pigotus, monachus Thorneiensis, conspexi. †

" Ego, Livingus, Clericus, istud Chirographum manu meâ scripsi, et domino Thoroldo, Vicecomiti, tradidi, prædicto Wulgato, Abbati Croylandiæ, de manu in manum donandum."

See Gale's edition of the Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, in three small folio volumes printed at Oxford in the year 1684, Vol. I. page 86.

In this grant, or Chirograph, (as it is there called), we see that thirteen inhabitants of the town, or village, of Spalding, with all their family, *totam sequelam suam*, and all their goods and their cattle in the said town, are transferred, or made over, by name, to the abbot of Crowland, as appendages to

the manor of Spalding, by Thorold, their former lord, or owner. And among these we find a man named Colgrin, who is called the Præpositus of Thorold in the said manor, which I take to be his bailiff, or chief manager of his concerns and interests in the said manor; and another man named Harding, who is called Faber, and seems to have been the blacksmith of the town of Spalding; and a third named Lefstan, who is called Carpentarius, and whom I suppose to have been the cart-wright, or maker of carpenta, or carts, in the same town; and a fourth named Elstan, who was a fisherman; and a fifth named Osmund, who was a miller. There is therefore no manner of ground for the opinion that some persons have been inclined to adopt, and which formerly prevailed amongst many of the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell's army about the year 1647, "that in the time of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England, and particularly in the reign of the great and good king Alfred, every man in England was perfectly free, and that slavery was first introduced into this kingdom by the Norman conquest." That conquest was certainly an unjust invasion and usurpation, and produced a great deal of misery in England by dispossessing all the English gentry who opposed it, that is, in the end of the Conqueror's reign, (after the suppression of numerous rebellions against his authority,) of almost all the English gentry in the kingdom, of their estates, which the Conqueror granted away to his Norman, and foreign, supporters: but it made no change as to personal liberty in the kingdom, and but little affected the peasantry of the country, who only changed their masters, and became the dependents

of their new Norman land-lords, or grantees of confiscated estates, in the same manner and upon the same conditions and services, (whether as slaves or villains regardant, or as free-men,) as they had before been the dependents of their former English land-lords.

It may further be observed concerning the foregoing grant of the manor of Spalding, that the manner of executing it by the grantor and the grantee, and the other persons whose consent was necessary to its confirmation, and the manner of attesting the execution of it by the other persons above-mentioned who were only witnesses of it, was not by either signing their names to it or affixing their seals to it, but by making the sign of the cross after their several names, which were written at the end of the instrument by Living, the clerk, or priest, whom Thorold had employed to prepare and write it out. The art of writing was not, in this remote age, and even for three or four centuries after it, known to, or practised by, the generality of people in England, even in the upper ranks of life, but was confined to the clergy and the monks, or some of them, who had received a learned education, and the scriveners, or other practisers of some branch of the profession of the law. And the other manner of executing written instruments, by putting a seal upon some melted wax at the bottom of the instrument, which is now in use, had not yet been introduced into England, but was so fifteen years after, or at the time of the conquest, and was then very strongly enforced by the authority of the Conqueror, to the exclusion of the former practice of execut-

ing written instruments by each party's affixing the sign of the cross immediately after his own name that had been written by the clerk, or scrivener, who had prepared and written out the instrument. And the very name of these instruments of the conveyance, or transfer of lands, which had till then been called chirographs, was changed to the word charters, which has ever since continued in use. This we are distinctly told by Ingulphus in page 70 in the following words: "Alias etiàm consuetudines [Normanni] immutabant. Nam Chirographorum confectionem Anglicanam, (quæ anteà usque ad Edwardi Regis tempora fidelium præsentium subscriptionibus, cum crucibus aureis, aliisque sacris signaculis, firma fuerunt,) Normanni condemnantes, Chirographa Chartas vocabant, et chartarum firmitatem cum cereâ impressione per uniuscujusque speciale sigillum, sub instillatione trium vel quatuor testium astantium conficere constituebant."

It may further be observed concerning the foregoing grant of the manor of Spalding to the abbot of Crowland, that it was ratified, or confirmed, by Wulfin, Bishop of Dorchester, because both Spalding and Crowland Abbey were at that time in the diocese of Dorchester, the seat of which diocese was afterwards, (in a famous English ecclesiastical council, consisting of bishops and abbots of monasteries, holden, first, at the festival of Easter in the 6th year of the reign of King William the Conqueror, A.D. 1072, in the King's chapel in the castle of Winchester, and afterwards in the following festival of Whitsuntide, in the same year, at the royal town (villâ regiâ) of Windsor, in the presence of the king himself and of Hubert, the legate of pope

Alexander the IInd.) transferred to the city of Lincoln, as we are informed by the following passage of Ingulphus, in page 93: "In isto codem Consilio Statutum est et decretum, secundùm scita Canonum, quòd Episcopi, transeuntes de villis, transferrent sedes suas ad suarum Diocesium civitates. Dorcastrensis ergò migravit in Lincolniam, Lichefeldensis in Cestriam, Selesiensis in Cicestriam, Shireburnensis in Salesbiriam, et Ælmanensis in Thetford. Lindisfarnensis autèm à diù transierat in Dunelmum."

ART. DCCCXCIX. *A List of the diminutions of the Royall Navy of England from December* 1688 [*unto the 30th of June* 1697.] *Humbly presented to the Rt. Honourable Edward Earle of Oxford. MS. 4to.*

BY this list of vessels lost, it appears that in about eight years and an half the navy suffered a diminution of 160 vessels, which are enumerated: from first to sixth rates, 79, fireships 35, advice-boats 4, bomb-vessels 7, brigantines 1, hulks 5, ketches 8, machines 14, pinks 3, sloops 2, smacks 1, and tow engine 1. Of this number 38 only fell into the hands of the enemy: 10 fireships appear to have been destroyed in a further attempt on the French fleet off Cape de Hague and Cape Barfleur, on the 19th and 23rd of May 1692, after the victory obtained by Admiral Russell over Count de Tourville; the remainder of the vessels are described as lost by accidents, sold, &c.

The machines were from 18 to 107 tons burthen,

carrying from four to ten men; and the pinks 96 tons burthen, having ten guns and fifty men. The other names are yet retained in the navy. Only one first-rate is mentioned, and the description will shew the extent of the writer's information: it was the Royal Sovereign, built 1637 at Woolwich by Capt. Pett, carrying 815 men, 100 guns, 1556 tons burthen, in ordinary, burnt by accident at Gillingham, 27 Jan. 1695.

J. H.

FURTHER ADDENDA.

ART. DCCCC. *Miscellanea. Prayers. Meditations. Memoratives. By Elizabeth Grymeston.*

Non est rectum, quod à Deo non est directum.

London: Printed by Melch. Bradwood for William Aspley, 12*mo*.

ALTHOUGH this work has been previously described in the CENSURA LITERARIA,* yet as this edition varies materially from the one before alluded to, I doubt not but that the communication of it may be interesting. This difference principally consists in the quantity of matter it possesses beyond the other, the number of chapters being extended from fourteen to twenty. The heads of each are here subjoined, that their respective contents may be more easily compared.

"1. A short line how to levell your life. 2. A mortified man's melancholie. 3. A patheticall speech in the person of Dives in the torments of hell. 4. Who lives most honestly, will die most wyllingly. 5. A sinner's glasse. 6. The union of mercie and justice. 7. No greater crosse than to live without a crosse.

* Vol. VI. p. 161.

8. The feare to die, is the effect of an evill life. 9. That affliction is the coat of a true Christian. 10. A theme to think on. 11. Morning meditation, with sixteene sobs of a sorrowfull spirit. 12. A madregall. 13. A Good-Fridayes exercise. 14. Against lasciviousnesse. 15. A paræneticall discourse persuading repentance. 16. That majesty is the daughter of honour and reverence. 17. Of wilfull murder. 18. Of the office of a judge. 19. An evening meditation. 20. Memoratives."

Mr. PARK having given very copious specimens of the author's style, it is unnecessary for me to make any further extracts than by transcribing a few of the valuable "Memoratives" contained in the concluding chapter.

"Epicurisme is the fewell of lust; the more thou addest, the more she is enflamed.

"The end of a dissolute life is a desperate death. There was never president to the contrary, but in the thiefe in the gospell: in one, lest any should despaire; in one alone, lest any should presume.

"Thinke from whence thou camest, and blush; where thou art, and sigh: and tremble to remember whither thou shalt go.

"Let thy wit be thy friend, thy minde thy companion, and thy tongue thy servant.

"True nobilitie descending from ancestrie, proves base, if present life continue not thy dignity.

"The longer wee delay to shew our vertue, the stronger is the presumption that wee are guilty of base beginning.

"Use such affabilitie and convenient complements,

as common civilitie and usuall courtesy most requireth, without making thy selfe too cheape to thy friend, or him too deare to thee.

"Be not at any time idle. Alexander's souldiers should scale mole-hills rather than rest unoccupied: it is the woman that sitteth still, that imagineth mischiefe: it is the rolling stone that riseth cleane, and the running water that remaineth cleare."

J. H. M.

Art. DCCCCI. *John Davies of Hereford.*

(See Vol. II. pp. 218, 221, 223.)

I copy the close of this poet's long Funeral Elegy on Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, daughter of Sir Thomas Egerton, because it touches on some circumstances of the author's life, and is another instance of what, alas! no new instances are wanting, the poverty and difficulties to which poets are generally condemned.

"For, never had I greater cause of grief;
Sith, while she liv'd, I joy'd in painful life:
But now am left all solitary-sad,
To wail her death, whose life made sorrow glad!
O had it pleas'd the Heavens by their decree
T' have made my pupil learn'd t' have died of me,
And mine example, I had been at rest,
And she live blessed long to die as blest.
I, like a wither'd pine, no fruit produce;
Of whom there is no care, no hope, no use.
I burden but the earth, and keep a place
Of one perhaps that should have greater grace:

Opprest with cares that quite crush out the sap
That feeds my life; now thrown off Nature's lap,
I solely sit, and tell the saddest hours,
That ever yet impeached rival powers;
Obscur'd by fate, yet made a mark by fame,
Whereat fools often shoot their bolts in game.
Yet live as buried, (that I learn'd of thee,
Dear pupil!) while the world goes over me:
Praying for patience still to underlie
The heavy weight of this world's misery.
Oft have I been embosomed by lords;
But all the warmth I found there was but words.
And though I scarce did move, yet scarce they would
There let me lie, though there I lay a-cold;
But, as I had some biting vermine been,
Out must I, mov'd I but for warmth therein:
Or else so lie, as I were better out;
Sith there I lay as dead, yet liv'd in doubt:
In doubt, I should have nothing but a place
In th' outward room but of their idle grace.
In doubt, black mouths should blot me in their books,
That make few scholars; and in doubt my hooks
Would hold no longer to hang on (O grief!)
This hanging's worse than hanging of a thief!
An halter soon abridgeth bale and breath;
But hanging on men's sleeves is double death.
To hang in hope of that which doubt doth stay,
Is worse than hanging till the later-day.
Doubt stays that meed that merit hopes for, oft
Lest need should but make merit look aloft;
Or, quite leave working, sith it hath no need;
Therefore the great do still withhold this meed:
For, to themselves they say, if we should fill
The well deserving empty (working still)

They would but rest: then, well wee'l them intreat,
Yet keep them hungry still to worke for meat.
  Fate, but to state this privilege affords;
And but the mean, without means, wórke for words.
Yet work they must, sith air the great do give:
For if they have their hate they cannot live.
Their love doth little boot; but O their breath
Blows down, in hate, a poor relict to death.
  These miseries I ran through, and did try
These dear conclusions but in misery;
Hoping for that, which but my hopes deceiv'd;
And me of hope and life almost bereav'd;
Till I, to stand, from these was fain to fall
To serve two lords, that serve me now withall:
The one immortal, th' other mortal is;
Who serve my turn for what my life doth miss;
Which, for its still amiss, still misseth that,
Which makes men gracious, and, so, fortunate.
But He, who knows all, knows perhaps it's best
For me to live with little in unrest:
For, never since I first could move, had I
A better life than those, that, living, die.
I never yet possess'd one day of joy
That was not lin'd or hemm'd with some annoy.
The kingly preacher in his weal found woe,
But I in thwarts; for those alone I know.
  These made me old in youth: for Sol had run
Scarce thirty years before my days were done;
And to his course ere five more added were,
Black days, like nights, in grey had dyed my hair.
Yet never cross on me so sad did sit
As this dear loss; whereof this benefit
To me accrues, that now each pressing woe
Stands far without this; and this keeps them so.

I say, I greatly grieve; yet seem to feign;
For great griefs never greatly could complain:
That is, when sorrow's flood the banks doth fill,
It noiseless runs, and smoothly glideth still;
But if the current once the brim gets o'er,
'Twill roughly run; or, stopt, will rage and roar.
But, O, that tyrant Time will silence me,
Before my griefs are utter'd as they be!
Farewell then, my grief's cause, who wast th' effect
Of all the joy my life did well elect!
Farewell, in *Him*, on whom who fares is well;
And while I live, I'll be the leading bell,
That shall thy loudest peals of praises ring,
Which in the clouds shall ne'er leave echoing!
Or be the trumpet of thy fame, to fill
Th' ethereal lofts with strains more lofty still!
That when Time's wings his funeral flame consumes,
Thy fame shall soar with fair unsinged plumes!"

ART. DCCCCII. *Additions to the List of R. Greene's Works.*

IT may tend to a perfect list of Robert Greene's works to add the following editions, which are omitted in Mr. HASLEWOOD's catalogue in Vol. II. p. 294. of CENSURA LITERARIA; nor are they found in Herbert's History of Printing.

Greene's Farewell to Follie, 4to. black letter, printed by Thomas Scarlet, 1591.

Card of Fancie, 4to. b. l. 1587.

Debate between Follie and Love, 4to. b. l. printed by Wm. Ponsonby, 1587.

The above are in the possession of

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

ART. DCCCCIII. *Additions and Corrections to Fishing.*

THE Editors of the CENSURA will oblige a constant reader by explaining and (if they need it) correcting the following words, sentences, &c. in the article on *Fishing*, at p. 35, of the present volume.

Page 37. *Sytches*—qu. Sykos—i. e. *sichete*—small streamlets.

Idem. Shovenetts, Trodenetts, *Pytches.* Qu. the difference?

Idem. The names, dates, and other particulars of "near *two hundred* various publications connected with (angling)."

38. Where did Colonel (Robert) Venables live, and where was he born, and where interred?

39, line 37. Qu. If "*Noble Braue rest*" be not the *anagram* of the same "*Robert Venables*"—comprized in *fourteen similar letters?* and when did Venables's book first appear, and how many different editions were there? specifying their dates and improvements, &c. &c.

Idem. Why not give the "*discussions upon manufacturing flies and threading a live bait?*" They would certainly be valuable to the *lover of angling.*

48. The lines, on taking a salmon, appeared in the 14th Vol. of the European Mag. for Sept. 1788, p. 223; in the Gent. Mag. Vol. LXIII. for March 1793, p. 262; and the Sporting Mag. Vol. XXV. for October 1804, p. 48; with material and essential variations. They were said to be written by the noted *John Hatfield* (a great fly fisher) who was hanged at Carlisle for forgery in Sept. 1803. Qu. whether he was really the author, or who else?

50. Who was the author of the *Whole Art of Fishing*," 1714, mentioned in this page, line 36? There was another edition of the same work, with *a different title*, printed in 1727 for H. Curll. The edition of 1714 was printed for E. Curll.

53. Qu? The meaning of "*Bonus noches*," l. 13.

54. "*Llewellyn's men Miracles*," *&c.* (mentioned in line 27) was published in 1646, and not in 1656.

59—60. The extract, as it is called, from "*a modern poem*," with the signature (bottom of p. 60) "*Mickles Syr Martyn, Can.* 1," is to be found, nearly verbatim, in an old poem called "*The Concubine*;"* a second edition of which was printed in 4to. p. 71, for T. Davies, in 1769.—The word "*Ypright*" p. 60, line 22, should be "*Ypight*," *plac'd, fixed.* The quotation referred to is incorrectly spelt, and differs materially from the orthography of the Concubine.

74—75. Who is the author (J. T.) of the poetical address "to Anglers," inserted in the note to these pages? The same poem is to be found in the "*English Chronicle*," N° 8614, for Oct. 21, 1802, under the same signature, and is dated "*Margarete street.*" The first and last stanzas were omitted in the Chronicle.

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364. The Boke of Justices was first printed by *Wynkyn de Worde* in 1515, and by Coplands in 1516. *Twelve years before* the date of (Robin) Redman's edition.

366. *Geasse*—i. e. spiritus—hence, *gas*, *gheast*, *ghost*.

CIↃIↃIIII. Should not, or ought not, this numeral to mean 1504, and not 1604? †

* Mickle so entitled the first edition; and afterwards altered it. *Editor.*

† An error of the press. It should have been CIↃIↃCIIII. *Editor.*

Vol. VIII. p. 388. Line last, in notes. John, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury, died 1635 and not 1653, as here falsely asserted.

P. 405. Why omit the commendatory verses of "*W. Farrar è So. Med. Temp.*" and "*Fr. Oulde, è So. int. Templ.*"* both of whom contributed commendatory verses prefixed to "*W. Browne's poems*," mentioned in the note at this page, as well as the several other persons there enumerated, and two others, anonymous?

iv erpool, March 4, 1809.

ART. DCCCCIV. *Answers to Remarks and Queries of the Article on Fishing.*

THE printer has just sent the writer for perusal the preceding sheet; it may not be incurious to add upon the notice respecting "noone-meate," 364, I some time since was invited by the lady of a house, in Brunswick Square, to partake of "noonings," i. e. luncheon.

P. 37. Sytches† means "a little water course that is dry in summer." See Kersey.

Is not the shovenett the common drag nett; the trodenett such as are placed in narrow channells, a weir or mill; and the small pytches casting netts?

The great ancestor of Venables is supposed to have been Galiard Venables, who came over with the Conqueror. The Colonel served in the Parlia-

* Because they do not occur in the Editor's edition, small 8vo. 1623. *Editor.*

† *Swidge* is used in Suffolk and Norfolk to signify a small quantity of standing water.

ment army in Cheshire, and in 1644 appears to have been made Governor of Chester. His book was first published 1662, and went through five editions.

"Discussions upon manufacturing flies," may be found in every work that attempts to disclose the art of fishing. Upon the second point, "threading a live bait;" surely enough is known. What "lover of angling" can venture to ridicule modern philosophers for their disgusting experiments on frogs, cats, &c. who derives continual amusement from writhing worms or tortured bleak and minnows? Acquire a fine finger, and let false flies and paste content thee, Piscator!

The European Magazine probably obtained the lines "on taking a Salmon," from the same source as myself, a provincial paper of that period. The signature is J. H.

P. 53. There is no poetical licence visible in "Bonus notches." Llewellyn first bids anglers farewell, or "good night;" and then humorsomely asssigns his reasons. The poems were also "printed for Wm. Shears, Junr. at the Blue Bible in Bedford-street, in Covent-Garden, 1656."

A poem, however antiquated in appearance, printed during the last century, is not "an old poem."

What means the observation on the boke of Justices except to mislead by error? Is there any engagement that articles in the CENSURA shall be written from *first* editions, or describe those subsequent? The work was printed by Robert Copland, or Coplande, in 1515 (see Herbert, p. 346) and perhaps again in the following year; but there is no authority to talk either of Coplands or *Robin* Redman. If

such an authority exists from *mis-print*, it had better be communicated gratis (i. e. *post-paid*) to the Editor of the new edition of Typographical Antiquities. I have one of the editions, unnoticed by Herbert, entituled "the boke for a Justyce of Peace, neuer so wel and dylygently set forthe. Londini in edibus Roberti Redman." It appears to have been printed subsequent to the one forming the article at Vol. V. p. 214, and proves the reference upon hawking (p. 222) was originally an error of the press; instead of 13 Hen. 2, it should have been 13 R. 2; this is confirmed by consulting the statute. The benefice should read "x li. by yere," and at p. 224 "ne geasse" should be "ne grasse." It is doubtful if there is any work which refers to statutes *ante* Magna Charta.

Before I conclude with this anonymous writer I freely acknowledge, from a tardiness of discovering its enigmatical allusion, the words "noble braue rest," have not the original distinguishment of italics; but this splenetic correspondent might have discovered a less venial error than any noticed had he been deep read in ancient lore upon angling, from the omitting to suggest that near the whole extract is a close copy by Venables, from the earlier treatise on Angling by Juliana Berners.

At some future period the articles on Hawking, &c. will be formed into a small volume, and to that probably attached the catalogue of "near two hundred various publications" on Angling, and which have been inspected by a correspondent of the CENSURA, a gentleman that has long made Angling, &c. a subject of research; and while on the eve of planning a new edition of the work by Juliana Berners (from

a perfect copy, in my possession, printed on vellum, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496,) I was in expectation of finding in him an able associate. Unfortunately such an undertaking might interfere too seriously with his prior literary engagements, and, with regret, I announce the circumstance of his declining, for the information of the circle where it had been reported. As the task has now become doubly arduous, from the want of such assistance, it may defer the completion but will not deter me from the undertaking, if it appears probable the work will bear attendant expenses. For a very limited edition I shall seek to give a verbal copy of the text, confident of finding readers who will not stamp an inadvertent transposition of figures "a false assertion." P. 385.

J. H.

ART. DCCCCV. *Cursory Remarks on some Articles in Censura Literaria.*

VOLUME IV.

Page 35, 43. *Histoire de la Conqueste de Mexique, &c. Traduite de l'Espagnol de Don Antoine De Solis, en Francois par Citri de la Guetta. Paris,* 1691. 4*to.*

The copy of this work that I have is "Traduite de l'Espagnol de Don Antoine De Solis, par l'Auteur du Triumvirat. A La Haye, Chez Adrian Moetjens, Marchand Libraire pres la Cour, a la Librairie Françoise. M.DC.XCII." 2 tomes, 12mo. very closely printed.

Page 170. *Welwood's Memoirs.*

THIS has passed through various editions in 8vo. and 12mo. that which I am possessed of is the sixth, 1718, 12mo. "with a short Introduction, giving an Account how these Memoirs came at first to be writ," not in the former editions. The author says they were drawn up at the particular request of Queen Mary, for her private information, but after her decease the manuscript was returned to him by King William, with liberty to publish it.

Page 201. *Select Letters to the Prince of Orange, &c.*

This is deemed a *surreptitious* publication. The *genuine* volume* bears the following title:

"Letters to the King, the Prince of Orange, the Chief Ministers of State, and other Persons. By Sir W. Temple, Bart. Being the third and last volume. Published by Jonathan Swift, D. D. London. Printed for Tim. Goodwin, at the Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church, and Benj. Tooke, at the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, 1703, 8vo."

In the preface, the publisher (Dr. Swift) says that these were the last papers of any kind, about which Sir William Temple gave him his particular commands; that they were corrected by himself, and fairly transcribed in his lifetime. He adds that he had omitted inserting several letters addressed to persons with whom Sir William corresponded without any particular confidence, further than upon

* Included in the Collection of Sir Wm. Temple's Works, 2 vols. folio, and four vols 8vo.

account of their posts; because great numbers of such letters procured out of the office, or by other means (how justifiable he should not examine) had been already printed, but running upon long, dry subjects of business, had met no other reputation than merely what the reputation of the writer would give them; that if he could have foreseen an end of this trade, he should upon some considerations have longer forborne sending these into the world; but hearing daily that new discoveries of Original letters were hasting to the press, to stop the current of these he was forced to an earlier publication than he had designed.

The Original, of which the undermentioned is a Translation into the Low Dutch language, is probably one of the publications alluded to by Swift in this preface.

" Brieven Vande Heer William Temple, Ridder, &c. Geschreven gedurende sijne Ambassade in 's Gravenhage, Aanden Grave van Arlington, en den Ridder Jean Trevor, Geheim schryvers van Staat, Onder de Regeering van Karel de Tweede, Waar in verscheide Geheimen die tot nogtoe niet bekent waren, werden ontdekt. In 'h Licht gegeven na de Origineelen, geschreven met de eijgen Hand van den Auteur. Door Mr. D. Jones. Uijt het Engelsch overgeset. In's Gravenhage, By Meindert Uitwerf, En Engelbregt Boucquet. Boekverkoopers, 1700, 12mo."

That is, in English,

" Letters from Sir William Temple, Bart. written during his embassy at the Hague, to the Earl of

Arlington and Sir John Trevor, Secretaries of State in the reign of Charles the Second. Wherein various state secrets that have hitherto remained in concealment are brought to light. Published from the Originals in the hand writing of the Author, by Mr. D. Jones. Translated from the English.* Hague, &c. 1700."

The dedication to Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons, is subscribed "D. Jones," but has no date. On a leaf pasted into the copy that I am possessed of, the following written observations appear:—"None of the Letters which this publication consists of, being fifty in number, are inserted in the collection of Sir William Temple's Letters, published by Swift, in three vols. 8vo. except a part of the first, addressed to the Earl of Arlington, which appears in Vol. II. p. 31: and they seem to have been unknown to A. Boyer, the author of 'Memoirs of the Life and Negotiations of Sir Wm. Temple, Bart.' published in 1714, as he has not mentioned any of them, although he has made copious extracts from the collection above-mentioned."

Page 203. To the list of publications of State Papers and Letters, mentioned in the note as illustrative of the secret transactions during the reign of Charles the Second, the following may be added—"Copies and Extracts of some Letters written to and from the Earl of Danby (now Duke of Leeds) in the Years 1676, 1677, and 1678. With particular Remarks upon some of them. Published by his

* I do not recollect having ever seen the English original.

Grace's Direction. London: Printed for John Nicholson, at the Queen's Arms in Little Britain, 1710, 8vo.

The Duke, in the Introduction written by himself, professes this publication to be intended by him as his exculpation from the charges laid against him in parliament in 1678 whereon he was impeached, and imprisoned in the Tower; and gives his reasons for not having justified himself in this way at an earlier period; which, he says, were a consciousness of his innocence, and a full persuasion that many of the principal instigators of, and actors in the measures that had been pursued against him, had since seen, and acknowledged their mistake. But, after suffering upwards of thirty years to elapse—his bringing these papers forward *immediately* after the death of the only person, who besides himself, was in the secret of what was made the basis of the heaviest charge against him, (Ralph, Duke of Montagu,) did not tend much to exculpate him in the judgment of the public; although it is generally admitted by the most impartial historians of those times, that, with respect to some of the circumstances of his impeachment, he had hard measure.

Page 251. *The History of Philip de Commines, &c.*

I have "Memoirs of Philip de Comines," the second edition of Uvedale's Translation, 2 vols. 8vo. 1723, printed for J. Brotherton, and F. Fayram, in Cornhill; A. Bettesworth, in Paternoster-row; and J. Pemberton, in Fleet-street.

Page 289. *Cardinal Woolsey's Negotiations, &c.*

Bound together with my copy of this edition in small 4to. London, Printed for Wm. Sheares, 1641, I have the following; "Leycester's Commonwealth: Conceived, spoken, and published, with most earnest protestation of all dutifull good will and affection towards this realm, for whose good onely, it is made common to many. Job the xx. verse the 27. The heavens shall reveale his iniquity, and the earth shall rise up against him." Printed 1641.

The type of this is evidently the same as "Woolsey's Negotiations," &c. and, on the back of the title-page, is the following MS. remark; "The celebrated libel, called 'Leycester's Commonwealth,' has been ascribed to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh; it was pretended that he at least furnished the hints for that composition to Parsons the jesuit. This assertion was never *proved*: it ought to *be* before it deserves any credit. Leicester was a bad man; but would that justify Cecil in employing one of his mistress's bitterest enemies to write against one of her ministers? *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, by Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford.*"

Page 420. *Sandys's Travels.*

I have the second edition, 1621; and the sixth edition, 1670, both folio, (small.)

Page 432. *Gage's Survey of the West Indies.*

I have "the third edition, enlarged by the author, with a new and accurate map. London, printed by A. Clark, and to be sold by John Martyn, Robert

Horn, and Walter Kettilby, 1677, 8vo. very closely printed, pp. 478, exclusive of Preface and Table of Contents."

SOME CORRECTIONS.*

Vol. VII. p. 315. *Capt. Edward Thompson.*

The account of his going to the East Indies in 1754, with Sir Peter Denis in the Dorsetshire man of war, is erroneous. Sir Peter had not the command of that ship until 1758, and the action off Quiberon Bay, in which he bore a distinguished part, under Sir Edward Hawke against Conflans, was in 1759. I was personally acquainted with the gallant Admiral, and am well assured he never was in the East Indies except on his return from the South Seas, when a Lieutenant of the Centurion, under Commodore (afterwards Lord) Anson, in 1744. See an account of Sir Peter Denis in Gent. Mag. Vol. XLVIII. pp. 267, 372.

Corrections by another Correspondent.

I have the authority of the Bibliographia Rawlinsoniana, N° 1120, for an edition in 4to. printed by Henry Wykes: and in my own possession is "A verie fruitfull and pleasant booke called the Instruction of a Christian Woman, made first in Latin by the right famous Clearke, M. Lewes Viues, and translated into English, by Richard Hyrde. At London, printed by John Danter, dwelling in

* A wish that the CENSURA LITERARIA may be as correct a literary register as the nature of such a compilation will admit, induces me to notice these little inaccuracies.

Hosier Lane neere Holburne Conduit, 1592." Sm 8vo. black letter.

Bristol, 1809. J. F.

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1. "The Obedyence of a Chrysten man, and howe Christen rulers ought to governe wher in also (if thou marke dilygently) thou shalt finde eyes to perceave y^e^ crafty conveiance of all jugglers."

At the end, Imprinted at London, by Wyllyam Coplande, 1561, 16mo. folios 182.

2. "The parable of the Wycked Mammon, compiled in the yere of our Lorde 1536, W. T. Imprynted at London by Ihon Daye, dwellyng in Sepulchres paryshe, at the signe of the Resurrectiõ, a little above Holbourne Cõduit, 1547," 16mo.

Of the *Obedience*, the Address to the Reader has "William Tyndale, otherwyse called Wyllyam Hyckins unto the reader," and merits attention from the peculiar style of boldness and vigour in which it is written.

Of *the Parable* the first edition was published in 4to. at Marlborow; the second by Copland, 1536.

The above copy once belonged to the celebrated Herbert, and has his autograph on the title.

In the CENSURA LITERARIA, Vol. IV. p. 194, is noticed the Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose; to that account I would add the following, which appears to be the best translation, as well as the scarcest.

"Memoirs of the most renowned James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, translated from the Latin of the Rev. Doctor George Wishart, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, with an Appendix, containing many

curious Papers relating to the History of those times, several of which never hitherto published. Edinburgh: printed by William Ruddiman, Junior, and Company, for A. Kincaid and A. Donaldson, W. Gordon, C. Wright, booksellers in Edinburgh, and for Andrew Stalker, bookseller in Glasgow. MDCCLVI." Portrait. 412 pages, besides 26 of prefatory matter.

Bristol, 1809. J. F.

The "authority," J. F. refers to is by *chance* right; for it is seldom that a single catalogue may be depended upon. It is the same edition as I had noticed. Herbert, or any work upon early typography, would have pointed out that the name of "*Roy*kes" was a misprint for "Wykes." No. 1 and 2, "The obedyence, &c." seem unconnected with the antecedent.

J. H.

Corrections by Mr. Hamper.

Cens. Lit. Vol. IV. p. 251. To the various editions of *Commines*, mentioned by De Bure, and in the Bibl. Harl. may be added one in folio, by Denis Sauvage, "Acheué d'imprimer, par moy Claude Bruneual, maistre Imprimeur à Paris, le dix-neufiesme d'Aoust. mil. cinq cens quatre vingts:" of which edition, a fine copy, bound in vellum, appropriately decorated with Fleurs de Lys, came lately into my possession.

Birmingham. W. Hamper.

Corrections by J. H. M.

Vol. IV. p. 420. *Sandys's Travels*, 1637. The above is the 4th edition of this Work, and

one that has not been noticed by your Correspondent.—This Author had the high eulogium bestowed upon him by Dryden, of being the "best Versifier of his Age," and as the friend of the virtuous Lord Falkland, and one of the Household of Charles I. we may believe, without further testimony, that he well deserved the character given of him by Wood, "He was an accomplished Gentleman, master of several languages, of a fluent and ready discourse, and excellent comportment."—Notwithstanding the labours of more recent travellers, the Work before us still retains a high reputation, and is constantly referred to as one of the first authenticity and credit.—It abounds with interesting and curious matter, related in an unaffected and pleasing manner, and proves that the Author united an ardent spirit of curiosity and research, with a pure and discriminating taste, and that his Heart was deeply embued with that genuine spirit of piety, which gives a tone of sublimity and pathos not only to this, but to every publication that proceeded from his pen.*

In the first edition of this Work,† I was guilty of a great mistake in supposing that the lines in MSS.

* Few men could have looked back upon their past lives with more complacency, than the venerable Archbishop Sandys, the Father of the Poet, and of Sir Edwin Sandys. Possessed of a clear and approving conscience, happy in the reflection, that his labours and those of his coadjutors, Grindal, Jewel, Nowell, &c., in the cause of the reformed Church had been crowned with success, and above all blessed with Sons, alike distinguished for their talents and virtues, the Archbishop appears well described in the language of Godwin—"Vir nescio utrum suis virtutibus clarior, an generosissima sobole fœlicior."

Godwin de Præsul. ed. Richardson, p. 711.

† Vol. IV. p. 376.

(subjoined to a copy of these travels) were *original*, and no doubt guilty of a second error, in conjecturing that the copy itself, had consequently once belonged to the Author.—I shortly afterwards discovered that the Poem appears at the conclusion of Sandys's "Paraphrase upon the Psalms," which first appeared in 1636, 12mo., a work that we are told* Charles I. delighted to read when confined in Carisbroke Castle. These lines, as well as the introductory verses to the King and Queen, were regarded by Dr. Warton as "really excellent,"† that learned critic, indeed, omitted no opportunity of doing justice to the merits of Sandys, "who did more," he observes, "to polish and tune the English Versification by his Psalms and his Job, than those two writers (Denham and Waller) who are usually applauded on this subject."‡—With such testimony in their favour, and as Sandys has not yet experienced the honour done to other Poets of his day, in a republication of his Poems, I trust I shall be justified in having ventured to request a place for the long extract before given.

N. B. At page 379, *tetigi*, is printed *tutigi* in the last edition of the Censura.

* Wood's Athenæ, Vol. II. p. 46.

† Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, VI. 170.

‡ Pope's Works, Bowleses ed. Vol. I. 242.—VI. 217. and Vide Index to ditto.

Vol. II. p. 8. *Whitney's Emblems.*

N.B. Omit the first paragraph beginning, "I have every reason"—— to the word "observes," and insert as follows:

This Work, which is mentioned in Herbert's Edition of Ames, p. 1675, is not often found in a perfect state. The dedication to the Earl of Leicester is dated London, November 1585. The Author was descended from an ancient family in Herefordshire, and born at Namptwich in Cheshire. Having, according to his own statement, "spent his prime" at Audlem School* in that county, he became a member of the University of Oxford, where, Wood informs us, he staid some time, "but more in another."† This other was doubtless the University of Leyden, "where he was living in 1586 in great esteem among his countrymen for his ingenuity."‡ Of his subsequent progress in life, I find no traces.

The woodcuts that ornament each page of the present Work, with a motto apposite to the subject, are not deficient in merit, either in point of design or execution, though it must be admitted they are occasionally of so mysterious a character as to call for some of the Author's "ingenuity" in decyphering them. The Emblems consist chiefly of 2 stanzas, each containing 6 lines, and are severally addressed to a relative or friend of the Poet (many of them natives of Lancashire or Cheshire) or to some cele-

* Emblems, p. 172. † Athen. Oxon. ed. 1813. Vol. I. p. 527.

‡ Ibid.

brated character of his time. At p. 177, is a plate representing a Phœnix, dedicated "to my countrimen of the Namptwiche in Cheshire," with the lines beginning

"Althoughe I knowe that Authors witness true,
&c. &c. &c.

N. B. *Continue the article to the end, omitting the two notes at p. 9, and substituting the following one* respecting Namptwich.

This town has been twice consumed by fire. The first of these calamities happened in 1438, and the second (to which no doubt the poet alludes) in 1583, when the damage was computed at £30,000. Two years afterwards Queen Elizabeth granted a commission to make a general collection throughout England for rebuilding the town, the result of which proved successful.

Lysons's Cheshire, p. 701.

Vol. II. 160. *Drayton's Ideas Mirrour*, 1594.

N. B. Omit the paragraph beginning, "These stanzas," to the word "manner," p. 161, and insert as follows:

These stanzas, though omitted in the folio edition of his Works, are one of the numerous productions of Michael Drayton. They are also unnoticed by Herbert and Ritson, and appear wholly unknown to all the biographers of the Poet; as such the present publication may be deemed a literary curiosity, though neither the subject nor the poetry can lay much claim to the reader's attention. The Author dedicates them in a poetical address of fourteen lines, "to the deere chyld of the Muses, and

his ever kind Mecænas, Ma. Anthony Cooke, Esq." probably a son, or relative of Sir Anthony Cooke,* who is styled Governor of Edward VI., and dying in 1576, was buried at Romford, where a costly monument was erected to his memory. The dedication concludes as follows:

Yet *these*† mine own, &c.

William Mason.

The life of Mason (Art. 663, Vol. VII. p. 356) has, from the circumstance mentioned below, been re-inserted in this work, in a much less perfect form, than the writer could have wished; but whatever deficiencies may be there discovered, the reader will find them supplied in a more detailed memoir of this poet, that has since appeared, from the candid and accurate pen of Mr. Alexander Chalmers, in his new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, and also in his series of the English Poets.

Vol. I. p. 349. "*Brief Register of Martyrs.*"

Add as a note————. This book is probably a republication of the one by Thos. Brice, or at least a very close imitation of it.‡

* "At this time (circ. 1576) ended his life, Sir Anthony Cooke, Knight, a man of 70 years of age, of severe gravity and great learning; having been School-master to King Edward VI. in his childhood; a man happy in his daughters, whom having brought up in learning, both Greek and Italian above their sex, he married to men of good account; viz. to Sir William Cecil, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir Henry Killigrew," &c. *Camden's History of* 2. *Elizabeth.*

† Printed there in 1st Edition.

‡ These corrections of J. H. M. were sent to the Editor with some others before the Articles were reprinted, but unfortunately mislaid. *Editor.*

LITERARY OBITUARY.

ART. DCCCCVI. *A Select Obituary of Literary Persons of Great Britain, of whom many between* 1734 *and* 1794 *were omitted in the former Editions of the Biographical Dictionary.*

1734.

March 1. Hon. Roger North, Biographer, aged 90.

May 8. Rev. John Clarke, Class. Edit.

August 22. William Oldisworth.

1739.

September 19. Charles Hornby, Esq. Antiq.

1740.

January 14. Knightly Danvers, Lawyer.

August 12. Archibald Hutchinson, Pol. Arith.

1741.

September 8. Samuel Buckley, Editor of Thuanus.

1742.

March 22. Rev. W. Fleming, author of *a Poetical Epistle to the Rev. Erasmus Head.*

May 13. Reverend Charles Wheatley, Divine
June 27. Nathan Bailey, author of *Dictionary*.
July 9. John Oldmixon.

1744.

May 5. Giles Jacob.

1745.

September 13. Reverend Arthur Bedford.

1746.

October 20. George Ogle, Esq. Poetical Translator.

1747.

January 16. Reverend John Lewis, of Margate, Antiq.

September 17. Michael Mattaire.

December 29. Thomas Robinson, Author of *The Law of Gavelkind.*

1748.

March 20. Dr. Samuel Patrick.

Sir James Clark, Bart. F. R. and A. S. S. a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Thomas Brerewood, Esq. author of various poems, published in Gent. Mag. 1744, 1746, &c.

1749.

March 18. Sir Matthew Decker, Baronet.

August 13. Reverend James Upton.

December 24. Mark Catesby, F. R. S. aged 70.

1752.

December 29. Henry Coventry, Esq.

1753.

December 4. Richard Earl of Burlington.
December 27. Robert Shiels, Biographer.

1754.

January 10. Samuel Gale, F. A. S.
June 28. Sollom Emlyn, Esq.
July 7. Duchess of Somerset.
July 14. Reverend Samuel Shuckford.

1755.

Zachariah Williams, æt. 83.
August 10. Sir William Yonge, K. B.
Isaac Kimber, author of *The History of England*, &c.

1756.

June 5. Charles Viner, Esq. Lawyer.
July 20. Richard Roderick, F. A. S.

1757.

December. James Dawkins, Traveller.

1758.

Jan. 5. Allan Ramsay, poet.
April 9. Nicholas Harding, Esq. of Canbury, Surry, Poet.
Oct. 11. Richard Ince, Esq. of Staffordshire, a writer in the Spectator.
Dec. 25. Rev. Mr. Hervey, of Northamptonshire, author of the *Meditations on the Tombs*.

1759.

May 12. John Warburton, Somerset Herald.

Oct. 7. Joseph Ames, F. A. S.

Oct. 9. Edm. Sawyer, of Lincoln's Inn, Master in Chancery.

1760.

Feb. 5. Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. F.A.S. aged 78.

Feb. 26. Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq.

March 16. Arthur Collins, Genealogist.

March 25. Rev. Dr. Kedington, Rector of Kedington, Suffolk, and author of *The Essays on the Iliad*, then lately published.

May 17. Dr. John Theobald, Editor of the *Medulla Medicinæ Universa.*

Aug. 27. Smart Lethieulier, Esq. F. A. S.

Dec. 2. Rev. Mr. Upton, Prebendary of Rochester, Editor of *Arrian's Epictetus, Spenser's Fairy Queen, &c.*

Dec. 18. Charles Hayes, Esq. æt. 82.

1761.

Mar. 5. Rev. Dr. Taylor, at Warrington, Lancashire, well known for his writings in divinity.

Mar. 22. Rev. Dr. Vernon, Rector of St. George's Bloomsbury.

April 9. Rev. W. Law, author of many religious tracts. [*See Gibbon's Life.*]

April 15. Wm. Oldys, Norroy King of Arms.

April 15. Rev. Jas. Cawthorne of Tunbridge, poet.

April 17. Bishop Hoadley.

July 2. Wm. Huggins, Esq. Translator of Ariosto.

July 4. Sam. Richardson.

July 18. Bishop Sherlock.

Aug. 5. Mrs. Cooper, Editor of *The Muses Library*.

Oct. 17. Rev. Dr. Bearcroft.

Oct. 30. Wm. Windham, Esq. of Felbrigg, Norfolk.

1762.

July 12. Rev. Dr. James Bradley, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

July 28. George Doddington, Lord Melcombe.

Nov. 17. John, Earle of Corke and Orrery.

1763.

Feb. 10. Wm. Shenstone, Esq. the Poet.

April 22. Dr. Hillary, well known for his many ingenious treatises on physic.

May 3. The celebrated Psalmanazar, aged 84.

May 19. Dr. Theophilus Lobb, æt. 85, well known for his many treatises on fevers, and other diseases.

July 14. Mrs. Martha Blount, Pope's friend.

July 19. Nath. Hooke, well known in the literary world.

Nov. 7. Sir Michael Foster, Kt. Judge of the King's Bench.

Nov. 25. Dr. Bolton, Dean of Carlisle, and of St. Mary's, Reading.

1764.

January 17. Hamilton Boyle, Earl of Corke.

Rev. Tho. Newcomb, A. M. Poet, aged 91.

Mar. 6. Aged 73. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, late Lord High Chancellor, which office he resigned in 1756.

Mar. 15. Mr. Daniel England, a well known mathematician.

March 27. Joseph Grove, Esq. author of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, &c.

April 22. Rev. Dr. Cobden, Rector of Acton, Middlesex, &c.

June 3. Mr. Schorer, a great Antiquarian, near Bishopsgate-street.

July 8. William Pulteney, Earl of Bath.

Sept. 25. Robert Dodsley, Poet.

Nov. 5. Charles Churchill, Poet.

Dec. 15. Robt. Lloyd, Poet.

1765.

Jan. 21. Lord Willoughby of Parham, President of the Society of Antiquarians, and F.R.S.

Mar. 4. Rev. Dr. Stukeley, F.A.S. aged 77.

April 5. Rev. Dr. Edward Young, Poet.

April 21. David Mallet, Poet.

Sept. 25. Dr. Richard Pocock, Bishop of Meath.

1766.

Jan. 7. Rev. Dr. Birch, F.R.S. Biographer.

Jan. 21. Rev. Dr. Leland, in Ireland.

May 7. Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's.

Nov. 29. Rev. Dr. Zachary Grey, aged 79.

Dr. Grainger, M. D. Poet at Antigua.

1767.

March 31. Jacob Tonson, Esq. Bookseller.

Mar. 31. Rev. Dr. Lisle, Rector of Burclere, Hants.

Aug. 21. Thomas Osborne, Bookseller of Gray's-Inn.

Sept. 11. Paul Spencer, Esq. near Londonderry, Ireland; a great antiquarian and traveller. In 1721 he made drawings of the Egyptian pyramids, obelisks, and other curious remains of antiquity there.

Sept. 13. Malachy Postlethwayte, Esq.

Sept. 26. Sir Martin Wright, Judge of the King's Bench.

Oct. 6. Rev. Francis Wise, Radcliffe Librarian, &c. Oxford.

Oct. 19. Rev. Dr. Watkinson, Rector of Little Chart, in Kent, author of *An Essay on Economy*, and several other tracts.

Dec. 21. Dr. Leonard Howard, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, Editor of a Collection of State Letters, &c.

Dec. 22. Mr. John Newbery, of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Dec. 22. William Richardson, Esq. Political Arithmetician of Kensington, died in North America.

1768.

Feb. 2. Rev. and learned Dr. Smith, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Feb. 4. Dr. Martin, at Streatham, a learned Botanist.

Feb. 6. Thomas Brereton, Esq. author of several tracts.

Feb. 6. Dr. Mitchell, who made the new Map of America.

Feb. 6. Rev. Laurence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*.

Feb. 6. Richard Mountney, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, an eminent Greek scholar.

Feb. 6. Mrs. Sarah Fielding, sister to the author of *Tom Jones*.

May . Bonnell Thornton, Esq.

May . Rev. Dr. Delany, aged 83.

June 8. Andrew Millar, an eminent Bookseller.

July 7. Rev. Dr. Atwell, Prebendary of Gloucester, eminent for Learning and Piety.

July 18. The learned Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, author of *The Credibility of Gospel History*, &c.

Aug. 3. Dr. Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aug. 10. Dr. John Huxman of Plymouth, whose medical works are well known.

Aug. 11. Peter Collinson, Esq. F.A.S. æt. 75.

Aug. 20. Rev. Mr. Spence, author of *Polymetis*.

Oct. 2. Rev. Dr. Ferdinando Warner.

Dec. 23. Dr. Charles Littelton, Bishop of Carlisle.

1769.

Jan. 4. Rev. James Meyrick, known to the world by his Translation of Tryphiodorus, and his elaborate notes on that ancient author, as well as by his Paraphrase of the Psalms, &c.

Jan. 6. Charles Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Poet.

Jan. 18. Peter Annet, well known for his Deistical writings.

Feb. 26. Wm. Duncombe, Esq. in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, æt. 80, Translator of Horace, &c.

Feb. 26. Mr. Derrick.

April 3. Rev. Zachariah Mudge.

July 17. John Gray, Esq. F.R.S. well known to the learned world.

July 26. Mrs. Milton, a descendant from the brother

of Milton, the Poet. She was housekeeper to Dr. Secker.

Sept. 22. Dr. Peter Templeman, Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

Oct. 22. Owen Ruffhead, Esq. well known for his literary talents; author of the Life of Pope; and lately appointed one of the Chief Secretaries to the Treasury.

Feb. 6. Sneyd Davies, D. D.

Aug. 29. Edmund Hoyle, Author of *Whist*, aged 97.

Edward Kimber, Editor of the *Baronetage*, &c.

1770.

Jan. 9. Mrs. Katharine Talbot.

Jan. 20. Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke, Lord High Chancellor.

Feb. 4. Rev. Mr. Harris, at Honiton, Devon, Historian and Biographer.

Mar. 9. Wm. Guthrie, Esq. Historian, &c.

Sept. 5. Rev. Dr. Jortin, a learned Divine.

Oct. 1. At Newbury Port, New England, the Rev. Geo. Whitfield, the celebrated Methodist.

Oct. 19. Mungo Murray, author of a Treatise on *Shipbuilding*, and many other useful tracts for Navigators.

Nov. 1. Alexander Cruden, Compiler of the *Concordance*.

Dec. 4. John, Earl of Egmont.

Dec. 16. Rev. Roger Long, D. D. aged 91.

1771.

September 8. Frederick Lord Baltimore.

Reverend William Langhorne.

Mar. 9. Henry Pemberton, A. M. Professor of Physic at Gresham College.

Jan. 8. Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple.

April 11. George Canning, Esq. Poet.

May 21. Rev. Chr. Smart.

July 30. Tho. Gray, Esq. Poet.

Aug. 8. Sir Wm. Mildmay of Moulsham Hall, Bart.

Sept. 8. Mr. John Worrall, Law-Bookseller.

Sept. 10. Wm. Stackhouse, D. D.

Oct. 5. Professor Rutherford of Cambridge.

Nov. 6. John Bevis, M.D. and F.R.S. of the Middle Temple, whose great abilities were well known to the learned all over Europe.

Dec. 15. Benjamin Stillingfleet, Esq.

Dec. 18. Mr. Phillip Miller, F.R.S. aged 80, an eminent Gardener.

1772.

April 21. Thomas Nugent, LL. D.

September 13. Samuel Dyer, F.R.S.

William Huddesford, D. D. Principal of Trinity College, Oxford.

Jan. 2. Wm. Fitzherbert, Esq. M. P. for Derby, a Lord of Trade, &c. father of Lord St. Helen's, and a friend of Dr. Johnson.

Feb. 17. Rev. Wm. Langhorne, at Folkestone.

May 26. Tho. Whately, Esq. M.P. for Castle Rising, one of the Under Secretaries of State. Author of the Treatise on *Gardening*, &c.

June 9. Dr. Knight, Principal Librarian to the British Museum.

July 2. James West, Esq. M.P. a great Collector.

Aug. 29. Rev. Wm. Borlase, LL.D. F.R.S. Historian of Cornwall.

Sept. 27. James Brindley, the celebrated Engineer.

Oct. 9. Rev. Wm. Wilkie, Poet, author of the *Epigoniad*, &c.

1773.

Rev. Walter Harte, Poet.

Hall Harrison, Esq. Poet.

John Gregory, D. D. of Edinburgh, author of a *Father's Legacy to his Daughter*, &c.

Jan. 22. Charles Lloyd, Esq. uncle to the Poet.

Mar. 24. Stephen Martin Leake, Esq. Garter King of Arms.

Mar. 24. Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

May 2. Mr. Snelling, a celebrated Medalist.

May 22. Rev. John Entick, aged 60.

June 16. George Edwards, F.R.S.

Aug. 22. George Lord Lyttelton.

Nov. 17. John Hawksworth, LL.D.

Nov. 20. Charles Jennens, Esq. of Gopsall in Leicestershire.

At Corscombe, Dorsetshire, Thomas Hollis, Esq.

William Knowler, D.D. Rector of Boddington, Northamptonshire, editor of Strafford's Letters.

1774.

Patrick Murdock, D.D. F.R.S. Rector of Stradishall, Suffolk, Mathematician, &c. It is presumed, the same who wrote the Life of James Thomson.

John Tottie, D.D. a celebrated Divine, author of *Sermons*, &c.

Mrs. Dorothea Du Bois, daughter to the late Earl of Anglesea, Novelist.

Nov. 3. Rev. Glocester Ridley, D.D.

Dec. 30. Paul Whitehead, Esq.

Feb. 27. Anthony Askew, M.D. aged 52.

March 10. Sir William Brown, M.D. aged 82.

April 4. Oliver Goldsmith, M.D.

May 11. Rev. Charles Jenner.

June 27. Rev. Nicholas Tindal.

June 29. Bishop Zachary Pearce.

July 1. Henry Fox, Lord Holland.

Oct. 24. At Deal, the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D.D. father of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

Nov. 22. Robert, Lord Clive.

Nov. 26. Henry Barker, F.R. and A.S.S.

1775.

March 12. Reverend Dr. Richardson.

March 21. Samuel Boyce, Engraver and Poet.

October 16. Reverend Dr. David Durell.

November 12. Christopher Nugent, M. D.

Jan. 19. Rev. Dr. Powell, Master of St. John's Coll. Camb.

Aug. 12. Rev. and learned Mr. De Missy, Preacher of the French chapel, St. James's.

Sept. 14. Allan Earl Bathurst, the friend of Pope.

Sept. 27. At Hampton, Edward Lovibond, Esq.

Nov. 22. Sir John Hill, M.D.

Sept. . Caleb Harding, M. D. at Mansfield, Notts.

Dec. 20. In Queen's Square, Dr. John Campbell.

Thomas Ashton, D.D. Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London.

1776.

Feb. 10. At Heppington, near Canterbury, Rev. Bryan Fausset, A. M. a learned Collector of Roman Antiquities.

Feb. 20. Mr. Joseph Collyer, Translator of the Messiah and Noah, and the Death of Abel, from the German, and author of a Dictionary of the World, a History of England, a System of Geography, and several other valuable works.

Dr. Rt. James, author of the Medical Dictionary, and inventor of the Fever Powder.

Mar. 24. Mr. John Harrison, æt. 84, an eminent mechanic.

April 5. Rev. James Granger of Shiplake, Biographer.

April 21. George Huddesford, D. D. æt. 80, at Trinity Coll. Ox.

June 28. Dr. John Wall, an eminent Physician at Worcester, well known in the literary world.

July 7. The celebrated critic, Jeremiah Markland, aged 82.

Aug. 2. Matthew Maty, M. D. Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

Sept. 16. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. M. P. for Horsham, the patron of Akenside.

Sept. 22. Lewis Chambaud, author of many ingenious productions in French and English. His French Dictionary in folio does him great credit as a compiler.

Nov. 16. Mr. James Ferguson, Lecturer in Astronomy, &c.

Dec. 16. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York.

Dec. 26. Mr. Joshua Platt, æt. 80, at Oxford, well known to naturalists for his Treatise on the Belemnite in the Philosophical Transactions.

John Ives, F.R.S. and F.A.S. Suffolk Herald Extraordinary, aged 25.

Sir Edward Barry of Dublin, Bart. and M. D.

John Ellis, F.R.S. Agent for West Florida; and for Dominica.

Edward Bentham, D.D. Professor of Divinity at Oxford, æt. 70.

1777.

Feb. 3. Hugh Kelly, Dramatic Writer.

April 4. John Swinton, B.D. aged 79, Keeper of the University Archives at Oxford; a most learned antiquarian and medalist.

April 7. Countess Temple, daughter and coheir of Thomas Chambers, Esq. Poetess.

April 9. Thomas Butler, Esq. Steward to the Duke of Northumberland, who assisted in compiling the Percy article in the last edition of Collins's Peerage.

Rev. Tho. Hunter, Vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire, author of several ingenious works.

Aug. 26. Rev. Francis Fawkes, Poet.

Oct. 21. Rev. Dr. Daniel M'Queen, eminent for his writings.

Samuel Foote, Comedian.

Nov. 18. William Bowyer, learned printer.

Robert Dossie, Chemist.

Rev. William Gostling, A.M. Antiquary.

1778.

Jan. 23. Rev. Hen. Hubbard, B. D. Senior Fellow of Eman. Coll. Cam.

Rev. Mr. Hanbury of Church Langton, Leicestershire.

Feb. 20. Wm. Havard, Dramatic Writer.

Feb. 23. Samuel Ogden, D.D.

Rev. Francis Upton, Senior Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxf.

Rev. Mr. Hele, author of the English Harmonies of the Gospel, Prebendary of Wells.

May 12. Wm. Earl of Chatham.

May 31. Edward Hoblyn, Esq. of Tresadron, Cornwall.

Aug. 3. Patrick Lord Elibank.

Nov. 28. Edward Rowe Mores, F.A.S.

July 15. Rev. James Hampton, translator of Polybius.

Thomas Gent, Printer.

Benjamin Victor.

Rev. John Derby, Rector of Southfleet, Kent.

Charles Darwin, son of Dr. Darwin, died at Edinburgh, æt. 20.

1779.

Alexander Dow, Historian.

April 13. At Pershore, Worcestershire, Rev. J. Ash, LL.D. æt. 55, author of an *English Grammar*, &c.

April 25. Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln.

At Newbold, Warwickshire, Mrs. Thomas, relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, and sister to Lord Amherst, celebrated for her poetical talents.

June 10. Wm. Kenrick, L.L.D.

11. Bishop Warburton.

16. Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Editor of Alsop's Latin poems, &c.

July 10. At Siserg, Westmoreland, Thomas West, author of *The Antiquities of Westmoreland*, 1744, 4to.—*Sketch of the Lakes*, &c.

Aug. 17. Samuel Buck, Engraver, aged 83, who published a well-known Series of Views of Ruins, and Monastic Remains.

Aug. 29. Mr. Vere, formerly an eminent silk-merchant in Bishopsgate Street,* and uncle to the present banker of that name. He was author of a curious book, entitled "*A Physical and Moral Enquiry into the Causes of that internal restlessness and disorder in Man, which has been the complaint of all ages*," 1778, in which he was much assisted by Dr. Owen, the late Vicar of Edmonton, whom he rewarded by a present of £500. He is said to have died worth £80,000.

Oct. 19. Capt. Edward Ayscough, nephew to George Lord Lyttelton, and Editor of his Works.

Oct. 22. George Tollet, Esq. of Staffordshire, Commentator on Shakspeare.

Nov. 11. Mr. Wm. Pond, Editor of *The Sporting Kalendar*.

Nov. 27. Thomas Lord Lyttelton.

Dec. 24. At Wimbledon, Corbyn Morris, Esq. late one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and well known in the literary world.

1780.

July 4. Samuel Musgrave, M.D. Gr. Crit.

* In partnership with Mr. Carter, who married his sister and was uncle to the late Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

Captain John Carver, Traveller.

Feb. 14. Sir Wm. Blackstone, Knt.

Feb. 21. At Edinburgh, Mr. David Loch, Inspector General of the Fisheries in Scotland, and author of *A Tour through the leading Towns and Villages in Scotland*, 1778, &c.

Stephen Riou, Esq. author of *The Grecian Orders of Architecture* explained, &c.

Feb. 25. At Enford, Wiltshire, Rev. Wm. Cooke, author of an *Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion*, 1754, 4to. &c.

March 3. Joseph Highmore, Painter, æt. 88.

March 11. Topham Beauclerk, Esq. æt. 41.

May 22. At Bath, Foote Gower, M.D. F.A.S.

July 4. In Hart Street, Bloomsbury, Samuel Musgrave, M.D. F.A.S. a learned Greek scholar, late Physician at Exeter.

Sir John More, Bart. author of *Poetical Trifles*, 1780, 8vo.

1781.

John Aikin, D.D.

April 7. Robert Watson, D.D. Historian.

John Lind, Barrister at Law, author of *Letters on Poland.*

Sept. 1. Thomas Nevile, A.M. of Jesus College, Cambridge, author of *Imitations of Horace and Juvenal.*

Nov. 8. Rev. Tho. Crofts, A. M. *Bibliographer.*

Dec 7. In Stafford Row, Westminster, aged 79, Mrs. Madan, poetess, daughter of Spencer Cowper.

1782.

Dec. 16. Rev. W. Cole, F.A.S.

At Abingdon, Richard Boote, Attorney, author of a *History of a Suit at Law*.

March 1. Æt. 75, John Garnet, D.D. Bishop of Clogher, author of a *Dissertation on Job*, 1750.

May 13. Daniel C. Solander, LL.D. F.R.S.

In Ireland, Keane O'Hara.

July 26. Mr. Ballowe, of the Exchequer, aged 75.

Oct. 3. Ingham Foster, Ironmonger, a great Collector.

Nov. 5. Sir James Burrow, Kt. F.A.S. and F.R.S. aged 81.

Dec. 27. At Edinburgh, Henry Home, Lord Kaimes.

1783.

February 1. Jeremiah Milles, D.D.

March 14. Reverend John Watson, of Stockport.

June 6. William Lawrence, M.D. aged 71.

Aug. 16. Peter Pinnel, D.D.

Jan. 10. At Balden, Oxfordshire, Dr. Phanuel Bacon, æt. 83, Rector of that place, &c. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, took the decree of M.A. 1722; D. D. 1731; D.D. 1735. He possessed a fund of humour, and was author of several well-known familiar poems. His Ballad of *The Snipe*, preserved in the *Oxford Sausage*, is said to be one of the best Ballads in the language. The following lines were inscribed to his memory.

To the Memory of the Rev. Phanuel Bacon, D.D. æt. 83.

" If Genius, Learning, Virtue, warm thy breast,
Here stop, where Bacon's hallowed ashes rest.

Just to the Muse, and to Religion true,
Science her glass presented to his view:
His were the graces of the golden lyre,
The Grecian softness, and the Roman fire:
His each pure precept into practice brought,
His life a comment on the word he taught.
The soul of Ovid warbled on his tongue;
And his chaste harp the sweet Anacreon strung:
Athenian wit reviv'd in all he spoke,
Stript of indecent gibe, and cruel joke.
His mirth was moral, and without offence,
'Twas Wisdom drest by modesty and sense.
Blameless, and only to himself severe,
He prov'd that innocence is pleasure here:
And fond to practise the forgiving part,
The milk of Christian meekness warm'd his heart.
That peace he courted, he in death acquir'd,
And full of days like Abraham expir'd."

March 24. At Oxford, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. President of Corpus Christi College.

March 30. William Hunter, M.D. F.R. and A.S.S. Collector of the *Hunterian Museum*.

April 7. Mr. Cranke, author of *The True Briton*, a Farce.

April 18. At Edinburgh, James Crawford, Esq. Writer to the Signet, author of *The Decisions of the Court of Session*, &c.

April 28. Æt. 90, Lord Charles Cavendish, great uncle to the Duke of Devonshire; a most amiable character, and excellent philosopher.

April 30. Æt. 35, Rev. Dr. George Stinton, one

of the Chaplains and Executors to Archbishop Secker.

May 20. At Wolverhampton, æt. 78, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Master of the Grammar School there.

July 12. At Worcester, Deane Swift, Esquire, author of *An Essay on the Life*, &c. of his relation, *the Dean of St. Patrick*, 1768, &c.

July 19. At Kidderminster, æt. 66, the Rev. Job Orton.

Aug. 1. At Woodbridge, Suffolk, Francis Carter, Esquire, author of *A Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar*, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. reprinted 1777.

18. At Oxford, Benjamin Kennicott, D.D.

22. At Bromham, Bedfordshire, Robert Viscount Hampden.

At Fulmer, Co. Middlesex, Lady Pennington, wife of Sir Joseph Pennington, Baronet.

Sept. 6. At the house of Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Anna Williams, æt. 78.

12. At Windsor, aged 84, Mrs. Vigor, author of *Letters from a Lady in Russia.*

Oct. 12. At Dublin, Henry Brooke, author of *Gustavus Vasa*, &c.

Nov. 12. At Scarborough, Rev. Sidney Swinney, D.D. F.R. and A.S.S. who resided for several years as Chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople.

23. At Hoxton, Philip Furneaux, D.D. a learned Dissenting Minister, aged 57.

Dec. 12. At Amwell, Herts, John Scott, the Quaker, well known as a poet.

1784.

Jan. 1. Mr. Tho. Deletanvile, author of the *New French Dictionary*.

Jan. 2. Charles Rogers, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S.

Feb. 8. Rev. James Smith, Vicar of Alkham, Kent.

March 15. Tho. Franklin, D.D. Dramatic Writer.

March 27. Ralph Bigland, Garter King.

April 15. Tho. Wilson, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster.

April 15. Edward Noble, Mathematician.

April 30. Tho. Evans, bookseller, Editor of the Collection of *Old Ballads, &c.*

May 3. Rev. Tho. White, A.M. of Lichfield, aged 74.

June 1. Tho. Dickson, M.D. F.R.S. aged 57.

June 19. Andr. Gifford, D.D. F.A.S. aged 86.

Aug. 10. Allan Ramsay, Esq. æt. 71.

Sept. 5. Geo. Alexander Stevens.

Oct. 14. John Chapman, D.D. of Mersham, Kent, æt. 80.

Nov. 5. Theodosius Forrest, Attorney.

Dec. 10. Rev. Tho. Hartley, A.M. author of a *Treatise on the Millenium, &c.* aged 78.

Dec. 24. Edward Wynne, Barrister.

Dec. 31. Francis Gentleman, Dramatic Writer.

Dec. 31. Rev. John Allen, of Beachworth, Surrey, aged 63.

1785.

Jan. 29. Geo. Witchell, F.R.S. of Portsmouth.

Feb. 7. Matthew Duane, F.R. and A.S.S. aged 82.

— 22. Thomas Gibbons, D.D.

March 10. Rev. Richard Walter, A.M. whose name appears as author of *Anson's Voyage.*

March 10. Dr. Messiter, of Islington.

May 4. Thomas Davies, Bookseller.

May 8. Paul Wright, D.D. Editor of *Heylin's Help to History, &c.*

Rev. Henry Taylor.

Aug. 14. Rev. John Fletcher, of Madeley, Salop.

Oct. 1. Charles Collignon, M. D.

Nov. . Harry Verelst, Esq. formerly Governor of Bengal.

Nov. 20. Richard Burn, LL.D. author of the *Justice of Peace,* &c.

Nov. 25. John Henderson of Covent Garden Theatre.

Dec. 3. William Leechman, D.D. of Glasgow.

Dec. 18. Sir Charles Frederick, K.B. F.R. and A.S.S. aged 76.

1786.

February 17. Joseph Edmondson, Herald.

February 27. J. O. Justamond, Translator.

January 17. Captain Edward Thompson.

Thomas Beckwith, F.A.S, *Ibid.*

March 14. Thomas Bentley, LL.D. aged 82.

December 14. James Six, A.M. of Trin.Coll.Cam.

April 4. Overwhelmed with age and poverty, Wells Egelsham, bred a printer, but many years a writer of fugitive pieces for the newspapers. He was author of "*A Short Sketch of English Grammar,*" 8vo.

July 1. At Chiswick, Dr. William Rose, translator of Selections from Sallust, and largely concerned in the Monthly Review.

10. At Acomb, near York, Wm. Cooper, D D. Archdeacon of York.

Aug. 27. At Nottingham, Matthew Unwin, hosier, author of a small volume of "*Poems Sacred and Evangelical*," 1783.

Sept. 25. At Bath, Edw. Ives, author of "*A Voyage from England to India in* 1754," 1773, 4to.

Oct. 24. At Lincoln, Cecil Willis, D.D. Vicar of Holbeach.

Nov. . Rev. Edw. Clarke, A.M. Rector of Buxted, Sussex, author of "*Letters concerning the Spanish Nation*," 1763, 4to. &c.

1787.

February 26. Reverend Hugh Farmer.

February 27. Edmund Rack, Topographer.

March 3. Joseph Pote, Bookseller.

Aug. 7. Archdeacon Franc. Blackburne, aged 83.

Aug. 14. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, æt. 85.

November 13. John Jebb, D.D.

Henry Stebbing, D.D. *ib.* æt. 70.

Jan. 8. At Bath, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Draper, K.B.

21. Nearly 70, Gustavus Brander, F.R. and A.S.S.

Feb. 1. At Ashted, Surrey, æt. 61, Thomas Tyers, Esq.

March 3. At Hertford, aged near 70, Benjamin Bartlet, F.A.S. a great collector of coins.

April 1. Floyer Sydenham, well known by his elaborate comment on the works of Plato, born 1710.

June 14. Israel Mauduit, Esq. F.A.S. aged 79.

Aug. 4. In Gray's Inn, John Baynes, Esq. æt. 30.

15. Joseph Reed, æt. 65, a rope-maker, author of "*The Register Office*," and other dramatic pieces.

Sept. 12. At Edinburgh, John Brown, painter, author of "*Letters on the Italian Opera.*"

Sept. 13. Rev. Moses Brown, aged 83, Vicar of Olney, Bucks, author of "*Piscatory Eclogues*," &c. &c.

Sept. 13. At Dresden, Kenneth Fergusson, Secretary to Morton Eden, Esq. a young man of great genius and learning, and translator of an epic poem, entitled "*Joseph.*"

Nov. 3. Rev. John Glen King, D. D. Rector of Wormley, Herts.

Nov. 13. At Oxford, Geo. Jubb, D. D. &c.

Nov. . At Bury, Suff. Rev. Philip Laurents, A. M. many years Head-Master of the Grammar-school there.

1788.

February 11. Henry Griffith, Novelist.

February 18. John Whitehurst.

March 16. Reverend William Ludlam.

June . Ashley Cowper, Esq.

July 31. Reverend Thomas Russell, Poet.

August 1. John Shebbeare, M. D. æt. 79.

August 2. N. Cotton, M. D. Poet.

September 14. Rev. Evan Evans.

Oct. 7. John Brown, M. D.

October 26. Edward Jacob, Antiquary.

October 13. Earl Nugent, Poet.

Philip Ridpath, Antiquary.

November 2. Reverend John Henderson, æt. 32.

November 15. Henry Headley, Poet, aged 23.

December 9. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

December 26. Messenger Mounsey, M. D. æt. 95.

December 28. Rev. Mr. Logan, Poet.

Nov. . Isaac Ritson, Translator of Homer's *Hymn to Venus*, with notes, 1788. He was a schoolmaster at Penrith, in Cumberland, in a lucrative and respectable situation, which he quitted, and then went to Edinburgh to study physic under the late Dr. Brown. He has been absurdly confounded with *Joseph* Ritson, who, I believe, did not understand a syllable of Greek.

Oct. 18. In Jamaica, John Lindsay, D. D. author of "*A Voyage to Senegal*," of several novels, and a poem called "*Sir John Tostle*."

Nov. 25. Aged 97, Thomas Amory, M. D. author of "*John Buncle*."

1789.

Rev. John Walters, poet, Master of Ruthin school, son of the Rev. John Walters, the ingenious and learned author of the English Welsh Dictionary, died *before* Oct. 1789.

Jan. 14. Wm. Adams, D. D. of Pembroke Coll. Ox.

September 15. William Barrett, Antiquary of Bristol.

May 16. John Loveday, Esq. aged 78.

December. Sir W. Meredith, Bart.

John Earl of Stair.

Oct. 31. Rev. Hen. Michell, A. M. æt. 75.

Jan. 23. In Petty France, aged 80, John Cleland,

Jan. 26. At Leicester, æt. 61, Rev. Wm. Bickerstaffe.

Mar. 24. Aged 42, Mrs. Anne Emelinda Foster, author of "*The Old Maid*," a Novel, &c.

April 17. Æt. 32, Wm. Jackson, Esq. an ingeni-

ous young man, at Canterbury, author of several poems in Nichols's Collection, &c.

May 5. Joseph Baretti.

May 21. Æt. 71, Sir John Hawkins, Kt.

July 20. Rev. James Ramsay, A. M. Vicar of Teston, Kent, aged 55.

Aug. 8. At York, aged upwards of 80, Joseph Randall, author of the "*Semi-Virgilian Husbandry*," 1764, 8*vo*. &c. He was formerly Master of the Academy at Heath, near Wakefield.

Aug. 8. Joseph Harris, æt. 31, formerly Secretary to Vice-Admiral Milbanke, and author of "*Naval Characters*," &c.

Sept. 14. At Busbridge, Surry, Sir Rob. Barker, Bart.

Sept. 14. In France, James Paine, Esq. the celebrated architect, æt. 73. He published two volumes of "*Plans, Elevations, &c. of Noblemen's, Gentlemen's, and other Houses and Buildings, designed by him*," 1783.

Nov. 29. In Ireland, Geo. Cleghorn, M. D. aged 75.

Nov. 26. James Ibbetson, Barrister at Law.

1790.

March 4. Rev. Thomas Seward, A. M. aged 82.

May 2. Charles Godfrey Woide, D. D.

July 1. Major General Roy.

Jan. 30. John Watson Reed, F. S. A.

Jan. 30. At Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, Rev. Sam. Ward, author of "*The Modern System of Natural History*," in 12 vols.

April 12. Dr. Nathaniel Forster, Rector of All Saints, Colchester.

July 24. Rev. Mr. Withers, in Newgate.

Aug. 2. Rev. Wm. Dade, who in 1783 published Proposals for "*The History and Antiquities of Holderness in Yorkshire.*" He was F. A. S. Rector of Barmston, Co. of York, and Curate of the perpetual Curacy of St. Olave, Moregate, without Bootham-Bar.

Aug. 22. Mr. Macdonald, author of "*The Tragedy of Vimonda.*" He was also author of a Novel, entitled "*The Independent.*"

Aug. 1. Mr. John Knox, formerly a bookseller in London, and author of "*A Systematic View of Scotland, with regard to its Fisheries,*" &c.

Sept. 23. John Aitken, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. and author of several publications on his profession.

Oct. 11. At Wycliffe, Co. of York, Marmaduke Cuthbert Tunstall, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S. Editor of *Ornithologia Britannica,*" 1771, Fol.

Oct. 11. Francis Pigott, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Berks, and Oxfordshire.

Nov. 5. At his house in Savile Row, Michael Lort, D. D.

July 27. Rev. Sam. Rogers, A. M. æt. 60, author of two volumes of "*Miscellaneous Pieces in Verse,*" 12*mo.* He died at the Close, Salisbury, and was Rector of Husband Bosworth, Co. of Leicester, and of Brampton, Co. Northampton.

July 27. At Pant-y-kelyn, near Llandevery, in Carmarthenshire, aged 72, the Rev. Wm. Williams, a methodistical clergyman of distinguished talents

and character, said to be "probably the last lyric poet of South Wales."

1791.

March 10. William Woty, Poet, aged 60.

September 9. John Free, D. D. aged 80.

November 8. Thomas Bever, LL. D.

November 20. Jeffery Ekins, D. D., Poet.

Dec. 5. William Hayward Roberts, D. D. of Eton, Poet.

June 12. Rev. Peter Whally, LL. B. aged 69.

March 15. Rev. John Towne, aged 80.

May 4. Rev. Hen. Homer, æt. 40.

August 6. Rev. Mervyn Archdall, æt. 65.

December 23. Joseph Wilcocks, F. A. S. æt. 58.

Rev. John Walters, Poet.

Rev. Thomas Warwick, LL.B. Poet.

July 27. Mrs. Celesia, daughter of David Mallet, at Genoa. She wrote a Tragedy, called "*Almida*," 1771.

April 23. Lockyer Davis, bookseller, aged 73. He edited "*Rochefoucault's Maxims*," 1774, 8vo.

April 3. Dr. John Berkenhout, æt. 61. Biographer.

April 3. Near Pershore, Co. of Worcester, Henry Winchescomb, author of "*The Lyre of Amphion*," and other poetical effusions.

Jan. . Sir James Foulis, a Scotch Baronet, of Collington, near Edinburgh. He had been formerly a Governor in the East Indies, and was a literary man, and an author; but of what, the present Editor cannot learn.

Feb. 7. At his apartments, St. James's Palace, Richard Dalton, Esq. Keeper of the Pictures to the

King's Library; and brother to Dr. Dalton, formerly Rector of St. Mary-Hill, London. He was anthor of "*Remarks on Prints, intended to be published, relative to the manners, customs, &c. of the Inhabitants of Egypt, from drawings on the spot*, 1749," 8*vo*. 1781, &c. &c.

Feb. 21. Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. at his house in Hoxton Square, aged 70. He was a dissenting minister of eminence, and author of six sermons. He considered himself the lineal descendant of John Savage, the first Earl Rivers.

Feb. 21. Of a decline, aged 37, in the Strand, John Frederick Bryant, a pipe-maker, whose poetical talents were patronized by Chief Baron Macdonald.

Mar. 2. John Wesley, the celebrated Methodist.

May 22. At Gottingen, John Andrew Murray. M. D. Superintendant of the Botanical Garden at Gottingen. He was author of a variety of medical works.

June 14. At Knayton, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, æt. 75, Charles Bisset, M. D. a physician of considerable eminence in that neighbourhood. He was born at Glenulbert near Dunkeld, in Perthshire, in 1717; the son of a lawyer there. After a course of medical studies at Edinburgh, he was, in 1740, appointed Second Surgeon to the Military Hospital at Jamaica; in 1746 he purchased an Ensigncy in the 42d. Regt. and thence addicted himself to the study of fortification. The next year he attended the campaign in Dutch Flanders; and being distinguished for his skill in the new object of his pursuits, obtained a Warrant as Engineer Extraordinary in the Brigade of Engineers to serve in the Low Countries during

the war, with the rank of Lieutenant. When the war ended, he was put on half-pay; and in 1751 published his book "*On the Theory of Fortifications*," 8*vo*. He now settled as a physician in Yorkshire, and in 1755 printed, 2. "*Treatise on the Scurvy, with Remarks on the Cure of Scorbutic Ulcers*," 8*vo*. *pp*. 162.—3. "*Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain*," 8*vo*. *pp*. 344.—4. "*Medical Essays and Observations*," 8*vo*. *pp*. 304. He took his degree of M. D. at St. Andrews, 1765.*

July 1. At his seat at Balenegare, Co. Roscommon, Ireland, æt. 82, Charles O'Connor, Esq. a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a respected antiquary, and author of many different works. He published, "*An Account of the Nature and Conditions of a Charter to be granted for the working and manufacturing Mines and Minerals in Ireland*," 1754—"*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*." 1766. In the "Collectanea Hibernica," are his "*Reflections on the History of Ireland*." Dr. Campbell, in Gough's Camden, III. 482, calls him "the fond advocate for the Pagan antiquities of Ireland."

July 30. Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, in Derbyshire, Bart. æt. 43, a very amiable man, who was author of "*A Book of Maxims*," &c. which are said to bear record of his knowledge of the human mind. He had been a Gentleman Usher at St. James's, and was elder brother to the present Lord St. Helens.

July . John Seymour, author of a "*Collection of Poems*," consisting of Spring, &c. dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire. He likewise translated "*The Correspondence of two Lovers, inhabitants of*

* Gent. Mag. vol. lxi. p. 588—965.

Lyons." He was well known among the booksellers of the metropolis; who often relieved his necessities, which are said to have been as severe as those of Otway, Savage, and Chatterton. He dropped down dead as he was coming from Highgate to Kentish Town.

Nov. 13. At Shaftesbury, æt. 26. Samuel Marsh Oram, Attorney at Law, a young man of promising talents both in poetry and topography.

Nov. 27. At Liverpool, Robert Norris, Esq. author of "*The Memoirs of the King of Dahomey*," and brother to a late Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

Dec. 25. At his house at St. Giles's, Norwich, æt. 37, the Rev. Henry Harington, Prebendary of Bath and Wells, Rector of North Cove with Willingham in Suffolk, and of Haynford in Norfolk, and Assistant Minister of St. Peter's, Mancroft, in Norwich. He was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1777. He was son of Dr. Harington of Bath, and was the original editor of the NUGÆ ANTIQUE, from the papers of his ancestor, Sir John Harington of Kelston, the poet. He married Miss Lens, sister of Sergeant Lens, who is still living.

1792.

Feb. 1. Reverend Michael Towgood, æt. 92.
February 5. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, æt. 83.
April 9. Thomas Townson, D.D. æt. 78.
August 2. John Thorpe, F.A.S. æt. 78.
August 14. John Ross, D.D. Bishop of Exeter.

April 6. At Bath, the Rev. A. C. Schomberg, A.M. æt. 36.

At Keynsham, near Bristol, C. Jones, called "*The Crediton Poet*," who published a little volume of "*Poems*," by subscription.

October 10. Constantine Lord Mulgrave.

October 28. Philip Thicknesse, aged 73.

April 6. Rev. Alexander Crowcher Schomberg, æt. 36.

June 28. Mrs. Sheridan.

August 8. John Leake, M.D.

June 7. In the East Indies, Mr. Reuben Burrows.

Sept. 26. At Norwich, John Murray, M.D. æt. 72.

30. Rev. Mr. Belward, Rector of Burgh Castle, and Ashby, Suffolk.

Nov. 10. At Hinkley, Co. Leicester, Mr. John Robinson, æt. 70.

17. At Eltham, æt. 82, Philip Burton, Esq.

At Kimpton, Herts, Rev. Dr. Barford, Prebendary of Canterbury, &c.

1793.

January. Mrs. Griffiths, Novelist.

June 4. Mrs. Taylor (late Miss Scott), Poetess.

August 25. James Six, F.R.S.

Aug. 27. Reverend John Collison, F.A.S. Topog.

August 22. Dr. Thomas Bishop of Rochester.

April 21. Rev. John Mitchell, F.R.S. æt. 60.

July 23. Barak Longmate, Engraver, aged 55.

July 23. Rev. John Wallis, æt. 79.

Jan. 5. John Gordon, D.D. F.A.S. æt. 68.

February 19. Edward Drewe, Esq. of Exeter.

Feb. 20. William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, æt. 89.

May 23. William Hudson, F.R.S. (botanist) æt. 60.

June 11. William Robertson, D.D. æt. 73.

June 26. Rev. Gilbert White, æt. 74.

June 18. George Stuart, LL.D. æt. 79.

July 21. Francis Garden, Lord Gardenstone, æt. 73.

October 16. John Hunter, æt. 68.

November 4. Richard Tickell.

Jan. 19. At Florence, Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford.

26. At Cheltenham, Geo. Monck Berkley, Esq.

In America, aged 98, Mr. Webber Groves, formerly author of a Treatise "*On the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and America.*"

March 4. The Rev. Digby Cotes, æt. 79.

In America, aged 98, Mr. Job Maurice.

March. The Rev. Mr. Vivian, of Cornwood, near Ivybridge.

April 5. Mr. Dale Ingram, formerly Surgeon to Christ's Hospital.

15. Thos. Monkhouse, D.D. F.A.S. Vicar of Monk-Sherborne, Hants, part Editor of "*Clarendon's State Papers.*

20. At Edinburgh, Robert Boyd, LL.D.

May 20. At York, James Crowther, M.D.

9. At Love-hill House, near Windsor, the Rev. David Scurlock, A.M. author of "*Thoughts on the Influence of Religion in Civil Government, and its tendency to promote and preserve the social liberty and rights of Man.*"

At Tatham, near Lancaster, the Rev. G. Holden,

author of an annual publication, entitled "*Holden's Tide-Table.*"

July 8. At Elland, Yorkshire, the Rev. Geo. Burnet, A.M. aged 60.

Sept. 13. Alexr. Ld. Saltoun, æt. 36.

27. At Hemingford-Abbots, Co. Hunt. the Rev. Charles Dickens, LL.D. aged 73.

28. In Chancery Lane, Josiah Brown, Barrister at Law.

Oct. 6. The Rev. Mr. Hodson, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of a "*Tragedy and Observations on the Greek Tragedy.*"

Nov. 1. In Newgate, Lord George Gordon, æt. 44.

Dec. 11. At Tottenham, the Rev. Sam. Hardy, aged 73.

1794.

January 25. Charles Fearne, Barrister, æt. 52.

December 9. Rev. Richard Paget, aged 28.

Jan. 10. Sir Clifton Wintringham, M.D. æt. 84.

Jan. 10. John Hinchliffe, Bp. of Peterborough, æt, 65.

Jan. 16. Edward Gibbon, Historian, æt. 57.

January 14. Reverend Edward Harwood, æt. 65.

February 3. John Charles Brooke, F.A.S. aged 45.

February 5. Richard Burke, Esq.

February 14. Sir John Fenn, Kt. F.A.S. æt. 55.

April 27. Sir William Jones, Poet & Orientalist.

August 2. Richard Burke, Junior, aged 36.

August 14. George Colman, Esq.

November 17. Rev. James Bentham, F.A.S. æt. 86.

Jan. 27. Henry, 10th Earl of Pembroke, aged 60.

Jan. 18. At Birmingham, A. G. Sinclair, M.D.

March 25. John Jackson, F.A.S. of Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, wine-merchant.

April 21. Rob. Riddell of Glen-Riddell, F.A.S.

April 26. Wm. Browne, Esq. F.R.S. Editor of "*Reports in Chancery, and Cases of Appeals to Parliament,*" &c.

May 9. The Rev. Francis Okely, of Northampton, æt. 76, many years a preacher of the Moravian church. He published "*Psalmorum aliquot Davidis Metaphrasis Græca,*" 1770, &c.

June 17. At Lichfield, Wm. Grove, Esq. LL.D. æt. 53.

June 24. In Westminster, Chas. Pigott, Esq.

July 12. At Appleby, Co. Leic. John Henn.

July 12. In Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, aged 66, Robert Wells, merchant, author of a "*Travestie of Virgil,*" &c.

August 31. At Ware, aged 84, Alex. Small, F.A.S.

Sept. 5. At Dublin, Rt. Hon. J. Hely Hutchinson, aged 79.

Sept. 24. Miss Charlotte Hutton, daughter of Dr. Charles Hutton.

Oct. 20. James Adam, Esq. architect.

Oct. 20. The Rev. William Green, A.M. Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, Translator from the Hebrew of "*The Whole Book of Psalms, with Critical Notes and a Commentary, and also of the poetical parts of the Old Testament.*"

1795.

April 30. Rev. Anthony Temple, æt. 72.

July 17. John Pownall, F.A.S. aged 70.
June 17. Rev. Hen. Zouch, A.M.
Aug. 14. George Adams, Optician.
Aug. 14. Sir John Prestwich.
Oct. 15. Rev. Edw. Heber, A.M. æt. 44.
November 29. Rev. Sambrook N. Russel.
January 6. George Berkeley, LL.D.
January 12. Thomas Balguy, D.D.
January 25. Reverend Richard Southgate.
March 17. William Herbert, Antiquary, æt. 77.
March 22. Dr. Alexander Gerrard.
May 19. James Boswell, Esq. æt. 55.
May 28. Ralph Heathcote, D.D.
June 25. William Smellie, Printer.
June . Rev. Mr. Morrison, (biog.)
July 16. Thomas Ford Hill, F.S.A.
July . Mrs. Dobson.
October 8. Andrew Kippis, D.D. æt. 72.
October 14. Henry Owen, M.D. F.R.S.
September 30. George Butt, D.D.
November 17. Reverend Samuel Bishop, æt. 63.
Jan. 17. John Egerton, Bookseller.
March 1. Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, of Fleet street, æt. 67.
March 14. Rev. Mr. Keate, of Laverton and Wells.
March 14. Mr. John Jones, Bookseller, of Canterbury, author of some fugitive pieces—of a decline in early life.
March 14. Rev. E. P. De La Douespe, of East Farleigh, Kent, æt. 68.
May 10. Rev. W. Skinner, of Hereford, aged 70.
May 27. B. Hancock, of Norwich.

July 9. Rt. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway.
July 9. Rogers Jortin, Esq.
July 22. Philip Mallet, of London.
July 25. Rev. Wm. Romaine, æt. 81.
July 29. Dr. Adair Crawford, aged 46.
Sept. 1. Francis Russell, Esq. F.R. A.S.S.
Sept. 5. Rev. Stephen Greenaway, aged 82.
Dec. 22. Sir Hen. Clinton, K.B.

The Rev. Thomas Tournay, Rector of St. Mary's, Dover, and father of the present Warden of Wadham College, Oxford. He was author of a poem, entitled "*Ambition and the Cave of Death.*"

1796.

Feb. 14. Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. æt. 92.
January 13. John Anderson, F.R.S. æt. 70.
December 23. Charles Rivington Hopson, M.D.
October, at Surinam. Thomas Christie.
January 20. Sir William Burrell, Bart. LL.D.
February 7. John Sibthorp, M.D. (botanist).
March 8. Sir William Chambers, (architect.)
March . Reverend Benjamin Snowden.
April 30. George Anderson, A.M. (accountant.)
April 6. George Campbell, D.D.
July 16. William Gerard Hamilton, æt. 69.
July 21. Robert Burns, Poet.
August . William Temple, LL.B. of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
September 6. Reverend William Benwell, æt. 31.
October 7. Thomas Reid, D.D. æt 87.
October 8. James Fordyce, D.D. æt. 76.
December 14. Reverend John Bree, A. M.
Dec. 24. John Maclaurin, Lord Dreghorn, æt. 67.

Jan. 27. Sam. Crumpe, of Limerick, M.D. æt. 30.

Feb. 6. Stephen Addington. D.D. Dissenting Minister.

March 28. Richard Munn, D.D. æt. 28, at Jamaica.

June 26. Rev. Charles Hawtrey, A.M. aged 67, at Bath.

Aug. 11. Rev. Matthew Feilde, A.M.

Dec. 29. Charles Mellish, F.A.S.

Dec. 29. Walter Bradick, of the Charter House, aged 88.

1797.

January 9. William Gillum, Poet.

February 18. Francis Randolph, D.D. æt. 84.

April 2. Reverend Peter Newcome, aged 70.

April 15. Reverend Charles Bulkeley, aged 78.

June 18. Lt. John Heyrick, Poet, aged 35.

February 21. Reverend Mr. Parkhurst.

March 2. Horace, Earl of Orford, æt. 81.

April 5. William Mason, A.M. Poet.

Reverend G. Travis, Critic.

February 26. William Cadogan, M.D.

April . Miss Ryves, Novelist.

June 28. George Keate, F.R.S. æt. circ. 67.

June 24. Reverend Henry Venn, R.M. æt. 73.

July 9. Edmund Burke, æt. 68.

July 11. Charles Macklin, Comedian, æt. 98.

Aug. 18. Harvey Viscount Mountmorris, æt. 55.

August 4. James Petit Andrews.

July 1. Josiah Dornford, Barrister, æt. 34.

September 8. Richard Farmer, D.D. æt. 63.

September 4. Robert Marsham, F.R.S. æt. 90.

September 10. Mrs. Wolestonecraft Godwin.

November 2. William Enfield, LL.D. æt. 57.

November 6. Mrs. Hayley, wife of W. Hayley Esq. the Poet.

December 8. Peter Peckard, D.D. æt. 83.

December 12. Richard Brocklesby, M.D.

December 26. John Wilkes, æt. 71.

April 2. Richd. Grindall, F.A.S. Surgeon, aged 80.

April 29. Mr. Whittingham, Bookseller, Lynn, aged 56.

May 7. Rev. Edmd. Marshall, of Charing, Kent, æt. 74.

May 20. Dr. Nicholas Clayton, Dissenting Minister.

Sept. 3. Angus Macaulay, LL.D. at East Barnet.

Sept. 5. Rev. John Fell, Dissenting Minister.

Sept. 13. Tho. Milner, M.D. æt. 79.

Nov. 15. Rev. Joseph Milner, of York, A.M. æt. 53.

Nov. 27. Mr. Finney of Tufton Street, Westminster.

Dec. 6. Edw. Taylor, Esq. of Steeple Aston, Co. Ox. author of "Cursory Remarks on Tragedy and on Shakspeare," 1774.

Dec. 15. Wm. Holland, M.D. of East Retford, Co. Nott.

1798.

January 17. Thomas Kirkland, M.D.

February 13. Reverend William Holwell, B.D.

June 16. Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. æt. 68.

July 5. Robert Masters, B.D. Antiquary, æt. 83.

July 21. James Adair, Serjeant at Law.

August 2. Daniel Webb, Esq. Critic.

August 15. Edward Waring, M.D. æt. 63.

September 9. Owen Salusbury Brereton, æt. 84.

November 5. John Zephaniah Holwell, Esq.

December 15. Thomas Pennant, Esq. æt. 73.

December 16. John Reinhold Forster, LL.D. æt. 70.

December 24. Robert Merry, Poet.

December 29. William Wales, F.R.S.

Jan. 1. Timothy Neve, D.D. æt. 74.

April . Rev. David Ure, Topographer.

May 4. Tho. Postlethwayte, D.D.

May 28. Dr. Dunbar, of Aberdeen, author of "Essays on the History of Mankind, in rude and uncultivated Ages," &c.

May 28. John Williams, LL.B. Dissenting Minister.

June 18. John Ash, M.D. F.R. A.S.S.

Sept. 2. Rev. Sam. Johnson, of Shrewsbury, aged 59.

Sept. 5. D. Turner, A.M. Dissenting Minister, aged 89.

1799.

February 7. Thomas Mulso, Esq. aged 78.

March 14. William Melmoth, aged 89.

April 6. Reverend Clayton Cracherode.

April 24. William Seward, F.R.S.

May 11. James Moore, F.A.S. Topographer.

July 5. Anthony Storer, Collector.

July 7. William Curtis, (botanist,) æt. 53.

August 3. Rev. Samuel Denne, F.A.S. æt. 70.

August 7. John Bacon, Statuary, æt. 59.

October 6. William Withering, M.D. æt. 58.

July 25. John Tweddell, Esq. æt. 32.

November 4. Josiah Tucker, D.D. æt. 88.

November 13. Michael Dobson, Esq.

Dr. Towers, Biographer.

December 14. General Washington, æt. 68.

Feb. 1. Tho. Bates Rous, Esq.

Feb. 10. Charles Morton, M.D. aged 83.

Feb. 10. Wm. Carter, M.D. of Canterbury, aged 88.

Mar. 16. Wm. Gould, D.D. Rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex, aged 80.

Mar. 18. John Strange, F.R. A.S.S.

April 7. Rev. Wm. Clements, of Sion College, aged 88.

May 26. James Burnet, Lord Monboddo, æt. 85.

July 5. Edward Nairne of Sandwich, Attorney, author of "Poems," 1796, &c.

July 6. Willey Reveley, Architect, Editor of the 3d Vol. of Stuart's Antiquities, 1795.

July 2. Rev. Tho. Morgan, of Morley, Yorkshire, Dissenting Minister, æt. 80.

July 2. Rev. Edw. Holmes, A.M. of Scorton, Yorkshire.

July 12. Rev. Philip Pyle, aged 75.

Aug. 4. James Earl of Charlemont, æt. 71.

Aug. 11. Capt. Skinner, at Pimlico.

Aug. 26. James Sheridan, Barrister at Law.

Aug. 26. Alexander Johnson, M.D. aged 83.

Oct. 22. Wm. Bingley, Printer, aged 61.

Nov. 11. Capt. Joseph Mead, R.N. æt. 92.

Nov. 11. Sir John W. De La Pole, Bart.

Dec. 17. Rev. Tho. Hayter, of K. Coll. Cam. aged 53.

1800.

Joseph Black, M.D.

January 3. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. F.A.S.

Jan. 11. William Newcome, D.D. Primate of Ireland, aged 71.

January 22. John Warner, D.D. æt. 64.

January 22. George Steevens, F.A.S. aged 65.

January 6. Rev. William Jones, F.R.S.

February 8. Robert Glyn (Clobery,) M.D. æt. 81.

Daniel Malthus, Esq.

Dr. Macknight.

February 4. Rev. William Tasker, aged 60.

February 23. Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D. aged 78.

March 14. Honourable Daines Barrington.

January 7. William Brownrig, M.D. F.R.S. æt. 89.

April 25. William Cowper, Poet, æt. 69.

May 22. Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.A.S. aged 68.

May 8. Mallet Du Pan, Political Writer.

May 28. Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, æt. 45.

July 16. Bryan Edwards, Poet and Historian.

July 29. Right Honourable Frederick Montagu.

July . Samuel Ireland, Tourist.

August 25. Mrs. Montagu, Critic.

August 28. Mrs. Gunning, Novelist.

Nov. 30. Matthew Lord Rokeby, æt. 88.

December 26. Mrs. Robinson, Poetess.

Jan. 7. Rev. Sam. Cooper, æt. 61, at Great Yarmouth.

Jan. 15. Rev. Tho. Bowen, of Fulham.

March 17. Rev. John Norbury, D.D. Fellow of Eton College.

March 20. Daniel Lysons, M.D. æt. 74.

June 5. Sir Francis Buller, Bart. Judge C.P. æt. 55.

June 5. Rev. Rob. Miln, of Carlisle, Dissenting Minister.

June 20. Wm. Cruikshank, Surgeon, aged 55.

June 26. Rev. John Wheeldon, A.M. aged 65.

July 30. Rt. Hon. Frederick Montague.

July 30. A. Geo. Allan, Esq. F.A.S. of Darlington.

July 30. Rev. Dr. Walter Anderson, Rector of Chirnside, in Scotland, author of the History of France, 1769, 1782, 5 vols. 4to. aged .

Sept. 1. Dowager Lady Walsingham, Poetess.

Sept. 1. Rev. Richard Jones, Dissenting Minister at Greenwich.

Sept. 28. Wm. Stevens, D.D. of Snoring, Norf. æt. 69.

Oct. 4. Rev. John Spier, Rector of Creek, Co. Northampton, aged 86.

Oct. 11. Rev. Geo. Bingham, B.D. of Pimpern, Dorsetshire, aged .

Nov. 4. Mrs. Berkeley, widow of Geo. Berkeley, D.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, aged 66.

Nov. 7. Mrs. Anne Francis, of Edgefield, Norf. author of a poetical translation of the Song of Solomon, &c.

Nov. 22. Rev. Chas. Bartholomew, of Shalford, Surry, aged 81.

Nov. 28. Matthew Young, D.D. Bishop of Clonfert, æt. 50.

Dec. 24. Rev. Newcome Cappe, aged 68.

Dec. 31. Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, æt. 82.

Dec. 31. John Balmanno, Barrister at Law, at Vienna.

Dec. 31, Barry, Earl of Farnham.

1801.

Dec. 8. Sir James Stonehouse, Bart. M.D. æt. 80.

December 27. Hugh Blair, D.D. æt. 83.

Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart. circ. December.

January . Robert Orme, Esq. the Historian.

January 12. Robert Farren Cheetham, æt. 24.

March 15. Samuel Rudder, Gloucestershire Historian.

May 17. William Heberden, M.D. æt. 91.

June 13. Rev. William Drake, M.A. F.A.S. æt. 80.

April 30. John Millar, Esq. Scotch Professor of Law.

July 12. Rev. William Hawkins, late Poetry Professor, Oxford, æt. 79.

July 30. Sir Grey Cooper, æt. 76.

September 1. Robert Bage, Novelist, æt. 72.

September 9. Rev. Owen Manning, Topographer, æt. 80.

September 10. Gilbert Wakefield, Critic, æt. 46.

October 20. Benjamin Blaney, D.D. æt. 47.

Nov. 16. Richard Pulteney, M.D. æt. 72.

David Levi, learned Jew.

December 18. Bennet Langton, Esq. LL.D. æt. 66.

Dec. 22. Rev. James Hurdis, Poet, æt. 39.

Dec. 25. Mrs. Chapone, Poetess, æt. 75.

Jan. 3. Edw. Earl of Aldborough.

Jan. 15. Mr. Isaac Wood, of Shrewsbury.

March 9. John Holliday, F.R.S. Barrister, aged 71.

March 21. John Holt, of Walton, Lancashire, aged 59.

March 21. John Bell, M.D. in Jamaica.

May . J. Price, Topographer, at Worcester.

May 16. Andrew Stuart, Esq. M.P. author of the "Letters to Lord Mansfield," "Genealogical History of the Stuarts," &c.

June 4. Hen. Blackstone, Barrister.

June 17. Jos. Grant, Special Pleader.

June 21. John Joseph Powell, Barrister.

July 24. Joseph Warner, F.R.S. Surgeon, aged 85.

July 28. Rev. Tho. Langley, Topographer, aged 32.

July 31. John Williamson, author of "The Advice to the Officers of Great Britain," &c. æt. 44.

Aug. 12. Thos. Hastings, Pamphleteer, near 60.

Sept. 13. Wm. Spavins, who published his own Life, at Louth.

Nov. 26. Rev. Stephen Barrett, aged 83, Translator of Ovid's Epistles, &c.

William Cockin, author of a Treatise on Arith-

metic, and of a posthumous poem, entitled "The Rural Sabbath," 1805.

1802.

February 18. John Moore, M.D. æt. 72.

February 26. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. æt. 65.

April 17. Erasmus Darwin, M. D. Poet, æt. 71.

May 25. George Fordyce, M. D. æt. 66.

June 20. Lady Burrell, Poetess.

June 28. Thomas Garnett, M. D. æt. 37.

September 17. R. Owen, Cambridge, æt. 86.

October 6. Thomas Knowles, D. D. æt. 78.

October 15. Joseph Strutt, Engraver, æt. 55.

October. Thomas Dermody, Poet.

October 27. Henry Hunter, D. D. æt. 64.

October 28. Rev. Stebbing Shaw, æt. 40.

October 29. Samuel Paterson, Bibliographer, æt. 78.

February 2. Rev. Henry Moore, Poet, æt. 71.

Dec. 10. John Butler, Bishop of Hereford, æt. 85.

Dec. 10. Dr. Mayo, Divine

Dec. 10. A. Lumisdaine, Esq.

Jan. 15. Tho. Caldecott, M. D. aged 63.

Jan. 28. John Earl of Clare in Ireland, Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 30. John Wallis, M. D. aged 62.

Feb. 7. Mr. Sole, Botanist, æt. 64.

Feb. 10. John Fountayne, D.D. Dean of York, aged 88.

April 17. Henry Visct. Palmerstone.

April 28. James Johnstone of Worcester, M. D.

June 4. Lewis Bagot, D.D. Bp. of St. Asaph.

June 11. Geo. Wm. Rous, Barrister.

June 9. Donald Munro, M.D. aged 75.

July 24. Rev. Rob. Edw. Garnham, of Bury, æt. 50.

Aug. 25. Geo. Griffin Stone-street, æt. 57.

Oct. 6. Tho. Knowles, D. D. aged 78.

Oct. 6. Wm. Patteson, Quaker, at Canterbury, æt. 76.

Oct. 19. Sam. Ancell, at Dublin, author of "A Journal of the Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783."

Oct. 30. Rev. Charles Wildbore, Mathematician.

Oct. 30. J. Hollingshead, of Chorley, Esq. æt. 85.

1803.

February 5. John Throsby, Topographer, æt. 66.

March 15. William Boys, F. A. S. æt. 68.

March 21. Sir James Marriott, Knight, æt. 73.

Henry Skrine, Tourist of Warley, Co. Som.

April 6. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. æt. 74.

April . Henry Swinburne, Traveller.

April 10. Charles Peter Layard, D.D. F.R.S. æt. 5.

May 28. Rev. Richard Hole, Poet.

May 31. Robert Jephson, Esq. Poet.

June 9. Joseph Richardson, Esq. æt. 46.

August 29. Joseph Galloway.

Nov. 7. Alexander Thomson, Poet, æt. 41.

June 8. Rev. Richard Amner, Dissenting Minister, æt. 67.

August 1. William Woodfall, Printer, æt. 58.

August 2. John Hoole, Poet, æt. 76.

August 19. John Topham, F. A. S. Antiquary.

August 18. James Beattie, LL.D. Poet, æt. 68.

September 28. Ralph Griffiths, LL.D. Founder of Monthly Review, æt. 83.

September, Joseph Ritson, Critic.

December 1. Thomas Astle, F.A.S. æt. 69.

Jan. 1. Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq.

Jan. 1. Gilbert Thompson, M. D. aged 76.

Jan. 12. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, D. D.

Jan. 12. Cæsar Mussolini, Italian Master.

Jan. 31. Rev. Hen. Bright of Bicton, Co. Dev. æt. 80.

Feb. 28. Sam. Bentley, of Uttoxeter, aged 83.

May 17. Rob. Pool Finch, D. D.

June 20. Edw. Ironside, Esq. of Twickenham.

July 1. Rev. Jas. Glazebrook, of Belton, Co. Leic.

July 7. Rev. Wm. Collier, formerly of Trin. Coll. Cam. Poet, æt. 61.

July 9. John Philips, Barrister.

July 20. Rev. Walter Kerrich, of Salisbury.

July 20. Tho. Hussey, D.D. titular Bp. of Waterford.

Aug. 1. Wm. Woodfall, æt. 58.

Aug. 25. Tate Wilkinson, of York.

Sept. 20. Nicholas Gay, Esq. F. R. S.

Oct. 17. Rev. John Prior, of Ashby de la Zouch, æt. 75.

Nov. 4. Rev. Richd. De Courcy, of Shrewsbury, æt. 60.

1804.

Jan. 24. Rev. John Fawcett, Dissenting Minister.

Feb. 19. Philip Yorke of Erthyg, F. A. S. æt. 61.

February 29. Rev. John Howlett, Polit. Arithm.

February 6. Joseph Priestley, LL.D. æt. 74.

April 5. Rev. Wm. Gilpin, Tourist, æt. 80.

April 12. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B.D. æt. 45.
August . Rev. Robert Potter, Poet.
November . Rev. Samuel Ascough.
November . Jacob Bryant, æt. 89.
November 23. Rev. Richard Graves, æt. 90.
January 8. Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, aged 84.
Jan. 6. Newton Ogle, D.D. aged 78.
Rev. Henry Cox Mason, A.M.
March 7. Mr. Thomas Malton, Tourist.
March 7. John Whitehead, M.D.
April 8. Powell Snell, Poet, æt. 67.
April 27. Rev. Jonathan Boucher, æt. 67.
July 25. W. Forsyth, F.A.S.
August 8. Robert Macfarlane, aged 70.
August 6. Rev. Thomas Twining, A. M. aged 70.
August 11. Sir Geo. A. W. Shuckburgh, Bart. aged 53.
August 3. Rev. Rob. Ingram, A. M. aged 77.
August 30. Thomas Percival, M.D. æt. 64.
September 16. Rev. W. Tyndal, A. M. F.A.S.
September 24. Rev. Thomas James, A.M.
October 12. Mr. Carter, Ballad Writer.
November 7. Francis Eyre, aged 72.
November 25. Rev. Dr. Archibald Maclaine, æt. 82.
Nov. 25. James Bandinell, D.D. æt. 93.
December 16. Mrs. Lefroy, Poetess, aged 56.
December 18. Charles Nalson Cole, æt. 82.
December 20. Samuel Rose, Barrister, 37.
December 27. W. Cunningham, Poet, æt. 24.
Nov . Major James Mercer, author of "Lyric Poems," 1804. See Edinburgh Review, vol. vii. p. 472.

Jan. 12. Rev. John Cole Gallaway, of Hinkley, æt. 67.

Feb. 17. Mr. John Girvin, at Edinburgh, æt. 70

Mar. 17 James Hare, M.P.

May 12. Rev. John Bruckner, of Norwich.

June . John Anderson of Margate, M. D.

July 2. Rev. Edward Ashburner, aged 57.

Aug. 22. Rev. Timothy Kenrick, Dissenting Minister, aged 46.

Sept. 16. Rev. Wm. Tindal, F.A.S. Antiquary.

Oct. 6. Rev. Jos. Lathbury, of Suffolk, aged 84.

Oct. 20. Rev. Geo. Andrew Thomas, of Deptford, æt. 38.

Oct. 29. John Lord Chedworth, Critic.

Dec. 19. Rev. Jos. Mills, of Cowbit, Co. Linc. æt. 72.

Dec. 26. Rev. Rob. Burd Gabriell, D.D.

1805.

January 3. Charles Townley, F.R.S. A.S. æt. 67.

Jan. 30. Professor John Robison, A.M. of Edinburgh.

Feb. 25. William Buchan, M.D. aged 76.

March 11. Col. Philip De La Motte, Antiquary.

March 23. Wm. Butter, M.D. æt. 79.

May 21. Dr. Bisset, Historian, æt. 48.

Feb. 25. Thomas Pownall, F.R.A.S.S. æt. 85.

May 25. William Paley, D.D. Moralist.

May 28. Sir William Pulteney, Bart.

ARTHUR MURPHY.

"On the 19th of June 1805, departed this life, at his apartments at Knightsbridge, in the 78th year of his age, Arthur Murphy, Esq. Barrister at Law and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He lived in the closest friendship with the most polished authors and greatest lawyers of his time. His knowledge of the classics was profound. His translations of the Roman historians enlarged his fame. His dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flourished. The fire of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taste of the critic. The moderation of his ambition, and the modesty of his nature, inclined his genius to court the retirement of his study, in preference to the pursuits of an active life. As a man of high talents and a warm heart he lived honoured, and as a very devout Christian he was long resigned to the will of his Creator; in the words he was often heard to repeat from Pope—

> Half taught by reason, half by mere decay,
> To welcome death and calmly pass away."

May 29. Bernard Hodgson, LL. D. Principal of Hertford College, Oxford; author of "Translations of Solomon's Song, 1785," &c.

Geo Barry, D. D. of Shapinshay, in the Orkneys.

Dr. Donald Smith, Compiler of the Appendix to the Report of the Highland Society, regarding

Ossian's Poems. See Edinb. Rev. Vol. VI. p. 435.

At Bath, John Clark, M. D. aged 62, Author of "Observations on the Diseases of Hot Climates," &c.

Rev. John Clarke Hubbard, A. M. Rector of St. John's, Horsleydown, Surry, and author of "Ja. cobinism," a Poem, &c.

July 2. Dr. Patrick Russell, F. R. S. author of "A Treatise on the Plague," and Editor of his brother's "History of Aleppo."

Aug. 3. At Harnish House, Wilts, at an advanced age, Christopher Anstey, Esq. of Bath, and of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, well known for his comic poem, "The New Bath Guide," &c.

Aug. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.

Sept. 25. Rev. Edward Evanson, aged 74, author of Theological Tracts.

Sept. 27. Thomas Dogherty, Esq. of Gray' Inn author of the "Crown Circuit Assistant," &c.

Oct. 21. William Clarke, Esq. of Liverpool, the friend and literary correspondent of Mr. Roscoe.

October 28. Daniel Dumaresque, D. D. Prebendary of Salisbury, æt. 95.

Nov. 12. Robert Holmes, D. D. Dean of Winchester.

Nov. . Joseph Shaw, Esq. of Epsom, Barrister at Law, aged 85, author of "Shaw's Justice of Peace, and Parish officer," and of an "Abridgment of the Poor Laws."

Dec. 12. Mr. John Almon, formerly bookseller in Piccadilly, and well known in the literary world.

Same day, Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, formerly

an eminent Printer, and Conductor of the Public Advertiser, in which the Letters of Junius appeared.

Richard Bull, Esq. an eminent collector.

1806.

April. At Bristol, Rev. Henry Jackson Close, A. M. formerly Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk; and of Carleton St. Peter, Norfolk, which livings he exchanged for preferment near Lymington, Hants. He was author of some ingenious tracts on Agriculture.

May 8. At Melksham, Wilts, Mrs. Ann Yearseley, well known in the poetic world, as the Milkwoman of Bristol. She possessed an extraordinary degree of genius, and for a person in her situation, most valuable information.

March 30. The Duchess of Devonshire.

June 6. Thomas Bernard, LL.D. Bishop of Limerick; a Member of the Literary Club; and friend of Johnson, Burke, &c.

June 8. Thomas Velley, Esq. F.L.S. eminent for his skill in Botany.

June 24. At Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq. elder brother of R. B. Sheridan, and eminent for his talents both in history, and political controversy. He was at one time Under-Secretary for the War Department in Ireland; and was author, according to Reus's Catalogue, of the following publications. 1. A History of the late Revolutions in Sweden, 1778, 8vo. 2. Letters of a Dungannon Volunteer, respecting the expediency of a Parlia-

mentary Reform. 3. Observations on Blackstone's Doctrine respecting the extent of the power of the British Parliament, particularly with regard to Ireland, 1774, 8vo. 4. Review of the three great National Questions, relating to a Declaration of Right; Poyning's Law; and the Mutiny Bill, 1781, 8vo.

July . In the East Indies, aged 23, Lieut. William Rowland Wake, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry. He was the son of the late William Wake, Esq. of Worksop Manor, Notts. His classical attainments, and literary talents, are said to have been very considerable. He published a juvenile volume of Poems at London in 1800; and was author of many poetical effusions, and Essays in prose, in the *Gleaner*, a periodical paper, published at Bombay, under the signatures of "Juvenis;" "Vigilax;" Antibargainist;" "Rowland Ramble;" "and W. R. W."

Aug. 1. Thomas Newte, Esq. Tourist, æt. 56.

Aug. . Capt. James Colnett, late Commander of H. M. S. Glatton, and author of a Voyage to the South Atlantic, 1798, 4to.

Sept. 11. Rev. John Brand, F. A. S. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, author of "Newcastle upon Tyne," &c. aged 63.

Sept. 18. Hayman Rooke, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. æt. 84.

Oct. 3. Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

October 10. Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, B. D. of Hertford Street, Fitzroy Square, London, aged 71.

Oct. 19. At Telford, near Farnham, Surry, the celebrated poetess, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Poetess and Novelist.

Oct. 19. At St. John's Coll. Cam. Henry Kirke White, poet, aged 21.

Nov. 10. Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart. biographer. Of both whom an account has been inserted in this work.

Oct. 20. Mr. Richard Weston, of Leicester, æt. 74, author of several botanical works, &c.

Nov. 4. At Aldenham, Herts, aged 71, Geo. Mason, Esq. well known for his valuable Collection of Old English and Foreign Literature, and author of "An Essay on Design in Gardening, 1796;" "Poems by Thomas Hoccleve, with Preface, Notes, and Glossary, 1796;" "Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary;" "Memoir of Lord Howe;" "Answer to T. Paine," &c.

Nov. 13. At Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, Joseph Weston, many years organist of Solihull in that county; and whose controversy with Miss Seward as to the merits of Pope, carried on some years ago in Gent. Mag. is well remembered.

Lately. At Montserrat, aged 64, Francis Masson, a great Botanist, author of "Observations on several new Species of the Genus Stapiliæ nova."

Dec. 2. Aged 83, Thomas Towle, B.D. an eminent Dissenting minister.

Dec. 8. Anthony Dalzell, M.A. F.R.S. Edinb. Professor of Greek at Edinburgh, &c. born 1750. He published a series of Collections from Greek authors, entitled "Collectanea Minora," and Col-

lectanea Majora;" and edited the posthumous Sermons of his father-in-law, Dr. John Drysdale.

Dec. 9. John Cade, Esq. aged 72, at Gainford, Co. Durham, Antiquary. See Archæologia, VII p. 74. IX. 276.

1807.

Jan. 15. Lady Hesketh, widow of Sir Thos. Hesketh, Bart. daughter of Ashley Cowper, and first cousin, and correspondent of William Cowper, the poet.

Feb. 20. In London, Mrs. Douglas, of Ednam House, near Kelso, translator of Gellert's Works; widow of the late Dr. Douglas, and formerly of Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. She was daughter and heir of the late Fane William Sharpe, M.P.

Lately, Mr. William Taplin, author of "The Gentleman's Stable Directory."

Feb. 2. In Gloucester Street, Dublin, William Preston, Esq. Barrister at Law, the well-known poet, a man of great genius, of constant activity of mind, and of the most amiable disposition, and of whom one who, standing in the nearest relationship to him, knew him best, wrote to a friend, that "he died as he had lived, like an angel." As I am unable to give a satisfactory memoir of him, or complete list of his works, I will not attempt it, but trust to his friends to do him justice by a full account of him, only adding, that his "Poetical

Works" were published together in 2 vols. 8vo. at Dublin in 1794; and that many of his later poems, full of feeling and fancy, have been printed in the Poetical Register; of which the Fifth Volume, contains two or three, that will now be read with double interest. He furnished two short articles to Censura Literaria.

Feb. 17. At St. Edmund's Hill, near Bury, aged 77, John Symonds, LL.D. Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, A.B. of St. John's College, 1752, A.M. 1754, LL.D. 1772. He succeeded Gray the Poet, in the Professorship 1771, and is succeeded in it by Mr. William Smyth, of Peter House. He was author of several tracts; among which were "Remarks on the History of Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity," 1777, 4to. and "Observations on the expediency of revising the present English Version of the Four Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles," 1779, 4to. He communicated some articles on the Italian mode of Farming to Young's Annals of Agriculture. He was formerly, and for many years, Recorder of Bury St. Edmund's.

Lately, at Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Martin Dunsford, many years a respectable merchant there, and author of the Historical Memoirs of Tiverton.

April 16. In Mansfield Street, æt. 73, Edward King, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. a celebrated antiquary.

April 17. Mr. Mark Supple, of considerable literary talents, editor of various periodical publications.

April . At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in that University, 1788—Of St. John's Coll. A.B. 1745; A.M. 1750; S.T.B. 1758; Rector of Church-Stretton, Co. Salop, and of Aberdaron, Co. Caernarvon; Author of a volume of Sermons, 1780, with a prefixed Dissertation on that species of Composition. He was a native of Warwickshire.

April 13. Robert Heron, author of the History of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, &c. He was a native of Scotland, and bred to the church; but his promotion in that line not answering his expectations, he resolved to take advantage of his intellectual acquirements, which he had already proved by several publications of merit, and came to London as a literary adventurer, where he soon obtained the patronage of the booksellers. He for some time edited the Globe and British-Press Newspapers; and at last began another, entitled the Fame, which not succeeding involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which preying on his mind, brought on a fever, that terminated his life.

May 19. John Douglas, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury, æt. 85. He was, we believe, the fabricator of his own fortune, being born of obscure parents in London. He was educated at Oxford, where he became a student in 1738, when Johnson's "London" was first published. In 1750 he distinguished himself by a detection of the forgeries of William Lauder; the report of his detecting the the imposition of *Psalmanazar* must be without foundation. Psalmanazar, being principally con-

cerned in the compilation of the "Compleat System of Geography, two vols. folio," published in 1747, embraced that opportunity of *publicly* acknowledging his imposture, (Article Formosa,) although he had made no secret of it before, amongst the few with whom he held an intercourse during his long continued retired mode of life, and penitent demeanour. See an account of this very extraordinary (but now almost forgotten) man, in Gent. Mag. Vol. XXXIV. pp. 503, 573, 623; and Vol. XXXV. pp. 9, 79. It is one of the best compiled biographical extracts* that has, at any time, appeared in that valuable miscellany.

Bishop Douglas was chaplain to the celebrated William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, whom he attended on a tour in Germany and Holland, about 1763, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Montagu, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. He was afterwards a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; and promoted to the see of Carlisle, 1787; from whence he was translated to Salisbury, in 1791. He was author of "The Criterion, or Miracles Examined," 1757.

* The publication from which this extract was formed, is entitled "Memoirs of ****, commonly known by the name of George Psalmanazar; a reputed native of Formosa. Written by himself, in order to be published after his Death: Containing an Account of his Education, Travels, Adventures, Connections, Literary Productions, and pretended Conversion from Heathenism to Christianity; which last proved the Occasion of his being brought over into this Kingdom, and passing for a Proselyte, and a Member of the Church of England. London: Printed for R. Davis, in Piccadilly; J. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; L. Davis and C. Reymers, in Holborn, 1764." 8vo. (second edition, 1765.)

May . At Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, London, Sir James Durno, knighted March 13, 1799, lately his Majesty's Consul at Memel, &c. distinguished for his commercial abilities, who had afforded great literary assistance to authors, and probably an author himself, though the present Editor cannot specify any publications by him.

May 16. John Charnock, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.

March 18. In London, aged 54, Sir Edward Harington, Kt. only surviving son of Dr. Harington, of Bath, and direct male descendant of Sir John Harington, of Kelston, the poet. He was one of Peg Nicholson's Knights. He was author of several publications; particularly *Travels through parts of France; A Skezzio on the genius of Man;* and a small volume of *ludicrous* compositions. He was twice married, and has left issue by his first wife.

March 28. In the Charterhouse, London, aged 75, Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S. author of an inaugural dissertation, *De Scorbuto*, Edinb. 1765, 8vo. of *A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever.* London, 1772, 8vo. &c. He was a native of Yorkshire.

April 21. The Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. aged 73, a native of Newcastle upon Tyne; and formerly Mathematical Tutor to the Academy at Warrington. He was very eminent for his mathematical genius, and printed at Warrington a Treatise on *The Doctrine of the Sphere*, 1775, 4to. and afterwards the first part of *A Treatise on Conic Sections.* He also printed two volumes of *Sermons*, 1790; and *An Appeal to the people of England*, on the subject

of the Test Laws: From Warrington he removed to Nottingham, where he resided twenty-four years; and thence became Theological Tutor and Superintendant of the Dissenting Academy at Manchester: During his residence here, he was an active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of the place, of which he was, upon the decease of Dr. Perceval, chosen President. At length he resigned his office at the Academy, and retired to the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool. Here he employed himself in revising his various compositions, printed and manuscript, for publication. For this purpose he visited London, in the Spring of the present year; and there died after a short illness.

Lately, in Switzerland, John Lewis De Lolme, LL. D. born at Geneva, and brought up an Advocate: He resided many years in England; and published here in 1772 *A Parallel between the English Constitution and the former Government of Sweden;* and in 1775, *A Treatise on the Constitution of England*, a work which established his literary reputation. It was originally published in French. In 1787, he was author of *An Essay*, containing *a few strictures on the Union of Scotland and England*, designed as an Introduction to De Foe's History of the Union. He also wrote *The History of the Flagellants;* and several temporary pamphlets; of which one, if I recollect, was on the subject of Thelusson's Will. He was a man of many eccentricities; and his pride, which would not suffer him to bend to the world, often exposed him to the hardships and oppressions of poverty.

June . At Barnstable, aged 47, John Hill, Surgeon.

June . At Bath, Miss Gerrard, daughter of the late Mr. Gerrard, Surgeon, Walcot, and authoress of a miscellaneous volume of Prose and Verse, lately published.

July 3. At Ferney-Hill in the county of Gloucester, the residence of her eldest son, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, a daughter of the late James Bransby, Esq. of Shottisham in the same county. Exemplary in every stage of existence, humble, affable, benevolent, and devout; happy in the love and veneration of all around her, animated by Christian principles, and supported by Christian hope, she placidly expired after a short illness, in the seventieth year of her age, and left the memory of a bright example to her children and her friends. She was the author of several publications, some of which were printed many years ago, under the title of "*Fanny Meadows*," "*The Daughter*," "*The School for Wives*," and "*The Exemplary Mother*."

July 6. At Hertford, aged 76, the Rev. John Carr, LL.D. translator of *Lucian*.

July 9. At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Noel Desenfans, Esq. a gentleman of great talents and knowledge, a liberal and enlightened judge of the Arts.

July . The Rev. Thomas Jones, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

July 14. George Saville Carey, the well-known Lecturer, of a paralytic attack. He was announced for an Exhibition on the same evening. Mr. Carey

was by profession a printer, and one of those imprisoned on account of the notorious No. 45 of the North Briton. He was the author of the Balnea, (a description of the watering places in England) several Songs, &c. His father was the asserted author of the popular air of God Save the King.

On July 11 was interred, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, George Atwood, Esq. F.R.S. He died in the sixty-second year of his age, sincerely lamented, as he was deservedly esteemed by all who had the happiness of knowing him. He was highly distinguished for mathematical science, was honoured with the medal of the Royal Society, and was author of several treatises, which prove his inventive powers, as well as the depth and extent of his erudition. He was educated at Westminster School, was for some time a Tutor, and for many years a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He read to the whole University, Lectures upon Experimental Philosophy, which were much attended, and justly admired. Mr. Pitt, having been one of his auditors, was induced to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, and finding that his talents would be eminently useful to the public, bestowed upon him, in the beginning of the year 1784, a sinecure office, (which is extinguished at his death) that he might be enabled to devote a large portion of his time to financial calculations, in which Mr. Pitt employed him, to his own entire satisfaction, and to the great advantage of the revenue. The high opinion Mr. Pitt entertained of him, and the confidence he reposed in him, were strengthened by experience; and Mr. Atwood's la-

bours were continued with the most zealous perseverance, until his declining state of health rendered him incapable of severe application.

Lately, in the seventy ninth year of his age, at his house on Merchants' Quay, Limerick, the venerable and highly-respected Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq. an eminent surgeon and man-midwife, as well as a celebrated historian, M. R. I. A. and of most of the literary and honourable societies in the United Kingdom; he studied physic and surgery in Paris and London, and made a rapid progress in his studies, as he published the first of his works before he was twenty-one years of age. He afterwards wrote different treatises, medical and political; a General History of Ireland, down to the close of the twelfth century; and in 1803, he published a second edition thereof, greatly improved. He was highly learned in the Irish language and ancient laws, and was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick, a steady supporter of its constitution, and a warm advocate for the honour and interests of his native country. His remains were interred in his family vault at Killilee.

Lately, at Pembroke, Mr. John Clark, Land-Surveyor, author of *The Works of the Caledonian Bards, translated from the Gaelic*, 1778, 8*vo*.—*An Answer to William Shaw on the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian*, 1781, 8*vo*.—*The Agricultural Survey of the Counties of Hereford, Radnor and Brecon;* and lastly, of *An Enquiry into the nature and value of Leasehold Property*.

Lately, at Margate, James Macpharlane, M.D.

formerly Professor of Physic in the University of Prague.

Lately, John Jackson, Esq. author of *A Journey over Land from India*, &c.

July 29. Charles M'Cormick, LL.B. æt. 61, born in Ireland. He came to London at the age of eighteen; thence went to France to perfect himself in the French language; and, on his return, entered himself of the Middle Temple; but by the death of his father, on the eve of his being called to the bar, he was precluded from that advantage. Hence he seems to have laboured in the fields of literature for a subsistence, and compiled and translated many works, which were published anonimously. The works that bear his name are *The History of Charles II.—Reign of George III. to* 1783—*Continuation of Rapin's History—Night-Readings for Leisure-Hours—Life of Burke*, &c. &c. The last is a disgraceful piece of party virulence. He died of a dropsy, in great want; leaving not enough to bury him. *

July 30. At his seat at Hackwood Park, Hants, æt. 59, Thomas Orde Powlett, Lord Bolton, a man of very considerable talents, both literary and political: He was brought up at Eton, and afterwards Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he was distinguished both as a scholar, and for the ingenuity of his pencil. He then married the daughter of Charles Duke of Bolton, elder brother of Henry the last Duke, on whose death, without issue male, this lady came into possession of the large estates of

* See a long memoir in the Athenæum, Vol. II. p. 299.

the Powlett family in Hampshire, Yorkshire, &c. He was secretary to the Duke of Rutland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1797 was created *Lord Bolton*. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, and Governor of the Isle of Wight. Latterly his health was extremely bad; and he did not much engage in public affairs; but he was capable, when necessary, of much application; and had a clear and comprehensive understanding. He shewed great talent by his very able speech in the *Chandos* cause, in which he discovered more knowledge of the case even than any of the Law Lords, except Lord Eldon; and argued the whole with great accuracy and strength, urging its strong points with a force, which was never answered, and wading through and throwing off the unaccountable loads of irrelevant matter, with which it had been artfully complicated by its opponents, with such skill and perspicuity as excited the approbation of the bar; but after all, having expressed his own conviction and proved that conviction to have been founded on a deep and laborious investigation of the subject, he very strangely declined to vote,* from some point of etiquette, following, as it seemed, the example of Lord Eldon, who *having been counsel for the claimant*, on that account declined it, though he did not forbear to state the whole case to the House in a very long and profound speech, such as became the judge, and not the advocate: Lord Bolton's voice was not good; and

* The claim was continued through various hearings for nearly fourteen years. Of the few who voted against the claim, there were some, who had lately taken their seats.

his language was not very fluent; but it was well-considered, pertinent, and forcible. Had not his better fortunes withdrawn him from the bar, to which he was called, he would probably have made a figure in that profession. His paternal name was Orde, of a family long settled in Northumberland.

Dr. Sturges, Prebendary of Winchester, and father to Sturges Bourne, Esq. M. P.

Oct. 17, aged fifty-eight, at his seat at Wootton Court, Kent, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, late Claimant to the Barony of Chandos, of whom a memoir has already been given.

Lately, at his apartments in Tottenham-Court-Road, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, Mr. John Walker, Author of the *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*, and of several other works, of acknowledged excellence, on grammar and elocution; as a professor of which he had, for nearly forty years, deservedly held the highest reputation, and had amassed a competent fortune by means equally honourable to himself, and beneficial to those in whose instruction he had been engaged; but which would have been more ample, had not its accumulation been retarded by his repeated and extensive charities. He had been honoured with the patronage and friendship of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, and many other of the most distinguished literary and professional characters of the age; who respected and esteemed him, not more for the critical and profound knowledge he displayed on the subjects to which he had devoted his inquiries, than for the conscientious adherence to principle, the manly avowal of opinion, and the

undeviating rectitude of conduct, that marked every stage of his life.

On Friday, Oct. 23, in the eightieth year of his age, James Brook, Esq. of Rathbone Place, Oxford Road. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. &c. as well as most of the bon vivants of his early days; though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exerted in political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, sonnets, &c. It is much to be regretted that he did not cultivate these poetical effusions, as they were characterized by spirit and humour.

This gentleman conducted the *North Briton* after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work. He abounded in anecdotes, which he related in a very easy, lively, and entertaining manner. A daughter of this gentleman (who died in the prime of life) was married to the late Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq. King's Proctor, and formerly Member for Sudbury and Aldborough, Suffolk. Mr. Brook retained his faculties, as well as his vivacity and humour, almost to the close of life, and died after a short illness.

Lately, Mr. Davis the Agriculturist, Steward to Lord Bath.

Lately, Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

May . . . Æt. 87, Mr. Geo. Paton, of the Custom-house, Edinburgh, well skilled in Scotish Topography.

Sept. 12. At Doncaster, aged seventy-six, Ed-

ward Miller, Mus. D. Organist of that place, of which he published *The History and Antiquities*, 1805, 4to. and author of several pamphlets, &c.

Sept. 14. At Bristol, of a consumption, Miss Newton, niece and only surviving relative of the celebrated Chatterton, for whose benefit an edition of his works was published by subscription, under the direction of Mr. Southey and Mr. Cottle.

Aug. 7. At St. Petersburgh, Matthew Guthrie, M.D. F.R.S.S. London and Edinb.

Oct. 11. Henry Alured Shove, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, Recorder of Queenborough, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts, who distinguished himself by a political pamphlet, when in his first noviciate at Oxford, about 1777; but afterwards wasted good natural talents by giving them up to a party. He was aged about forty-eight.

Nov. 17. Rev. Samuel Henshall, A.M. Rector of St. Mary, Stratford Bow, Essex, and Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

Nov. 24. At Glasgow, Miss Marion Crawford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Crawford, Historiographer for Scotland, and author of the Peerage of Scotland, and History of Renfrewshire.

Dec. 3. At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clara Reeve. She was eldest daughter of the Rev. John Reeve, A.M. many years minister of St. Nicholas, in that town, and sister to the late Vice-Admiral Reeve. In 1777 she published *The Old English Baron*, a romance of considerable repute; and several other works since that time.

Lately. Suddenly, Mr. John Needham, of Hinkley, aged fifty-five, who for more than thirty years

was an occasional writer in the *Gentleman's Diary;* and a contributor to other publications of the same nature.

Dec. 22. At his house, in Coleman-street Buildings, aged eighty-two, the Rev. John Newton, the friend and correspondent of Cowper, Rector of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woollnoth, and St. Mary Mount Church Haw, of which parishes he had been Rector twenty-eight years. His unblemished life, his amiable character, both as a man and a minister, and his able writings, are too well known to need any comment.

At Chingford Lodge, Epping Forest, Mr. John Hamilton Moore, author of *Moore's Navigation*, *Seaman's Daily Assistant*, the *Monitor*, &c. He was in his 69th year.

Nov. . At Hull, æt. 58, Nathaniel Tucker, M.D. author of *The Bermudian*, a poem, 1774, 4to. and *The Anchoret*, a poem, 1776, 4to.

Dec. 6. Shipwrecked off Bideford, Devonshire, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, brother to the late earl of Kinnoul, and younger son of a late Archbishop of York. He was author of a volume of *Poems*, &c. See the *Poetical Register*. He was aged about 45.

Dec. . In the Crescent, Bath, Edward Horne, Esq. late of Bevis Mount, Southampton, and formerly of the Leasowes in Shropshire.

Rev. Daniel Pape, Vicar of Penn, Staffordshire, author of *A Compendious English Grammar*.

At an obscure lodging in Ratcliff Highway, Mr. William Henry Hall, compiler of *An Encyclopedia*, which bears his name, and of several other works.

1808.

Jan. 10. Capt. Thomas Morris, aged seventy-four, in Mary Street, Fitzroy Square.

Feb. 12. At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennett, author of several popular Novels, whose remembrance will long be cherished with grateful fondness by those whose happiness it was to experience her friendship.

Feb. . Col. Wm. Fullarton, formerly Commander of the Southern Army on the Coast of Coromandel, author of *A View of the English Interests in India, and an Account of the Military Operations in the Southern parts of the Peninsula during the Campaign of* 1782—1784. 8*vo.* 1787.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Barker, Master of Christ's College, in his eighty-third year.

Feb. 22. In Oxford-street, Bianca Rebecca, A.R.A. æt. 73, a celebrated painter in arabesque, and in descriptive and fancy subjects. He was born in the Marca de Ancona, at Osimo, in Italy, and studied painting in the Academy of the Fine Arts at Rome. In 1761, he came into England with Mr. James, as his assistant in portrait painting, and was some time afterwards chosen an associate of the Royal Academy. Though he drew the human figure correctly, he was but little skilled in historical composition; yet his great taste in arabesque and deceptive delineations, procured him distinguished patronage. His favourite pursuit was the imitation of individual objects, as broken mirrors, statues, animals, men, women, &c. and these were so accurately represented as frequently to occasion

considerable surprise and admiration. On these subjects he lost much time, and in his latter years he was reduced to such want in consequence, that his only support was the annual pension allowed by the Royal Academy to its decayed members. He was buried in St. Pancras church-yard. His colloquial powers are said to have been so little exercised, that long before his death he had nearly forgotten his native tongue, without acquiring any other.

Feb. 15. At Leicester, æt. 81, John Coltman, Esq.

Mr. James Moir, who was engaged in compiling *A Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Etymological as well as Explanatory.*

March 12. At his house at West Ham, Essex, of which place he was the Vicar, the Rev. George Gregory, D. D. His death will be followed by the poignant regret of all who were acquainted with the qualities of his heart, and the treasures of his mind. To his family it will prove an irreparable misfortune. The loss of such an husband, and such a father, is among the most afflicting evils of mortality. His life was spent in the pursuit and diffusion of all the various sciences, which were immediately or remotely connected with the sacred profession, to which he belonged. As a preacher, he had long held a very distinguished rank; and few men have been so often called upon to plead the cause of charity, and charitable institutions, as himself. His writings will best exhibit the activity of his intellectual powers, and the extent of his attainments. The following are some of them: *The Life of Chatterton; the History of the Christian Church; Translation of Bishop Lowth's Prælectiones de Sacra*

Poesi, &c.; *Essays, Historical and Moral; the Economy of Nature; a Volume of Sermons; Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy*, published only in the last week; *and a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*. He had also just finished *A Series of Letters to his son, on Literature and Composition*, part of which are already printed. He had for several years been employed at times in preparing *Notes for the Holy Bible*, his edition of which, splendidly illustrated, had been some time in preparation by his friend Mr. Philips. The materials, it is to be hoped, will be assigned for completion to some able person.

Feb. 14. In London, æt. 60, the Rev. Joshua Larwood, Rector of Swanton Morley, Norfolk, and many years Chaplain on board The Britannia; author of *Erratics*, and several useful publications.

April 22. At his house, near Dean's-Yard, Westminster, Mr. Hull, the Actor. He was in the eightieth year of his age, and had been so long a member of the theatrical community, that he had become the father of the Stage. He was originally in the medical profession, and among those who knew him long was generally styled Dr. Hull. He was a good scholar, and possessed literary talents, which he frequently exercised, many years ago, with credit to his character. His compositions were invariably intended to promote the interests of virtue, and excite the benevolent affections. He was the founder of that institution which provides subsistence for decayed Actors and Actresses, when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profession. He wrote a tragedy upon the subject of " Fair

Rosamond," which he dedicated to the memory of Shenstone, the poet, his school-fellow, of whose friendship he was reasonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in great veneration. Mr. Hull was also author of two volumes of Poems, and various other productions. Upon the whole, it may be fairly said, that while he was highly respectable in the theatrical calling, no man ever acted his part upon the stage of life with more uniform propriety, or left that state with more approbation from those who had witnessed his conduct, and knew the merits of his character.

March 7. Died Mr. Macdiarmid, æt. 29, author of *The Lives of British Statesmen*, in one vol. 4to. 1807, and of *An Enquiry into the System of Military Defence in Great Britain*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805, and of *An Enquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination*, in one vol. 8vo. He was born 1779, son of the minister of Weem in Perthshire, and was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews; and was afterwards for some years tutor in a respectable family. In 1801 he came to London a literary adventurer, and soon obtained a competent income from periodical writing. He was Editor of the St. James's Chronicle; and wrote criticisms for one of the Reviews. His health, at all times bad, received in November last an irreparable blow by a paralytic stroke. A second stroke in February deprived him of the use of his limbs, and he died a few weeks afterwards.

March 29. At Bush-hill, Edmonton, æt. 91, Robert Kelham, Esq. the oldest Member of the two Societies of Lincoln's Inn, and Staple Inn. He was son of the Rev. Robt. Kelham, for fifty years Vicar

of Billingborough, Threkingham, and Walcot, Lincolnshire, who died 1752, æt. 75. He was author of an *Index to Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity*, 21 vols.—of a new edition of *Britton's Ancient Pleas of the Crown*, 1762, 8vo.—of *Domesday's Book illustrated*, 8vo.—of *A Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language*, 1779, 8vo.—and of *The Dissertation of John Selden, annexed to Fleta, translated, with notes*, 1781. 8vo.

April 1. Æt. 63, Rev. W. Wood, Minister of Mill-Hill Chapel, at Leeds.

April 15. James Paull, Esq. late M. P. and since Candidate for Westminster.

April 28, at Mymunsing, in the Burrampooter, in Bengal, æt. 25, Henry Townley Roberdeau, Esq.

May 12. In the 53d year of his age, Charles Henry Wilson, Esq. late of the Middle Temple. Mr. Wilson was several years editor of *The Gazetteer*, and there are few daily or periodical publications of any standing which have not been occasionally indebted to his contributions. He was the author of *The Wandering Islander*, *Polyanthea*, *Brookiana*, *Beauties of Burke*, and many more original productions, compilations, and translations, to none of which would he suffer his name to be prefixed. His attainments were universal. He was deeply versed in the antiquities and literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian, and Celtic nations. He was a native of the North of Ireland, and migrated to the metropolis upwards of twenty years ago. Born to no fortune, he ran his career of life without doing more than to provide for the day which was passing over him, a fate not uncommon to men entering the world under the same circum-

stances, and possessing similar endowments, joined to a strong relish for social enjoyment.

May 14. Of a violent inflammatory fever, aged 39 years, the Rev. Thomas Percy, LL.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and nephew to the Bishop of Dromore. He edited the last editions of *The Ballads.*

May 28, died, at Hartlebury Castle, aged 88, the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester. He was educated under the care of the Rev. Wm. Budworth, M. A. and Master of the Grammar-school in Brewood, of whom he makes grateful mention in the dedication of his Horace to Sir E. Littleton. He was Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and became Rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. He succeeded Bishop Warburton, as Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, for which office, however, he would not solicit. He declined the offer of the Mastership of the Temple. By his merit, and the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, he became Bishop of Lichfield. The King putting his hands one day upon his Dialogues, said, " These made a Hurd a Bishop, and I never saw him till he came to kiss hands." As the noble Earl was generally known to have recommended the late Archbishop of York, as Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, so it is evident, that when Lord Holdernesse and he resigned, Dr. Hurd was recommended from the same quarter. The good opinion of Bishop Warburton contributed not a little to that of Lord Mansfield. In the year 1781, Dr. Hurd was translated from Lichfield to Worcester, and declined the Primacy offered a year or a two after. His Horace,

his Dialogues, and three volumes of Sermons, with a Life of Bishop Warburton, are the principal works he left behind him, for as to *The Delicacy of Friendship*, it has been dragged into notice without his consent, and in all probability contrary to his wishes. His merit as a writer has been variously estimated, and literary men have gone into opposite extremes. It must be acknowledged that his veneration for the author of the Divine Legation seduced him into excessive panegyric, both of the work itself and the author, and caused him to depreciate the merits and labours of all who had the fortune to differ in their opinions. With much ingenuity in criticism, there will be discovered some unnecessary refinement, and, in this instance, the character of the two prelates will descend to posterity as perfectly congenial.

June 12. Æt. eighty-four, the Rev. George Ashby, B.D. and F.A.S. Rector of Barrow in Suffolk, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was of a Leicestershire family: his knowledge in antiquities was minute and extensive; —on which subjects he had been many years a correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine. He had been blind some time before his death.

July 19. At his house in High-street, Mary-la-bonne, in the seventy-first year of his age, Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. a man who, by his abilities and the incessant labour of half a century, had attained the well-earned reputation of undisputed pre-eminence beyond all his cotemporaries in the important science of Hydrography. Mr. Dalrymple was dismissed from his situation of Hydrographer to the

British Navy on the 28th of May last; and we understand, that, in the opinion of his medical attendants, he died in consequence of vexation resulting from that event. He left behind him a paper explanatory of the transaction.

May . At his villa, called "The Nursery," near Oswestry, Shropshire, aged sixty-eight, John Dovaston, Esq. who had made antiquarian and scientific collections. His MSS. were always open for the inspection of the curious.

July 22. At Edinburgh, æt. fifty-six, after a long and painful illness, Henry William Tytler, M.D. author of the Translation of Callimachus, and several other literary works.

Aug. . Lady Diana Beauclerc, relict of the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, and sister to the Duke of Marlborough and the Dowager Countess of Pembroke. Her designs for *Leonore* and *Dryden's Fables* are well known.

Aug. 16. Dr. Osborne, M.D. formerly of Hanover-Square, and late of Old Park, near Dover.

June 21. On Snow-Hill, Mr. John Browne, apothecary and chymist, twenty-five years Editor of the Law List, Browne's Master Key, and other Masonic Works; and many years a Trustee and Director of the British Assurance Office.

July 11. Aged fifty-nine, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Prebendary of Ely; and daughter of Mr. Joseph Gibbs, many years Organist of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich. She was author of *A Tour to Milford Haven*, 1791, 8vo. and of several fugitive poems.

August 5. At Hendon, Middlesex, aged forty-

eight, Mr. John Peltro, Engraver. This excellent artist has been chiefly employed for the last eighteen years, in engraving the beautiful Miniature Views of Gentlemen's Seats, after the designs of Repton, which are published in Peacock's *Annual Polite Repository*. He lived respected and died lamented by all who knew him.

Sept. 4. Died, in Scotland, æt. eighty-six, the celebrated John Home, author of the Tragedy of DOUGLAS, 1757, &c. His *Agis*, which appeared in the following year, had not equal success or merit. "To make a transition from myself," says Gray, in his Letters, p. 261, "to as poor a subject, the Tragedy of Agis; I cry to think that it should be by the author of *Douglas:* why, it is all modern Greek; the story is an antique statue painted white and red, frizzed, and dressed in a negligee made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker."—His third Tragedy was *The Siege of Aquileia*, 1760. 4. *The Fatal Discovery*, 1769. 5. *Alonzo*, 1773. 6. *Alfred*, 1778. He published in 1802 *The History of the Rebellion in the year* 1745, 4to. which disappointed the public expectation. Collins, the poet, addressed to him in 1749 his "Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands."

Sept. 9. In London, æt. forty-five, Miss Trefusis, aunt of Lord Clinton, who was the author of some POEMS, lately published.

Sept. 12. At Froxfield, the Rev. Clement Cruttwell; a gentleman whose various literary performances, for labour, extent, and utility, have rarely been equalled; and, when regarded as the productions of an unassisted valetudinarian, have perhaps

never been surpassed. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand, Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his Universal Gazetteer; in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence. The sale of the first edition sufficiently proved the favourable idea in which it was regarded by the public; and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, comprising 30,000 new articles, when on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness, which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. Warm, generous, and sincere in his private character, Mr. C. had conciliated the esteem and affection of a numerous circle of friends: secluded indeed, of late years, by his ill state of health, his society had been principally confined to his more immediate connections: to them he was most affectionately attached, and exhibited in all social relations the kindest and most benevolent heart; and by them he is deeply and sincerely regretted. He died in his 65th year; and if fervent piety and conscientious rectitude of conduct be the best preparatives for the last awful change, the suddenness of his decease is afflicting only to his surviving relatives. He has left no children, but an affectionate widow, who deeply laments his loss.

Sept. 25. The celebrated Richard Porson, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Greek Professor in that University. His eminence in Greek literature, is well known among the learned in Europe.

Lately, Miss Elizabeth Smith, formerly of Piercefield, aged thirty, whose *Fragments in Prose and Verse* have been lately published at Bath by Mrs. Harriet Bowdler, in one vol. 8vo.

Sept 1. At Norwich, aged forty-nine, Dr. Richard Lubbock, an eminent physician and native of that city, author of an inaugural Dissertation "*De Principio Sorbili*. 1784.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, æt. thirty-six, William Hamilton, M.D. author of "*Observations on the preparation and utility of the Digitalis Purpurea or Foxglove*" and other medical tracts.

Oct. 15. At West Ham, James Anderson, of Mounie, in the county of Aberdeen, LL.D.; a man equally distinguished for the variety and depth of his literary attainments, and for that philanthropic zeal so manifest throughout his numerous and valuable writings, with which he endeavoured to contribute to the welfare of mankind in general, and of this country in particular.

Oct. 16. The Rev. Dr. Nasmith, Rector of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely; Editor of *Tanner's Notitia*, *&c.*

September 27, at Upper Slaughter, co. Gloucester, Rev. Ferdinando Tracy Travel, A.M. forty-four years Rector of that parish, who, when incapable of edifying his parishioners from the pulpit, improved them by his writings, having been author of several literary works.

Nov. 3. In Essex-street, Strand, æt. 86. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, formerly Rector of Catterick, in Yorkshire. This living he resigned in 1773, from a conviction that the service of the church of England,

as far as it involves the doctrine of the Trinity, is repugnant to the precepts of our Saviour and his Apostles: and in the year 1774, he opened a Dissenting Meeting-House in Essex-street, and preached his doctrines till his seventieth year.

Nov. 11. At Bath, Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. of Dogmersfield Park, Hants; and M. P. for that county, æt. forty-four. He was (at least the nominal) Editor of the late edition of the works of his grandfather, Abraham Tucker, Esq. of Betchworth in Surry, which had been originally published under the title of *The Light of Nature pursued*, with the fictitious name of *Search*. Sir Henry's paternal name was *St. John*, which he changed to Mildmay, in consequence of his marriage. He was of St. John's College Cambridge, 1782. He was quick; and had some original talents for literature, which a large fortune, and a public life did not much tend to cherish.

October 20, at Pentonville, æt. seventy-five, Mr. John Coote, formerly a bookseller in Paternoster-row, a native of Horsham in Sussex. He was author of an Opera and five Farces, three of which have been printed.

Oct. 23. Rev. James Hare, Rector of Coln St. Dennis, co. Glouc.; and Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret's, Wilts; author of an *Essay on Scepticism*, and several Sermons.

Oct. 30, at his Rectory of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall, the learned and Rev. John Whitaker, born at Manchester, about 1735. He was educatod at Oxford, where he obtained a Fellowship at C. C. C.; took the degree of A.M. 1759; and proceeded B.D.

1767. In 1771, he published the first volume of his *History of Manchester*, 4to.; and the second volume appeared in 1774. He had already published the *Genuine History of the Britons asserted*, in an 8vo. volume, 1772. In 1773, he held for a short time the morning preachership of Berkeley chapel, London; and during his residence in the capital, he became acquainted with Johnson, Gibbon, and many other literary characters. In 1778 he obtained from his college the valuable rectory of Ruan Lanyhorne. In 1783 he published *Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell;* and he was author of a controversial tract, entitled *The Origin of Arianism;* of *The Real Origin of Government*, expanded from a sermon into a considerable treatise; and of *The Introduction to Flindell's Bible.* His *Mary Queen of Scots* appeared in 1787, in three vols. 8vo. He was author also of *The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall;* and of a *Supplement to Polwhele's Antiquities of Cornwall.* He wrote also many articles for the English Review; British Critic; and the Antijacobin Review; and shewed his poetical talents by his contribution to the collection of *Cornwall and Devon Poetry*, two vols. 8vo. He was a great literary character; and good as well as great. He had an active and acute mind, and most vigorous imagination. An eloquent character of him appeared in the Truro paper of Nov. 5, (supposed to be written by Mr. Polwhele) which has since been copied into the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 1035, &c. &c.

Nov. 28. Sir Richard Hill, Bart. of Hawkstone in Shropshire, aged 76, late M. P. for that county. His religious opinions are well known. He was of

the sect of Whitfield in opposition to Wesley, and was author of a variety of pamphlets, in favour of the opinions which he embraced; of which one entitled *Pietas Oxoniensis*, was on the subject of the expulsion of his brother Rowland Hill, and five other students from Oxford in 1768, for preaching and praying there at prohibited times and places. Another brother is the Rev. Brian Hill, also an author. He is succeeded by his next brother John, formerly M. P. for Shrewsbury, whose son, major-general Rowland Hill, a distinguished officer, is lieutenant-colonel of the 90th foot *

Dec. 17, aged eighty, the Right Honourable Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, (whose father, colonel Jenkinson, who died 1750, was a younger son of Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson, Bart. who died 1738.) He was Under Secretary of State, 1761; and Secretary to the Treasury in 1763, and 1764; a Lord of the Admiralty 1766; and a Lord of the Treasury from 1767 to 1773. In 1786 he was created a Peer by the title of Lord Hawksbury; and appointed in that year Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1796 he was advanced to the Earldom of Liverpool. He was author of *A Discourse on the establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England* 1756. Of *a Discourse on the conduct of the Government of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations, during the present War*, 1758. He edited *A Collection of Treaties from* 1648 *to* 1783, in three vols. 8vo. 1785; and about three years ago published an able *Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King:* to which the Edinburgh Review has

* Now Lord Hill.

paid great compliments. *See Longman's Biographical Peerage*, vol. i. p. 344.

Dec. 5. Wm. Hawes, M. D. æt. 73. *See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXVIII. p.* 1121.

Dec. 23. The Rev. John Brand, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, and Vicar of Wickham near Thwayte, Suffolk, distinguished as a profound mathematician; and deeply read in theology and history. There were indeed few topics in divinity and politics, that have of late years excited the public attention, in which his pen was not employed. He was formerly of Caius College, Camb. where he proceeded A. B. 1766; A. M. 1772, in which year he published *Conscience*, an Ethical Essay, written for Seaton's prize, but sent too late. His pamphlet entitled *The Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land-tax, considered conjointly*, 1793, 8*vo.* is a most able and profound tract. His pamphlet on the *Price of Corn*, as originating from the war, was in the highest degree perspicuous and conclusive. His skill in political arithmetic was indeed admirable, as may be sufficiently proved by some articles written by him in the British Critic; particularly if I recollect a review of a financial pamphlet by Mr. W. Morgan. See some notice of him on this account under the article of *Political Arithmeticians* in the fifth Vol. of Cens. Lit. His living in the Borough was only last year increased to a considerable value; and death has deprived his family, consisting of eight orphan children, of this advantage.

Dec. 28. At Bath, in his 88th year, the Rev. John Duncan, D. D. forty-five years Rector of South

Warnborough, near Odiham, Hants, author of a poetical *Essay on Happiness*, 1762, 8*vo.*; and of several single Sermons; and a writer of verses till towards the close of life. He was formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, and in 1745 and 1746, Chaplain of the King's Own Regiment. He has left a son, a student of the Law. See an account of his ancestors in *Kippis's Biogr. Brit.*

Lately, at Reading, Berks, Elizabeth Trapp, eldest of the two grand-daughters of the learned Dr. Trapp.

1809.

Jan. 3. At Wetherden, Suffolk, æt. 78, Richard Shepherd, D.D. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Bedford, and Rector of Wetherden and Helmingham in Suffolk. Formerly of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His numerous writings evince his eminence as a divine and a philosopher. His first publication was *An Ode to Love*, 1756; to which he added *Odes Descriptive and Allegorical*, 1761, 4to. and *The Nuptials*, a didactic poem, in three books, 1762. He also wrote some dramatic pieces. See Biogr. Dram. I. 410. He was author of many sermons; and translated *Polyænus's Stratagems of War from the Greek*, 1793, &c. &c.

Jan. 17. At Lord Spencer's, at Wolbeding, Sussex, aged 27, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. Under Secretary of State to Mr. Fox in the late Administration. He published, in conjunction with the Hon. Mr. Hawke, some periodical Essays about the time he left school.

On his return from Spain, worn out with fatigue, Lieut. Col. Michael Symes, of the 76th Regt. (nomi-

nal, if not real*) author of an *Account of an Embassy to Alva*, which was well received by the public. He was an Irishman, and brother to the late General Symes, who died in the West Indies about 1794. Col. Symes's health had suffered by many years service in India. He married a few years ago a lady of Rochester, where he was buried.

Jan. 6, at Stourbridge, Co. Worcester, the Rev. Thomas Moss, B. A. perpetual curate of Brierly-hill Chapel, Staffordshire. He was the author of the beautiful and pathetic little Elegy, entitled, "*The Beggar's Petition*," published with some others, in one small volume. See *Shaw's Staffordshire*. It was soon afterwards inserted in "Enfield's Speaker."

Jan. 13, at his house in Great Denmark Street, Dublin, Theobald M'Kenna, Esq. a political writer of some celebrity. He enjoyed a pension of 200l. a year from government.

"At his house, in Clifton, Thomas Beddoes, M.D. If by his death Physic has lost one of her ablest practitioners, Philosophy certainly has been deprived of one of her profoundest disciples. As an author he was read and admired, and as a private character he was esteemed and beloved. If jealousy detracted from his merit while living, justice will be done to his memory now he is dead." *Courier.*

At Birmingham, Mr. John Ireland, who published the Illustrations of Hogarth.

* This is merely said in consequence of the late fashion for those who have passed their lives in active scenes, to call in more practised pens to describe their voyages or travels.

Lately, at West Camel, Somersetshire, John White Parsons, Esq. many years an active member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Jan 22, at his house at Kennington, Surrey, æt. 73, Dr. John Andrews, well known in the literary world. "By his death the nation is deprived of an able historian, a profound scholar, and politician; and a man ever ready to take up his pen in his country's cause." The following were some of his publications: 1. The Scripture Doctrine of Grace, 1768. 2. History of the Revolutions of Denmark, 2 vols, 1774. 3. Letters to the Count de Welderen, 1781. 4. Two additional Letters, 1781. 5. On the Manners, Taste, and Amusements of the two last Centuries in England, 1782. 6. On Republican Principles, &c. 1783. 7. On the principal Duties of Social Life. 8. Remarks on the French and English Ladies, 1783. 9. Letters to a Young Gentleman on his setting out for France, 1784. 10. History of the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland, 4 vols, 1775-1786. 11. Defence of the Stadholdership, 1787.

Jan. 28, in Upper Tichfield-street, Marybone, aged 80, the Rev. Charles Powlett, formerly Rector of Itchin, near Winchester; and of St. Martins, near Looe, in Cornwall. He was eldest son of Charles, third duke of Bolton, by his second duchess (the celebrated Polly Peachum), but born before the marriage (as were all her children). He was a man of very lively parts; a good scholar; and author of many excellent hunting songs, well known in the Hampshire hunts.

Feb. 3, in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, Laurence Dundas Campbell, Esq. Editor of the Asiatic Annual Register: and author of several publications on East India affairs.

Feb. 5, at Segrave, co. Leic. æt. 47, the Rev. Robert Acklom Ingram, rector of that parish, in the patronage of Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow; and where he distinguished himself by his mathematical attainments, having obtained the rank of Senior Wrangler of his year, 1784. His last publication was, *On the Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.* He was a man of uncommon clearness of understanding, and strength of reasoning powers. Some unfortunate occurrences at college clouded his early prospects of life; and probably imbittered the remainder of his days.

Feb. 20. at Enfield, æt. 74, Richard Gough, Esq. well known for his great skill in British Topography; of which he published *Anecdotes*, in one vol. 4to. 1768; and a new edition, in 2 vols, 4to. 1780. He edited also a new edition of Camden, 1789, in 3 vols. folio; and published other antiquarian tracts. He married Miss Hall; but left no issue. He was son of Captain Harry Gough, an East India captain; and grandson of Sir Henry Gough, of Perry-Hall, in Staffordshire, Knt. He was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. His topographical library was supposed to be the richest in England.

Feb. 27. French Lawrence, LL.D. of Doctors Commons; a celebrated civilian, M.P. for Peterborough. He was a Wykehamist; and afterwards a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; where

he was distinguished for his genius and his eccentricities. Thence he came to London, and soon became known among the wits of opposition; and had the whole conduct, and a share in the composition, of the celebrated poem called THE ROLLIAD. He afterwards gradually obtained the confidence of Burke, who employed him in arranging the Papers and Documents for Hastings's impeachment; and finally became one of the executors, and editor of the works of that great man. He also about that time worked himself into great practice at Doctor's Commons; and to a seat in Parliament through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam. He was author of many Sonnets and small Poems, scattered about in the *Poetical Register*, and other collections; and had a hand in some late volumes of Rivington's Annual Register. His brother, Dr. Richard Lawrence, published an excellent volume of Bampton Lectures; and is now rector of Mersham, near Ashford, Kent.

Feb. 15. Mr. James Smith Barr, translator of Buffon's Natural History.

March 5. In Patrick-Square, Edinburgh, Mr. William Browne, projector and Editor of "The Edinburgh Weekly Journal."

March 11. Mrs. Cowley, at Tiverton, Devon, an eminent dramatic writer.

March 23. At his house in Clipstone-street, London, after a lingering and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Holcroft, author of "*Hugh Trevor*," "The Road to Ruin," and a number of other works. He was in his 61st year.

March 25. "At the Episcopal Palace of Lichfield,

in her sixty-sixth year, Miss Anna Seward, author of *Louisa*, of *A Monody on Major André*, of a *Life of Dr. Darwin*, and of various other productions. Few women ever exhibited more strength of intellect or more delicacy of taste. Her poetry is particularly distinguished by beauty of imagery and vigour of sentiment. She has sometimes been thought affectedly elaborate; but her pictures are never indistinct, and the whole is exquisitely finished. In critical *acumen* she was always unrivalled; and no latent excellence nor defect could escape her observation. She had the poet's taste and the poet's eye. In her moral temperament there was no ill-nature, no malignity; nothing selfish, nothing base. She was generous without ostentation; but she was generous in the extreme. She was fond of praise; but she was liberal in bestowing it. Her friends were very numerous; and they composed no small part of the virtue and genius of the times. Taste so refined, sentiments so elevated, affections so glowing with kindness, and worth so void of guile, have seldom been conveyed, in the person of the same individual, to the silent tomb." Such is the character given of her genius in one of the Newspapers; but there may be some reasonable difference of opinion on the style of her poetry, and the purity of her taste. She was sometimes happy in her efforts, but generally laboured, and often affected. She loved cumbrous ornament; and surely indulged too frequently in the artifices and tricks of composition, which have marked modern versifiers. Whenever her feelings rose above her rules she did well, but her judgment in the art of writing may be fairly suspected to have

been very faulty. Her fancy was strong; and her powers of description original and splendid. Her first publications were her best; and indeed so much superior to her last, as to form a subject of rational wonder. But neither space nor time will allow me to discuss these points any further at present.

Feb. 20. At Perth, in Scotland, Mr. James Morison, æt. 47, author of the "*Bibliotheca Sacra*," a Dictionary of the Bible, &c. &c.

March 28. John Goldie, Esq. aged 84, at Kilmarnock, Scotland, author of a voluminous work, entitled *The Gospel Recovered*, and of *A Treatise upon the Evidences of a Deity*, published a few months before his death.

May 14. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, aged seventy-nine, author of several well known works. Few men have enjoyed so very long and so very justly an equal portion of the public esteem and affection as the late Bishop of London. His rare merits as a scholar, a teacher, an individual in the circles of social life, and a poet, gifted with the finest attributes of fancy and taste, were acknowledged and admired for more than half a century. As a politician he uniformly rallied round the throne, without, however, ever departing from that moderation which should form the chief ornament of a Christian Prelate. As a preacher, he was deservedly popular; his manner was simple and impressive, his style elegant and chaste, and his doctrine sound without undue severity, or still more reprehensible indulgence to the follies and vices of the age. He oftener mounted the pulpit than any of his mitred

brethren; as not satisfied with preaching on a Sabbath day, he commenced, in 1797, on Fridays, a Course of Lectures at St. James's Church, on the Truth of the Gospel, and the Divinity of Christ's Mission, which being delivered in tones of the most simple and persuasive elegance, attracted a vast concourse of auditors. As an author, he published, besides his University prize-works, and the Sermon on the Character of David, a Letter, written while Bishop of Chester, addressed to the parishioners of Lambeth, exhorting them to observe Good Friday religiously, two volumes of Sermons, the aforesaid Lectures, and several charges and small religious tracts. As a private character, he was mild and unostentatious, gifted with the most conciliating and amiable qualities, of a cheerful disposition, and ever ready to listen to and relieve the wants and afflictions of his fellow-creatures. His religious moderation, the benevolence of his nature, and his universal philanthropy, procured him the good will of every class, of every sect, of every party, and of every rank and denomination.

May 16. In the seventy-eighth year of her age, Mrs. Anna Maria Smart, of Reading, relict of Christopher Smart, M.A. of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, the poet, sister to the late Mr. Thomas Carnan, and upwards of forty years principal proprietor of the Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette. A woman, the virtues of whose heart, in all relations of life, whether to her kindred or her friends, proved her to be a friend to the friendless.

THE END.

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